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JOURNAL
OF THE
SWITCHMEN'S UNION
OF NORTH AMERICA

VOLUME XIX

1917

W. H. THOMPSON, *Editor and Manager*

**Published Monthly by the Switchmen's Union of North America
at Buffalo, New York**



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May 21, 1917



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JOURNAL OF THE SWITCHMEN'S UNION

OF NORTH AMERICA

JANUARY, 1917

Vol. XIX



No. 1

Published Monthly at Buffalo, N. Y., by
The Switchmen's Union of North America
326 Brisbane Building

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Published Monthly at 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y., by the Switchmen's
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Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance

W. H. THOMPSON, Editor and Manager



VOL. XIX

JANUARY, 1917

No. 1

Aims, Purposes, Declaration of American Federation of Labor

From the inception of the American Federation of Labor it has taken the stand that while unions for the various trades and callings must each and all be left entirely free to govern themselves within their own borders, yet between the members of all these unions there should be a bond as great as that between the members of the same organization, and it is the aim of the American Federation of Labor to strengthen that bond by organization, and by education and inculcation of the feeling and consciousness of unity of interest and solidarity to place the labor movement upon a higher and more effective plane. It seeks to organize the yet unorganized workers, the skilled and the unskilled, the permanently located and the migratory.

The American Federation of Labor holds that whatever a man may be, so long as he works honestly and seeks to wrong no other man or to advantage himself at the cost of another, and seeks to maintain this standard regardless of how any toilers may happen to be employed, he is a man.

Though the American Federation of Labor does not advocate strikes, yet it encourages them when all other means to obtain justice for the toilers have failed. It urges that the workers, when struck, strike back as best they can. Though strikes do not always win, even those alleged to be lost at least induce employers to forbear in the future and teach them a lesson they do not readily forget, namely, that labor is the most important factor in production, and entitled to a voice in the question of wages, hours and conditions under which work shall be performed.

The American Federation of Labor stands as the most potent factor in all our country in defense of the right of free assemblage, free speech and free press. It endeavors to unite all classes of wage earners under one head, through their several organizations, with the purpose in view that class, race, creed, political and trade prejudices may be abolished, and that moral and financial support may be given to all. It aims to allow in the light of

experience the utmost liberty of each organization in the conduct of its own affairs consistent with the generally understood practice of the identity and solidarity of-labor.

The American Federation of Labor establishes intercommunication; creates agitation and educates not only the workers, but the educators. It is in direct correspondence and conference with the representative workers and thinkers the world over. It urges the interests of the toilers in Congress, State Legislatures, municipal legislative bodies, administrative offices and judicial agencies. It initiates measures in the name of labor and liberty, and decides upon acts according as they benefit or are calculated to injure the masses of the people. It has secured vast relief from the burdensome laws and governmental officials. It seeks and will achieve freedom and justice for all. It encourages and has largely achieved the interchange of ideas, ideals and methods. It seeks to cultivate mutual interest, and to secure united action to announce to the world the wrongs and burdens which the toilers have too long endured. It voices the aims and hopes of the toiling masses. It asks and demands the co-operation of the organizations, co-operation and affiliation of all wage workers who believe in the principle of unity, and that there is something better in life than long hours, low wages, unemployment and all that these imply.

The American Federation of Labor indorses as basic these economic principles: That no trade or calling can long maintain wages, hours and conditions above the common level; that to maintain high wages all trades and callings must be organized; that lack of organization among the unskilled vitally affects the skilled, whether organized or unorganized; that generally organization of skilled and unskilled workers can be accomplished only by united action—federation; that the history of the labor movement demonstrates the necessity for the union of individuals and that logic implies a union of unions—federation.

The American Federation of Labor urges the concentration of efforts to organize all the workers within the ranks of the organized, fair and open contest for the different views which

may be entertained upon measures proposed to move the grand army of labor onward and forward. In no organization on earth is there such toleration, so great a scope, and so free a forum as within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, and nowhere is there such a fair opportunity afforded for the advocacy of a new or brighter thought. The American Federation of Labor affirms as one of the cardinal principles of the trade-union movement, that the working people must organize, unite and federate, irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics. In the language of the late William E. Gladstone, "trade unions are the bulwarks of modern democracy."

The American Federation of Labor stands unalterably for the abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude and devotes its time and efforts to make every day a day of a better life.

The trade-union movement fosters education and uproots ignorance; shortens hours and lengthens life; raises wages and lowers usury; increases independence and decreases dependence; develops manhood and balks tyranny; discourages selfishness and establishes fraternity; induces liberality and reduces prejudice; creates rights and abolishes wrongs; lightens toil and brightens man; makes the workers' workshop safe and brighter; cheers the home and fireside and makes the world better.—*The Chronicle*.

Organization and Collective Action.

The demand for organization and collective action was never more prevalent than today nor its necessity more keenly felt. Under present conditions the worker must at all times be up and ready to go, as he has no assurance that his conditions are secure, and the employer is on the anxious seat, not knowing what moment a demand will be made upon him, a condition that does not lend itself to sanity, clear thinking, or tolerance for the other's viewpoint from either side.

The open shop, even if the union man is not discriminated against, if the principle of collective bargaining is denied, is in the last analysis an anti-union shop, because in the absence of such provision the employer dic-

tates absolutely the conditions as to who shall work, where they shall work, how they shall work, when they shall work, and under what conditions and for what wages—the very antithesis of freedom (even of contract).

It is evident that even at its best only a form of benevolent despotism can exist under such conditions. It may be argued that "the latchstring always hangs out for our employes and an audience may be had at any time with the manager to adjust a wrong." But it is a noticeable fact that where the latchstring "hangs" out, the employe who may take advantage of the privilege (if any of them are so foolish) is usually "hung." He generally receives a notice that the company will not need his services after this date, as it feels that as he is dissatisfied with his employment it would not be congenial for his fellow employes to have him around.

As for the justice of it, every tyrant in history had specified days upon which his faithful subjects might have audience with him and present their wrongs. They went with their hats in their hands to have their grievances rectified, but justice was never granted on the merits of the complaint but on the whim or mood of the despot. Justice never was secured under such conditions and it is a salient fact that it never will be.—*H. S. McCluskey in Arizona Labor Journal.*

Despair Has No Place in Unionism.

Is there any room in the trade union movement for the apostle of depressing effect? There surely is not, and the less teaching of this kind that we have the better it is for labor.

There are a few men and women in the ranks of organized labor who seem to thrive on preaching the gospel of despair. They never fail to tell you of the starvation of workmen, women and children and the terrible wreck that is wrought upon humanity by those in control of the various forces of society. These men and women see no good in life. They do not hear the singing of the birds; they do not see the beautiful sunshine and enjoy the days that are made for humanity's sake.

The real trade unionist is a confirmed optimist, going about preaching

the gospel of hope and as he goes through life, throwing words of comfort and spreading flowers along the pathway. Far better, my friends, that we help one lone struggling being here than to leave him to his fate and blame his as well as our own shortcomings upon the system of today.

And why shouldn't the trade unionist feel happy? There is no institution in America that has and is doing as much for downtrodden humanity as the trade union movement of our country, as exemplified by the American Federation of Labor. Over 2,000,000 men and women, yes, coming toward the three million mark, doing everything they can, every minute they live, for the betterment of mankind. And the year 1916 has been a great one for organized labor. This giant of brawn and muscle is fast becoming that intellectual being that will break the chains of the past and bring about the enjoyment of the blessings of today through education and organization.

No ideal of the people is brought forth that is not championed by the trade union movement. No institution is so class-conscious as the trade unions which go to make up the great American labor movement.

On every side wages have been increased, hours shortened and some great fundamental finally worked out. And no organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has enjoyed greater blessings than the United Mine Workers of America. At the New York joint conference an advance of wages, giving our people millions of dollars, was secured. That great fundamental for which men have bled and died on the industrial field and for which they have been driven back in defeat in the legislative halls of our country since the inception of the coal mining industry, was forever established on the entire North American continent. This wonderful victory established at the conference table without an industrial battle was surely one of the greatest in the annals of our organization. Yet we did not stop in our onward march. For more than fifty years the anthracite miners have hoped and dreamed of the time when the eight-hour day would be theirs. In recent years two titanic industrial struggles took place in this field, but

the miners were forced to stack their arms for the time being and await that great day. It finally came. When the great metropolitan newspapers were saying no, when the apostles of despair everywhere were decrying the efforts of those we trusted with the destiny of the anthracite miners. Yes, that day was ushered in, again at conference in New York, where the operators, swayed by the powerful argument and sound logic of the miners' representatives, were forced by intelligent reasoning to yield the eight-hour day.

With all these marvelous achievements of our grand and glorious movement there can be no room in the organization for the destroyer of confidence. No, my friends, the trade union movement is made up of workers, not shirkers, men and women with red blood in their veins who do not cry in despair over their failures of yesterday, but who have the courage to fight on for achievement today and for the victories of tomorrow.

At no time could you feel prouder of the fact that you are a trade unionist than today. This is the era of true unionism. Let us go on and on teaching the gospel of hope, strengthening our organization and making life better, brighter and sweeter.—*United Mine Workers' Journal*.

Abolish Hired Armies.

Before the present session of Congress adjourns, one very imminent danger to the republic should be eliminated, the power now exercised by large employers of labor to hire and maintain what is practically a fully-equipped army, subject and responsible only to the will of those who hire them.

There have been instances in the recent past when the hired armies of the corporations, both in numbers and equipment, were superior to and could successfully cope with any force that could be brought against them by the states in which they operated.

From the inception of hired watchmen, paid by the company to protect the plant from possible lawlessness, police power granted to those who are not actually in the pay and control of the government has been abused; and today, we see every institution of our

government threatened by the subversive power of the great hired armies that have been raised by the corporations that are great employers of labor and that seek to maintain despotic rule over the employees.

There is not another government under the sun that tolerates armed forces within its domains absolutely independent of the authority of those to whom have been entrusted the nation's rule.

In years past, commercial communities in Italy undertook to maintain the prestige and power of the independent cities and the country adjacent through the power of hired armies or Conditorri. The natural result was, that eventually the leaders of the hired armies set themselves up as the rulers of the people who were originally their employers; the force hired to protect was turned against the hirers; the hirelings became the masters.

America has been disgraced too often by the "Homesteads," Ludlows, Roosevelt and Bayonne. Hirelings of the corporations cannot be expected to differentiate between the laws of the land and the will of those who lead them.

Armed power outside of the direct influence of the government is a menace to the republic; can only lead us back to the times of the robber barons of old, most of whom were once hired "men at arms," who eventually determined to serve themselves alone.—*Exchange*.

Unionism Defended.

"My interest in the labor question comes, first of all, from my interest in history. I have traced the onward sweep of the industrial revolution, with its factory system, division of labor, steam and electricity, giant machines of iron and steel, tumultuous cities with their smoke and their whirl, and have seen it overthrow manhood, womanhood, childhood, in its mad and selfish rush. I have seen it bend the pliant backs of little children in filthy mines; I have seen it chain female sufferers in underground passages. I have seen it sever limbs, put out eyes, destroy reason, steal opportunity for joy and learning and spiritual enlargement, and seen it take life by the thousands. I have seen good

men and great—Owen, Peel, Oastler, Fielding, Ashley—appeal to the conscience of the world; not to speak of Rev. Mr. Browning, Dickens and Charles Kingsley. I have seen the era of humanitarian factory legislation—human legislation—enter. I have seen the rise and legalization of labor's own organization for the probation of its interest and have rejoiced in it and its achievements. I find myself in substantial accord with its general purposes and many of its specific aims. I bid it Godspeed in its future and only ask it to be wise, considerate and good-natured, for its own good and for that of the community."—*Dr. D. R. Anderson, professor of history and political science, Richmond (Va.) College.*

The Call, Its Capitalist Rivals, and the Eight-Hour Day.

If we so desired, how we could brag about *The Call* "scooping" its competitors—the local capitalist press—in the matter of getting out the news! But, then, of course, it would be instantly denied that the things which we publish, and they don't, are "scoops" in any sense. That is, they would deny it in private, for, of course, it would never do for them to publicly admit that they get the same identical news, but deliberately suppress it.

Take, for example, the matter of the testimony of James D. Monihan, the general yardmaster of the Nickel Plate railroad yards in Cleveland. This testimony was taken Dec. 11th, in the great Equitable building, right here in New York, and within a stone's throw of five-sixths of the daily papers in the city. It is a most important investigation, conducted by the federal government, seeking to discover if the eight-hour day is feasible among switchmen, and it has often been referred to in the press of this city—in fact, they have almost daily alluded to it. *The Call* gave this report almost a full column on the 13th, among the regular news of the day, the reporters of all the other papers being present. Here was news being pushed under their very noses, so to speak.

How many of them availed themselves of the opportunity? Not one! We carefully searched no less than 88 pages of their news matter, and among

them all there was not one line, not one word on the matter. It was wholly ignored. Why?

Well, our guess is that the testimony of Monihan had something to do with it. He stated on oath that the three-shift, eight-hour-day system worked wonderfully well in the railroad yards under his observation; that it increased the efficiency of the men 10 per cent; that he attributed this to the added rest given by the shorter work day; that no time was lost, everything was kept moving, and that it was the practice of the incoming shift of men to relieve the outgoing one by jumping on the train while in motion; that, while the payroll had increased somewhat, the men did far more work in eight hours than they had previously done in nine.

A yard foreman, T. J. Hanrahan, corroborated every statement made by Monihan, and added that the men, the company officials and the railroad patrons were all well pleased with the results.

Now, note that not a single daily paper printed in English in New York City published a single line of this; never made the slightest allusion to it. Not even the papers which supported President Wilson—champion of the eight-hour day—in the recent election. They were as silent as the others; as silent as the grave, though every one of them received the same identical news as *The Call*. Yet they allowed this insignificant paper to "scoop" them. Why?

Simply because it is *not* the policy of a single capitalist organ in this city to print one word favorable to the eight-hour day, and that it is their policy to print everything that is said against it. This may be called a "conspiracy," or whatever you please, but that is the result; and it is impossible that it can be the result of accident, negligence or inadvertency of any kind.

But when Elihu Root, or Taft, or some corporation magnate or railroad plutocrat denounces the eight-hour day, do they ever miss it? Never! Not once. Always it gets the most prominent place, is quoted at full length (and usually commented on favorably in the editorial column, to "back it up." *The Call* prints these

things, also, and often comments upon them, but always in opposition. While it champions the eight-hour day, it suppresses no opinions. It can afford to do this; the others cannot, and dare not.

At the recent convention of the A. F. of L. the men of the railroad brotherhoods paid their respects in no uncertain language to their wily and treacherous enemies, the capitalist press. And good reason they had for it. There was no distinction between them. Whether they supported Wilson or not, they were all a unit in this policy of antagonism to the eight-hour day.

Millions of workers will be enlisted in this struggle for a universal eight-hour day in the very near future. And they will find the entire capitalist press on the other side of the fence. Without exception, all of them will deliberately suppress news or evidence favorable to the workers, and will feature to the limit everything that is said against them.

Here is a situation where the "reward your friends and punish your enemies" policy is thoroughly applicable. Will organized labor see its vital importance and so apply it? Not that we want any "reward," for, come what may, our position in favor of the eight-hour day will remain unchanged, and we scorn to harp on our "friendship" for labor. *The Call* is the paper of the working class, and has no other reason for existence than the advocacy of working class interests. It proves its friendship, not by professions, but by actual policy, just as decidedly as the others prove their enmity and their opposition and ownership by capitalist class interests. Yet these treacherous sheets are supported mainly by the workers; instead of punishing their enemies, they reward them. When will this monstrous absurdity be eliminated?—*New York Call*.

Paper and Other Prices.

Every one seems surprised to discover that it is costing less to produce paper now than it did when the price was one-half the present one. A federal commission has discovered, from the cost sheets of the paper manufacturers, that print paper costs about

\$1.65 per 100 pounds to produce. It is now selling anywhere from \$4 to \$5 a hundred, according to the tightness of the paper trust grip upon the individual purchaser.

Why be surprised? The *Leader* pointed out some weeks ago—that the only thing that had changed in the paper trade was the trust profits. These had doubled and quadrupled. There was where the money went. Why look any further?

The same things are true of most other materials. The cost of production decreases with the number of articles produced. More is now being produced than ever before. One of the largest wastes of business in ordinary times is the imperfect utilization of plants. Now all plants are running at capacity.

More and better machinery is being used than ever before. Workingmen are just as skilled and are working harder and more regularly. Most of the expenses of marketing, which ordinarily accounts for nearly half the cost of production, have disappeared, because the market now seeks the product.

The one big change that has taken place in the mighty upward leap in profits, which has sent something like \$20,000,000,000 into the hands of a few capitalists in the last year.—*Milwaukee Leader*.

The Rockefeller Plan in Colorado.

There is in Colorado what, for want of a better name, is called the Rockefeller plan. I have no desire to impugn the motives of John D. Rockefeller nor to deny that he is interested in the welfare of his employees; neither have I any right to assume that he will take any step to prevent them from affiliating themselves with the trades union movement, because a large number of his employees are now members of the United Mine Workers.

This plan, however, has been exploited in the state and heralded over the country as the modern cure-all for labor's ills; the panacea for industrial ailments. But while it has grandly advertised itself as a specific, it has in reality failed to cure anything. They tossed the plan to labor as a sop. They sought to give their non-union workmen something which would make

them imagine they were organized. They hoped to divert the minds of employees from the real issue and to keep them from investigating the real fruits of honest genuine unselfish organization.

The scheme is an unqualified failure from every standpoint but one. It has given to the capitalistic press agents a chance to talk, write and print. But perhaps, after all, that press agenting campaign may have been the sole reason for and purpose of the plan. The public might be led to believe the plan purely philanthropic and a tremendous success. The public doesn't work in the mines or it would know better.

The real substance of this plan is that the employer herds his men together; keeps tab on each, tells them when, where and how to meet; attends their meetings and overawes them with his presence; listens to their speech, their hopes and their complaints. Meetings purely of the men have no place in the plan. Honest, open expression of opinion on working conditions is impossible. The workingmen have no way to register a denial, so a part of the world accepts the thing by default.—*John McLennan.*

Coal Famine Artificial.

From most of the mining towns throughout the country come reports of serious curtailment of production on account of car shortage, while from the cities and industrial centers there are reports of a fuel shortage that has resulted in almost a panic of demand, with consequent appreciation of prices for spot delivery.

The chief sufferers because of the abnormal prices demanded for fuel are, naturally, the working people in the great cities and in the industrial villages, for, as a rule, these had neither the money laid by necessary to purchase their winter's coal supply in the early summer nor the accommodations for storing, had they the means to buy.

There can be but one explanation for these abnormal and conflicting conditions—the miners anxious and able to supply coal in quantities amply sufficient to meet all needs, and at the normal production price; the public held up for exorbitant coal prices and the supply for distribution maintained on a famine basis, and that is—manipula-

tion of the coal supply by the speculators who are reaping the difference between the contract prices of coal and the amount they are able to extort from the consumer.

The "car shortage" we hear so much about is partly the result of intentional delay in the transmission of cars and the unloading at distributing points.

We realize that a great per cent. of the possible production of the mines had been contracted for in advance at prices only slightly above the ruinously low prices that obtained a little over a year ago. Very few of the operators are receiving any of the benefits of the abnormally high prices charged the consumer; the speculator, the coal broker, only, are reaping the harvest, and these have invested little, either in effort or in capital, for the production of a commodity so indispensable to all.

The miners are receiving the prices they contracted for early in the year, when there was no suggestion or possibility apparent of a coal shortage.

And, in passing, we will say, that the miners do not and cannot expect to profit from a condition so unjustified as the present prices demanded for coal; a condition made possible by what we believe is a deliberate conspiracy on the part of coal speculators to corner the visible fuel supply—first, by restricting the output, then by placing an arbitrary value on the limited supply.

The miners realize that the legitimate coal business is conducted upon the contract system for long time deliveries. First, the cost of production must be definitely settled, and this necessarily includes the adoption of a scale of wages for the workers in the industry; then contracts are made with the great consumers and the distributing agents based upon the accepted terms with the miners and considering only the normal surrounding conditions.

Also, the miners have no complaint to make that they are not in position to profit from the public's holdup.

In the many lean years that we have but lately passed through, years when, but for the miners' organization and the joint contract system, the rates of pay would have been reduced far below the possibility of a living standard, we have been able to at least

hold on to our rates of pay, and whenever opportunity offered we have demanded and received moderate, but cumulative wage raises, and what we have secured we have tenaciously held on to, through hard times as well as in prosperous years.

We should, for our own sakes as coal producers, take a prominent part in demanding a searching investigation of the causes for the unnecessary and artificial famine that is cutting down our opportunities to produce coal, and which is causing hardship and suffering to our fellow-workers who are the consumers of the spot delivery coal that is being held at famine prices.—*Exchange*.

Australian Government and Meat Trust

The labor government of Australia has decided to establish and enforce prices throughout the country on all commodities and thus crush speculators and extortionate profit grabbers at one fell blow.

Commissioners and competent assistants have been appointed in all states and they are fixing reasonable maximum rates that may be charged by producing and distributing concerns, and penalties will be imposed upon those who violate the laws relating to price regulation. In addition the national and state governments controlled by labor are pushing forward their so-called socialistic schemes to thwart the profiteers.

The Armour-Swift-Morgan Meat Trust of America was rapidly acquiring control of the Australian meat supply, and, as in this country, the prices were steadily pushed forward; an increase of a penny or two a pound this week, and another similar boost next week or next month, and so on, and always the same familiar and lying excuses were made, such as scarcity of cattle, high cost of labor, etc. But those maliciously concocted stories by the Meat Trust publicity agents were not swallowed quite as readily by the Australians as by the Americans. There is a different class of politicians at the helm in Australia.

The New South Wales labor government established an abattoir at Sidney and slaughtered meat for the people, which example was quickly fol-

lowed by the Queensland labor government, and arrangements are being made in other states to establish a public meat industry. The labor government of Queensland has state cattle farms, state packing houses, and is rapidly starting retail stores.

The Brisbane *Worker* reports that when the first government meat store was opened in that city prices came down with a thump, and when two more places were opened, "the result was staggering. Private enterprise prices dropped, in some cases, 50 per cent." The average price of meat of 24 cents a pound sagged down to 12 cents a pound. This is some contrast to our prices from 25 to 40 cents a pound which the American Meat Trust is exacting from the American people. And some contrast also in the actions of a government controlled by labor and those of a government controlled by capital.—*Brewery Workers' Journal*.

How They Do It in Other Countries.

If every person in the United States could be told of the way in which Queensland has broken the back of the meat trust, there would be a revolution in this country. The story was recently told in the Milwaukee *Leader* by its Australian correspondent and it is surely of more and greater importance to the people of this country than all the price investigations that will ever be held.

The beef trust had Queensland by the throat just as it has the United States. It had pushed the price of meat up to the same prohibitive level that it now maintains in this country.

Then something happened. The state opened meat shops. It sold meat at a price that paid wages to those who handled it, and no more. For fear that some of our readers will not realize the full effect of this action, we repeat here some of the prices at which Queensland residents can buy meat in government shops: Roast beef, 7 to 11 cents a pound; steaks, 11 to 16; mutton, 7 to 14; lamb, 11 to 14 cents.

Compare these prices with what you are paying to your butcher, and then ask if you can afford to contribute the difference to the beef trust.

The Queensland government has not

stopped with the retail shops. It has established great ranches where it raises its own cattle. The United States, like Queensland, has vast areas of grazing land that are still public property. But this government leases these lands to great private companies, many of which are controlled by the beef trust.

Queensland, like nearly every nation except the United States, already owned its slaughter and packing houses. So there is now no profit added to the price anywhere from the living animal to the table.

For more than half a century Socialists have insisted that the producers are exploited by the profits paid to owners. No matter where these profits are extorted, here is the only place to strike. Any other measures are foolish and futile.

The monopoly makes it possible to derive a portion of the profit in the process of exchange, by adding to the price. Much more is taken from the worker by paying him in wages less than his labor produces.

Only when the profit is taken out prices will be reduced and wages raised. This simple fact can never be disproved. Queensland has only once more illustrated its truth.

Law, Lawyers and the Labor Movement

In response to an invitation of the Legislative Committee, Mr. W. B. Rubin of Milwaukee, chief counsel of the Legal Departments of the Illinois and Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, delivered a lecture before the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union recently, at 2228 Olive Street, which aroused the delegates to general enthusiasm and applause. Mr. Rubin's object was to point out to organized labor of St. Louis and the entire State of Missouri the urgent need of a legal department of its own. During his address the speaker tore the mask from law, lawyers and justice and showed their relations to the labor movement. His remarks were so striking and instructive that none of the capitalist daily papers of St. Louis had the moral courage to publish one single sentence of what Mr. Rubin said.

Among other things, Mr Rubin said:

"Organized labor of every State in

the Union should have its own legal department. As soon as the labor movement is attacked by the legal machinery of the employing class it becomes an unorganized mob, unable to cope with the situation created by the lawyers and courts in the service of the capitalist corporations.

"Whenever any important labor law is passed you will hear the other side talk about class legislation and demand that such legislation be declared unconstitutional. The question of class legislation is a subterfuge, it is the wool to be pulled over the worker's eyes, a veil used to blind you, to humbug you.

"If you had labor men, trade unionists, to represent you in your Board of Aldermen, instead of professional politicians who do their masters' bidding, there would be no talk about class legislation.

"You pay no attention to law, lawyers and legislation until you get into trouble, and then, as a rule, you get nervously busy. You run after some lawyer politician to 'see what he can do for you.'

"In St. Louis you have about 1,500 lawyers, but you have not one lawyer with a labor soul, not one lawyer who will give his entire time to the labor cause, to the labor movement.

"Labor has always been on the defensive, always failed to take the offensive and fight aggressively, fight the battles on the capitalists' own grounds with their own weapons.

"The other side is always prepared—well prepared—to fight organized labor in the courts, while you are never prepared to fight capitalism in the courts.

"In four states organized labor has established legal departments, and I hope St. Louis will soon fall in line. I found in most of the 200 labor cases that I handled that the capitalist lawyers were well informed on labor matters and had their briefs well prepared; often I wondered how these lawyers, who never paid much attention to the labor movement, could be so well informed.

"I investigated and found that there was some central corporation office somewhere in the East that sent out all the information needed in any important labor case which might come up anywhere in the country. That cen-

tral legal department advised the lawyers who represented the capitalist side in labor cases.

"This shows system to fight organized labor in the courts of this country! A similar system of legal defense should be organized by organized labor to fight the anti-union capitalists in the interest of the working class.

"Look at the Italian and Austrian governments how they defend the interests of their subjects in the American courts by a system of legal departments all over the country! Let organized labor establish its own legal department for the benefit of the entire labor movement!

"In Milwaukee we had 4,000 machinists on strike for many weeks. We did not wait for the capitalists to get court injunctions out against the strikers, but we promptly enjoined the employers and the police from interfering with the peaceful work of our strike pickets!

"When some policemen got too frisky and molested our strike pickets, when they arrested our men, we had the policemen arrested and demanded their punishment for interfering with our striking union men.

"Some of our men were blacklisted—we lost no time in instituting suits for damage, compelled superintendents and foremen to appear in court, kept them there for hours, much to the dislike of their employers; asked them some rather ticklish questions, and made them answer said questions. In some cases the superintendents were even compelled to tell us in open court how many scabs and strikebreakers they had in their shops.

"Recently I was called to Connecticut, where the Iron Molders were out on strike, and the employers had filed a \$100,000 damage suit against the strikers and their union officials. We promptly hit back by instituting a \$100,000 damage suit against the unfair employers, had their \$60,000 bank account attached, and also their homes.

"Thus we turned the tables on the same manufacturers who had planned to paralyze and cripple organized labor in the usual way by means of litigation. We even had the president and superintendent of the unfair firm arrested and today they have the \$100,

600 damage suit hanging over their heads!

"We made legal contracts with the poor Hungarian and Italian workers whom the employers tried to get back as strikebreakers. These men, under contract, worked for the union securing new members at a weekly pay of \$7.00. When some of the same men went back to work as strikebreakers we had the men brought into court for violating their contract with the union.

"In Pittsburgh, where striking workmen were ill-treated by the police, we had the policemen arrested and instituted suits against them to the amount of \$200,000. Similar experiences we have had in Chicago, where we had to fight eight injunctions and won every one of the cases.

"Let me be frank with you; we lawyers are a bunch of legal robbers, we have the best union in the world—and we have the judges with us!" (Applause.)

"The lawyer's fee is a psychological proposition. We lawyers study our clients psychologically. We first find out how earnest they are in pushing their cases, then we use the Roentgen rays on their pockets, and fix our fees!"

"We had an example in the Indianapolis dynamite case against the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. There a bunch of lawyers sapped the juice of the labor union movement and demonstrated their incompetence of giving their clients the proper defence. The presiding judge himself made the remark that some of the men would have been discharged if they had had able counsel to defend them.

"The average judge is nothing more or less than a cheap lawyer politician! High-class lawyers, high-priced lawyers, will not run for public office, because they can make more money by their practice as attorneys.

"The laws are made to cheat the poor, to cheat the workers, the wealth producers. Now let us play the game right; let us take conditions as we find them and turn the tables on those who have been using the law as a weapon to fight you! I want this central body to pass a resolution in favor of such a legal department of organized labor, I want you to appoint a committee, or instruct your executive committee, to take this matter up with-

cut delay and report back some feasible plan of action. I shall give you all advice and information you may want. Get ready and spike the enemy's guns! The law aids the watchful! Be watchful! Be aggressive!

"Think of it for one moment: Seven ossified, petrified, moth-eaten, precedent-hunting lawyers appointed on the bench can by their opinion and decision undo what it took 2,000,000 labor men to work for and sacrifice for twenty years!" (Prolonged applause.) *W. B. Rubin in St. Louis Labor.*

Protest Against Working Labor Men Seven Days a Week.

Shall an industry which already employs its men twelve hours per day in jobs which require great physical endurance be permitted to work these men seven days per week throughout the entire year?

This in substance is the question which the State Industrial Commission of New York has been called upon to determine. The Lackawanna Steel Company—just outside of Buffalo, and employing 7,000 men—has asked for exemption from the one-day's-rest-in-seven law. It desires the commission to legalize its present unlawful practice of employing its men continuously. The final disposition of this matter is of importance not only to the men employed in the steel plant, but to every workman throughout the country.

No objection is made to continuous operation in such departments as are of necessity run continuously because of technical reasons—we protest against the men being worked continuously.

The company insists that the machinery in its plant be repaired at stated intervals and that its furnaces must be relined once every seven days. This, the company declares, requires the continuous service of its men. Do not these men also require rehabilitation and recreation? Isn't a man worth more than a machine?

A man who works seven days per week continuously has a very poor chance to develop as a man, a citizen, a father and a husband.

All the tendencies in industrial life are toward the shorter workday on account of the increased strain being placed upon all workers. The steel

plant is run on a twelve hour basis—four longer than the generally accepted working period—and now asks permission to crown the evil of a twelve-hour day by the elimination of any day of rest.

Seven-day labor has been condemned by practically all who have given the question serious thought—legislators, social workers, workmen, churchmen, physicians and employers. A committee appointed by the English government to consider the health of munition workers, reported that a weekly day of rest must be allowed. If this recommendation, made in the interest of winning a war, is accepted, is a nation at peace likely to serve its ends best by following an opposite course?

It is argued that the men prefer to work continuously. It has always been possible to secure petitions protesting against a reform measure even from those who would be most directly benefited. There are two reasons why a man may want to work a seven-day week. First, because his wages have been so small that he is compelled to work; and, second, because he has become so sodden on account of the seven-day week that his finer sensibilities have become so blunted that he prefers to work seven days per week rather than to spend one day per week with his family or in the development of his better self. This is one of the strongest arguments against continuous labor.

It is contended that a workman has a right to work seven days per week if he prefers. There is no such thing as absolute personal liberty in a democracy. A man may exercise his personal liberty only in so far as it does not injure some one else. The chief consideration is not the individual, but society. If working continuously is a bad thing for the workman himself, for his family and for the State, then society has a right to insist that not only shall the State be protected, but that the State must protect such a man against himself. This principle is accepted in practically every human relationship.

If exemption is granted the Lackawanna Steel Company, other industries in the State which are also "continuous" will ask for similar exemption. Probably fifteen per cent. of all the workers in New York State are en-

gaged in occupations requiring seven-day labor. This would involve several hundred thousand workers.

Even though every social and economic argument should fail, we should still be compelled to answer the challenge of the decalogue: "Six days shalt thou labor." Commerce and industry must conform to moral standards—not moral standards to the convenience of commerce and industry. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing thirty leading Protestant denominations, which contain 140,000 local churches, having a membership of nearly 18,000,000, earnestly protests against granting the request of the Lackawanna Steel Company, not only upon a moral and religious basis, but for social and economic reasons. Representing the Federal Council, the writer made two days' study of the living conditions of the steel workers in Lackawanna, and appeared at the hearing of the Industrial Commission to argue against the request of the steel company.—*Charles Stelzle, Field Secretary, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.*

Where to Keep the Gun.

"When you find a man advocating the adoption of the Swiss system for America, you can find out whether he is in favor of the real Swiss system or of a sham Swiss system by asking him a single question," said Charles T. Hallinan, editorial director of the American Union Against Militarism.

"Ask him whether he is willing that every American citizen should keep his gun in his own home?"

"The fundamental principle of the militia system is personal possession of the gun. You find it reflected in the now obsolete Article II of the Constitution: 'A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.' In Switzerland every man owns his own gun. He is made to feel, not like a conscript, who must go to the armory to get his gun and use it as he is told, but like a free citizen who has before him all the time the symbol, so to speak, of his participation in the national defence. The state trusts him

with the gun, and secure in its possession, he in turn trusts the state.

"But the Union League clubs and the so-called 'defence leagues' which talk glibly about establishing the Swiss system in America have no intention whatever of trusting the American people, especially the members of the labor movement, with weapons of defence. They might be used by tenant farmers in agrarian movements; they might be used in strikes! What they propose is a purely one-sided arrangement in which the citizen is forced to trust the state, but the state makes no concession whatever to the citizen.

"So I repeat when you find the editor of the local paper repeating the patter he has learned from the great metropolitan newspapers about the beauties of the Swiss system, ask him how he stands on the moot question of the ownership of the gun. Let a little light in on a darkened mind. Make him realize for the first time that the movement now under way is not a movement of the real Swiss system, but for the adoption of an emasculated system. Of course, he may rally. He may, on further reflection, come out, for the real Swiss system including the personal ownership by every citizen of the symbol of relationship to the scheme of national defence. If he does that well and good. He at least is logical, but his usefulness to the National Security League is gone forever!"—*The Wyoming Weekly Labor Journal.*

What Immigration Shows.

The Bureau of Immigration at Washington, has issued its monthly bulletin showing the number of immigrants that arrived for September. The number is 36,398, quite a reduction as compared with July, which showed 91,408. The largest number from any one country come from Italy, 5,799. Greece is a close second with 5,448, while England is third with 3,652. The number of French, Irish and Hebrews is grouped closely under the 3,000 mark.

During July there were 13,314 immigrants from Italy; 11,907 from Greece, while England supplied us with 9,813, over 50 per cent. greater than for Sep-

tember. The French, Irish, Mexicans and Hebrews are closely grouped, sending a total of 26,138. From the same countries came only 9,493 for September, 16,745 less than for July.

The total number of immigrants reaching this country since government statistics have been kept, ending July 30th, is 32,652,950. The smallest number of immigrants came during the year of 1823, and was 6,354, and the largest during 1907, reaching the abnormal total of 1,285,349, many of them no doubt being assisted and allured here by exaggerated and misleading statements of the steamship and railroad companies, big corporations, coal and metaliferous mining companies.

The number of aliens debarred during 1916 for various causes aggregated 18,867; 2,080 of that number come under the head of "contract labor," and 10,383 are designated as "likely to become public charges." During the month of July 4,948 were debarred, and 1,552 were sent back during September for various causes.

Of the 17,198 Mexicans who came across the border during 1916, no less than 4,979 were returned, over 25 per cent. It is evident our immigrant inspectors do not find Mexicans a very desirable class of immigrants.

During 1915 the number of immigrants reached 326,700, while there were only 298,826 admitted in 1916, a reduction of 27,874, which was no doubt due to the stringent restrictions enforced by the countries involved in war.—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

The Labor Movement in the United States

The trades union movement in this country has seemingly been the most chaotic that exists anywhere. At times it has come perilously near, in the earlier days, to reflecting the curious and often mildly absurd forms we see in some American religions, legislation, social experiments and the administration of law.

Lynch law is typically American. It has been used without stint against the unions. Then there is a mass of Federal laws, State laws of forty-eight different kinds, county laws and municipal ordinances. Somewhere in this mass could be found a law that could be directed against the unions. But

slowly out of the disorder and fighting every step of the ground against those in whose favor the laws were framed, the trades unions have brought the working class, even the unorganized, to a clearer understanding of what is their right and what is necessary to the general social welfare.

They have done it at a cost of suffering, of life and wealth that is incalculable. In the hundreds of experiments that have been made in organization there was always at least a lesson. Little unions have come forward, attempted certain reforms, and have passed away. Great unions, apparently capable of wielding invincible power, have suddenly disintegrated, and the work of organization had to be started again. The American people are the most disorderly, uncertain of purpose and wasteful in the world. The American people include those whose ancestors came here with the first Europeans and those who arrived yesterday. They are of every race and every color and speak dozens of different tongues. But it does not matter what the color or the language may be, each is a potential wage worker, and it has been the task of the trades unions to organize them and drill them into an efficient army of labor in defense of labor.

The Problems.—First of all, the workers had no protection under the law. The little strikes that occurred in the earlier days were not the result of trades unionism, but were the revolts of a few individuals here and there. The trades union is the product of the machine. Whitney's invention of the cotton gin made the textile business possible on a large scale and necessitated a big supply of labor. Howe's invention of the sewing machine produced a revolution. In 1830 there were only about twenty miles of railroad in this country, and it is during this period that the American trades union begins its first halting attempts to protect the wage workers.

The carpenters and joiners and the shipwrights had formed organizations early in the century, and in 1833 the carpenters' strike in New York led to the formation of a general trades union. In 1825 the New York women tailors struck, and women have made labor history in the clothing industry since that time. In 1836 the Lowell mill

girls went on strike because the cost of board had been increased from \$5.00 a week to \$5.50 and there had been no increase in wages. These are all significant incidents, as they show that necessity had aroused the wage workers and they show that the number of wage workers was steadily increasing.

Practically all of the unions, with a few striking exceptions previous to the civil war were short-lived. But it is during this time there occurred the events that make the great American labor problem of today. This is the richest country in the world, and it has the richest and in some respects the poorest people in the world.

Previous to the civil war the process of monopolizing was in full swing. The land grabbers, the mine and forest grabbers opened the way for the oil field and water power monopolists. So the American labor movement has not only had to struggle against the individual employer, but against great aggregations of wealth and the legislative power that wealth gives.

The history of the American labor movement forms a library. Its variations are endless and its history as told in strikes and lockouts is one long series of outrages and injustice. Trades unions have not only had to protect themselves in the factories, but they have had to fight for labor and social legislation from the beginning. When this legislation was obtained they had to fight for this enforcement.

They have had to fight the law-makers and the judges, the police power and those who usurped police power. Nothing has been won without a bitter struggle, and that struggle is only now approaching its climax.—*Frank McDonald in American Labor Year Book.*

Still in the Darkness of Barbarism on Money Standard.

When we come to the discussion of the money question, we touch upon a subject that vitally affects every man, woman and child in the nation. Yet with all of us interested in this important subject, history shows that we are more ignorant upon the question of money than possibly any other question that affects us.

The wand of progress has touched

science, art and industry in almost every department and revolutionized them, but when we come to the question of money we find we are still in the darkness of barbarism. It is a subject of which the average man seems to know but little, and of which the scientific mind has not dealt with in the manner that it should.

Today we set up gold as our standard of money, just as did the barbarians of hundreds of years ago; and then we practically leave it to the bankers to handle and direct.

Money is the servant of the people. It is a handcart in which I bring the products of my labor to you and take your products back in return. Any rule that requires that cart to be made out of gold is as ridiculous as was the rule of the savage who required that it should be made out of snail shells or diamonds. Then the allowing of private banks and concerns of that kind to handle and decide how many carts there should be is another barbarous notion.

Money should be under the absolute control of the government, or rather of all the people all the time, and put in such shape that it can be used at the time when it is needed for the carrying on of business, and as the medium of exchange between all people; and it should be in such manner that it could not be controlled by any set of persons who may charge additional rent or interest for its use.

Today the standard is gold, and for the past several years we have been blessed by the fact that there has been an increase, owing to the discovery of gold in Alaska, to the volume of gold that has been turned out; but suppose gold should fail entirely, and we could find no more, what would be our position?

Then again, suppose we should discover, a few feet under the earth, a vein of gold three feet thick, 500 miles wide, extending from San Francisco to New York, where all that anyone would have to do would be to dig in the earth and secure all he wanted of it. What would be our position then? It would mean demoralization.

What every person should work for is the revolutionizing of our monetary system, placing the banking business absolutely in the hands of the government to handle and control, and to es-

tablish the proposition of an exchange upon property instead of upon gold. If this would be done a great relief would be brought to the people, and we would begin to civilize our monetary system and establish it upon a human basis.

As I said in the outset, upon the question of money we are still barbarians. If you will go back into history and analyze this subject, you will find that we have made no advancement in our monetary system in all the centuries that we can trace our history and advanced civilization.

Nineteen hundred years before Christ, in Palestine, cattle, gold and silver by weight were the mediums of exchange. Eleven hundred and eighty-four years before Christ, Greece used brass.

The Carthaginians, a thousand years before the time of Christ, used parchment, and it was said that these were the first paper bills ever known.

Sparta, four hundred years before Christ, used iron.

Rome at one time used tin and brass.

Arabia in her early history used glass coin.

Great Britain in A. D. 1066 used human beings, called living money. A human being was legal tender for debt at about £2 16s and 3d per head.

Italy in 1160 A. D. used paper money, said to have been invented by Jews.

In 1240 A. D. paper bills were a legal tender in Rome.

In 1275 A. D. paper bills were legal tender in China.

Newfoundland at one time used cod-fish; Iceland, dried fish; Norway, seal-skin and blubber; Hindustan, coury shells.

The North American Indians used agate, jasper, mica, pearl buttons and wampum.

The Oriental Pastoral Tribes used cattle and grain in their day.

China at one time used pieces of silk cloth; Africa, strips of cotton cloth.

The United States at the present time uses gold.

The thought of students of economics on this subject is expressed as follows:

Francis A. Walker says: "Carved pebbles, glass, beads, shells and feathers were once good money. Now they serve no purpose but for ornament and decoration. They were once desired by the community in general. Men would

give for them the fruit of their labor, knowing that with them they could obtain most conveniently in time the fruit and labor of others."

Bastiat states: "You have a crowned piece; what does it mean in your hands? If you can read with the eye of the mind the inscription it bears, you can distinctly see these words: 'Pay to the bearer a service equivalent to that which he has rendered to society; value received and stated, proved and measured by that which is on me.'"—W. D. Mahon in *The Union Leader*.

David S. Jordan's Views on Mexico.

I am thoroughly convinced that Mexico has the power of regeneration within herself, that her actual present condition is more hopeful than at any previous time in her history, and that General Carranza represents fairly well the only government since Diaz which has prospect of stability and which deserves our support. Moreover, a study of the arguments for intervention has convinced me that to intervene by force of arms either now or at any future time would be a blunder and a crime for which history would find no palliation. If, as Mr. Cannon claims, we are now at war with Mexico, we have him and his "Cientifico" colleagues to thank for it, and the only honorable thing left for us to do is to get out of it.

The great mistake of the American people is to lump together all Mexico's deficiencies and misdeeds as though they all sprang from one root and as though the whole aggregate were a meaningless chaos.

The Mexico of Porfirio Diaz was essentially medieval; great landholders owned the territory and the people were serfs on the land, eternally in debt, never earning enough to live in decency, and purposely kept in ignorance and hopeless impotence. Exploiters, American, British, German, monopolized the mines and oil fields—some concessions honorably obtained, a large percentage held by rank robbery—the oil concessions of Lord Cowdray standing perhaps first in this regard.

The various incidents along the border give no cause for war. It would be preposterous to use any of them as

a pretext. This border is 1756 miles long—about as long as from New York to Denver. In the ordinary sense it cannot be policed. It is as long on the Mexican side as on ours and that side has neither roads nor railroads. On both sides atrocities have taken place. The raid on Columbus was known at El Paso and at Douglas before it took place. It was abetted on the American side, it is believed, and for the sole purpose of bringing on war. So long as we dally with the idea of intervention certain influences on the border will incite such raids. These influences are opposed to Carranza and to the regeneration of Mexico. They should not have our support.

As to evidences of regeneration, half the twenty-seven states are already pacified and half the territory of the others. Where peace exists new and wholesome institutions are growing up like fresh grass after a prairie fire. Free schools are being established—2,400 in Yucatan, as against 200 two years ago. The great estates are being bought up and divided among peon farmers, who forfeit their holdings if they fail to cultivate them. Mexico is being transformed from a medieval area of world exploitation into the beginnings of a democracy.—*David Starr Jordan in The Labor Clarion, Pittsburgh.*

Penny Phone Service.

By CARL D. THOMPSON.

We know now that under public ownership of the telephone service we could get our phone service at one cent a call on the average. Other countries and other people do. Surely we Americans can.

Facts and figures submitted by Postmaster-General Burleson to the United States congress show that we are paying to the private Bell Telephone Company here from two to ten times as much as the people pay for similar service in Europe under public ownership.

If you don't believe it, send to Washington, and get a copy of the report. Ask for the "Government Ownership of Electrical Means of Communication."

The average charge for a twenty-five mile conversation under public ownership in Europe is seven cents. We pay twenty-five cents.

The average charge for a one-hun-

dred mile conversation under public ownership is sixteen cents. We pay sixty cents; for a three-hundred-mile call the charge is thirty cents under public ownership. We pay \$1.80, if we call. Mostly we don't call.

For a five-hundred-mile call the charge under public ownership is thirty-seven cents. We pay \$3.00 if we call.

We don't call 500 miles in the United States—at least the poor people do not. It costs too much.

We are for the immediate public ownership of the telephone and the telegraph.—*The Commercial Telegrapher's Journal.*

So Easy.

So easy to say what another would do,

So easy to settle his cares,

So easy to tell what road to pursue,

And dispose of the burden he bears.

It is easy to bid him be brave and strong,

And to make all his shortcomings known;

But, oh, it's so hard when the care and the wrong

And the dangers we face are our own.

It is easy to stand in another man's place

When our comforts of life are assured,

And the sting of the rain beating sharp in our face

By him must be bravely endured.

It is easy to tell him the path he must take

And to bid him to laugh at his care,

But, oh, it's so hard when it's our hearts that ache

And we have the burdens to bear.

We all know the things that another should do,

His faults are like books on our shelves,

We can ponder them over and read and review,

But we haven't a book on ourselves.

We can settle the other man's troubles each day

His griefs we can calmly discuss,

It is easy to sweep all his troubles away,

But we can't do the same thing for us.

—Selected.

The Journal of the Switchmen's Union OF NORTH AMERICA

Published monthly by the Switchmen's Union of North America at No. 326
Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y. *Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance.*

Devoted to the best interests and advancement of all useful toilers.

All matter for publication should be in editor's office 15 days before date of issue intended for. Roster of Grand and Subordinate Lodges published in February, May, August and November issues.

Unless changes of address are received by the 15th of the month subscribers must look out for following month's issue at old address.

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Chicago, Ill.
Advertising rates furnished upon application.

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M. A. Sullivan, M. D., 326 Brisbane Bldg. Residence, cor. Ridge Road and South Park Ave., Lackawanna, N. Y.

VOL. XIX

JANUARY, 1917

No. 1

EDITORIAL

SWITCHMEN'S WAGE AWARD HANDED DOWN DECEMBER 23, 1916.

The wage movement inaugurated by the Switchmen's Union of North America last March is now history, and we are able to announce the results of the

award rendered by the Board of Arbitration before which it came for final decision.

The demands made by this union were: Eight hours or less to constitute a day's work, with rate of pay for

foremen at 50 cents an hour, and 47 cents per hour for helpers, and time and one-half for all overtime.

The award provides that: Eight hours or less constitutes a day's work; allows a flat increase of five cents per hour to all foremen and helpers; overtime pay at regular hourly rate of pay; no meal hour when on a straight eight-hour shift; former meal-hour agreements to prevail if on shifts where more than eight hours are worked.

Thus concludes a struggle for a little more in the way of earnings for switchmen with which to offset the increased cost of living.

And now should begin an earnest endeavor on part of all members of the union to accomplish greater things if we appreciate our advantages and opportunities, and apply them to our union's best interests.

For long after the beginning of the movement things looked gloomy, indeed, for it.

The demands of the four big transportation brotherhoods were before the railroad managers long before ours, and the amount of publicity given them by the companies, the brotherhoods and the public press, seemed to overshadow all efforts being made by others whose demands for better conditions were equally as consistent as theirs.

However, after having been refused the privilege of participation in a wage movement with the other railroad brotherhoods this union was compelled to conduct one of its own, if it desired improved conditions for its membership, and this it has done, and with the results as above indicated and handed down by the Board of Arbitration.

Notwithstanding the handicap, because of the dire disasters that threat-

ened the railroads if the demands of the brotherhoods were not fully and promptly met, the Switchmen's Union started out upon a move of its own to prevail upon railroads with which it held contractual relationship to obtain a portion of their swollen revenues for their switchmen who performed such an important part in producing them.

And it kept blazing away regardless of the mighty forces and odds against it, and steadily pursued its onward course until the award was announced.

At no time during the movement was there any doubt as to the justice of our demands, or of the ability of the railroads to grant them without undue hardship on their part.

At the beginning of the controversy the railroads offered our union the same terms of settlement that they did the four brotherhoods—nothing in the way of an increase in wages; nothing in the way of a shorter work day. All they offered was a willingness to submit the entire question to a board of arbitration.

The four brotherhoods turned down the companies' arbitration offers, armed themselves with a strike vote of huge magnitude and went forth to battle royal for that which was due them; and not a thing did they ask for that was not due them.

A committee of over six hundred well-trained men, as witnesses to and participants in their officers' every move, added to the impressiveness of that wonderful array of man strength it represented to force from the prosperous railroads all they were demanding from them.

But against it all the roads stood adamant; they "stood pat" on their original refusal to concede a thing

that was not obtained through arbitration.

President Wilson, seeking re-election, and realizing the peril a strike or near-strike would place him in, called together the two forces, and the result of it was that the Adamson eight-hour law was passed, which has since been declared unconstitutional by Judge Hook at Kansas City, and Jan. 8th set as date of taking it up by the Supreme Court of the United States to decide as to its constitutionality.

The Switchmen's Union made no efforts at the spectacular in its wage movement.

Its demands were clear-cut and pointed. It agreed to adjust the entire controversy by arbitration, believing its contentions for a shorter work-day and higher wages were fully justified by the prosperous condition of the railroads and the increased cost of living.

It further felt warranted in having a full discussion of the issue before a tribunal of the parties to the controversy and the public and after such action have it render judgment as to the merits of the case.

This has been done, and the result is known to all; and while all was not obtained that was expected or hoped for, it is none the less a distinct victory for those entrusted in handling our side of the case, as it also was for the entire membership that stood so loyally behind them.

What is now asked of the membership in return for what has been obtained for them and what should always be forthcoming from them regardless of wage movements, is their honest and earnest support in upbuilding the interests of the union in all switching terminals wherever possible to do so.

And in this work there is much opportunity for every member of it to

demonstrate his abilities along that line of endeavor and prove his worth and manhood to a cause worthy of his best efforts and support.

FIVE HUNDRED FORTY-ONE DON'T RECEIVE THEIR JOURNALS—ARE YOU ONE OF THEM?

Some of the lodges and some of the individual members of this union are most painstaking about the matter of informing the editor of the JOURNAL about the correct address of residence and, it is regrettable to add, that some are just the opposite.

Those in the former group find but little trouble in receiving the JOURNAL promptly and correctly addressed. Those in the other group experience much trouble about the matter, so much more that 541 of them did not receive the JOURNAL for December because there was no reliable information at Grand Lodge headquarters where to send them so they would be received.

From 50 to 100 names are removed from the mailing lists each month because of notices received from postmasters informing us that brothers are not to be found at address we have for them, that they have moved and left no forwarding address, etc. When such notices are received names are taken off the lists until such time as we are informed of their new place of abode. Sometimes this is only for a few days and sometimes it is a year. Sometimes a courteous notification is received about the matter and sometimes it is a very hot shot. Sometimes the hottest of them all will not be kind enough to furnish the long desired address, and we are no nearer able to adjust the matter than we were before receiving it.

Every member of the union is entitled to the JOURNAL and we are striv-

ing, as best we can, to do our full part to see that he gets it. But there must be co-operating at each end of the line in regard to the matter in order to have an accurate mail list, the same as there must be in regard to any other matter pertaining to the union's work.

So, if any of the readers are included in that class of 541 and will be kind enough to write a card and send it in with his address, we will be pleased to add his name to our mailing list and send his JOURNAL to him at the residence address supplied us.

Don't swear or abuse any one about it; that isn't necessary; besides it is not the thing needed to straighten out your case. It is your name and address that is wanted. Kindly supply us with this information, either through your lodge officers or direct by letter, and we will gladly adjust the grievance of your failure to receive the JOURNAL.

NINETEEN HUNDRED SEVENTEEN FULL OF SUCCESSES FOR THIS UNION IF WE APPRECIATE AND GRASP OUR OPPORTUNITIES.

Another year has gone and its events are memories or, at best, its most important events transpired during its passing are history.

We enter upon another imbued with similar hopes and aspirations that encouraged us to plan and execute as best we could in past years our designs for an enlarged blessing for ourselves. As in the past, our realization of things useful and things hoped for will largely depend upon how well we plan and how wisely we make application of duties necessary to fulfill them.

The time is here for resolving upon what our course of conduct should be for this year and we should not only map well our intended aspirations, but

also devise well the execution of plans towards their realization.

The possibilities of the future are pregnant with most encouraging things for this union if its members grasp their opportunities and apply them for its advancement.

Railroad business is much better than on the average at the beginning of a new year, which in turn means more work for switchmen and more men employed in that service. If our members appreciate these facts as they should and make honest and constant endeavor to acquaint the influx of new material that is entering into switching service with the objects of this union there should soon result from it a large number of new members and the larger influence that always comes with such increased units of strength and support.

There are many switchmen in the country who are not now members of this organization from the fact of the indifference of our members working with them, as regards the matter of acquainting them with it and urging them to become members of and workers in it.

To this new force entering yard work our cause appeals as the consistent body with which to affiliate their allegiance as regards fraternal labor associations and they will so ally themselves if our members make it their business to educate them pertaining thereto at the proper time; and that proper time is when they make their advent into the service represented by this union.

Too many of us are indifferent to these new men and their lack of friendly interest in them can only react upon themselves later on. First impressions in switching service, as those in any other kind of work, are of a most durable nature—they won't wear off.

It is just as easy, besides it's right

to do so, to see that your first impression upon a novice, though a stranger to you and even if entirely ignorant as to the duties of the service, as it is to do otherwise and incur his enmity.

Regardless of your ideas of students entering switching service, they are doing so all the while and will ever continue to do so. Our realization of such fact and our susceptibility to the importance of looking fairly upon the newcomer and making him a lasting friend to this cause can not be measured in terms of money value.

It is a duty we owe to others who tutored us into efficient methods of performance of duties now required of us, and always bear in mind we were once just as ignorant as the other fellow is and that some good old souls took pride in teaching us how to perform our work in the most advantageous manner and, in many instances, if not in yours, that young man you thus befriended is now the only prop you can depend upon to hold your position.

So let one of our chief works during the year we are entering upon be that of making a specialty of extending a friendly hand and a courteous brotherly demeanor towards our new brothers entering switching service and in also getting them into our union.

Probably at no time in the history of our organization was there a more tranquil relationship existing among all the membership than at the time of the beginning of the new year 1917. Whatever there exists in our ranks that prevents the advancement that should be made in our affairs cannot be attributable to dissensions or internal ruptures. It can only be explained by lack of interest in a most worthy cause.

The new year idea instills many forms of meritorious inspirations within us that act as an incentive to urge us on to goals of endeavor.

May one of the uppermost of them

this year in our minds be to do all within our power to promote this union's interests in every honorable manner possible; a resolve to do that is a most worthy one—doing it is of far more value.

Let us not only resolve to do right in regard to this, but to do it right at the opportune moment. Our union made commendable progress last year, but our net increase in membership was not as large as it should have been, nor not nearly as large as it will be in the year 1917 if our membership become imbued with the full fraternal spirit and become the business agents and boosters for it they should during the next twelve months.

A golden opportunity is before us all. Are we wise enough to embrace it? The net gains or losses in our several lodges at the end of the year, together with our attention and success in handling grievances and all else that goes to make a strong organization more successful will be in evidence at the conclusion of this year in exact proportion to what each member of it contributed towards making it a successful year.

YOUR UNION-LABEL ARTICLE PURCHASES BOOST UNION LABOR—PURCHASES OF NON-UNION GOODS RETARD IT.

The union label is an advertisement of the fact that the articles upon which it appears were made under the fairest obtainable working conditions, such conditions, for instance, as you would like to have your boy or girl enjoy, but which they don't unless fortunate enough to work in factory or shop where such labels are permitted to be used.

According to our practices in giving preference to purchases of union-made goods we support or oppose the cause of union labor. The whole truth, as

to the extent of unionists' opposition to supporting union craftsmen by the purchase of goods made by them, is not realized by us; yet is known to be entirely too large a factor and one almost entirely uncalled for. Out of the hundreds of millions of dollars of union earned money, many of those millions are expended by those pretending to be union craftsmen and their families for non-union made articles, notwithstanding every such purchase adds profits to those antagonistic to union labor and some of which profits is used to defeat the very unionists who gave preference to non-union purchases.

How inconsistent it is for us to advocate union labor practices as to the question of controlling favorable work conditions for ourselves in a particular craft work, and at the same time to be so shortsighted as to give union earned money to others bent upon its destruction, and which we do every time we buy a non-union article when it was possible to obtain the union-made article.

Because of our dereliction towards those we should support with every atom of co-operative spirit within us, our union friend factories, manufacturers and retail dealers lack much of receiving the encouragement they should from us after asking them to unionize their places of business for our benefit.

A frequent personal observation of our wardrobes, cupboards and other home depositories is always in order, and if invoices of non-union possessions were more frequently taken in supposedly union men's homes relative to the amount such goods in stock on hand, and an awakening of conscience resulted therefrom that would shame us from further purchases of such non-union equipment, what a boon it be to those now struggling

under uncalled for adverse conditions and striving to make better the lot of all those who produce goods that bear the stamp of the best obtainable work conditions.

We owe it to ourselves and the cause of union labor in general to be consistent, not alone in our insistency upon the prevalence of good union conditions where we work, but equally so in giving our support to other craftsmen in their efforts to enjoy similar conditions where they are employed. The extent of our good will and support to them is very largely indicated by our purchases. If we buy union-made goods exclusively, or as nearly so as possible, we aid them in a manner that counts most for their success. Purchasing non-union articles is a habit that retards the union movement to the extent of every dollar so spent.

A STATISTICIAN IN ERROR—WHAT WILL 34,000 SWITCHMEN GET FOR SWITCHMEN?

President Lee of the B. of R. T. derives much comfort in appearing in press reports with his statement about the 7,000 men the switchmen's arbitration provides conditions for, and the 34,000 the B. of R. T. looked after by the way of the B. of R. T.

The little old S. U. of N. A. blazed the trail for the big one to the tune of a five-cent per hour increase in wages for the men it represents.

It is frankly admitted this wasn't as much of an increase as they ought to have had, but it was the best it could do at this time.

Now then—the B. of R. T. claims a membership of 142,000 in its battle with railroads for better wages and better working conditions.

If the Switchmen's Union was able to obtain a flat hourly increase of five cents for its members, when it not

only had all the railroads to fight, but the B. of R. T. as well, how much hourly increase in wages for its switchmen will the B. of R. T. get?

Show us what you can do, Mr. Lee, with your big organization and the help of three other transportation brotherhoods. Your organization has never yet set a general wage scale for switchmen, notwithstanding its large membership and the large number of working schedules it holds with railroad companies. A golden opportunity lies before you to establish a higher rate of pay for switchmen than that obtained by the Switchmen's Union, which was only an increase of five cents an hour for the men it represents. With your great experience in large movements in labor circles you can doubtless get a few cents more per hour for the 34,000 switchmen you take so much pleasure in bringing into the limelight whenever it is deemed expedient for the little old Switchmen's Union to make an effort to better their pay and working conditions. The Switchmen's Union broke the ice for switchmen's pay to the extent of five cents hourly increase in pay, and at the same time was fully cognizant of the fact that the increase granted to them ought to have been twice that amount. Your big brotherhood will receive due credit by the S. U. for every cent per hour increase you get for your 34,000 switchmen members above that obtained by the S. U. of N. A. In the meanwhile we would also be grateful to have you credit the S. U. membership with 10,000 instead of 7,000, for its actual membership entitles it to such a rating, and with your ofttime expressed admiration for our little union you certainly have no desire to discredit or disrate its membership.

So kindly readjust your figures for

publication in reference to the S. U. to 10,000, instead of 7,000, and show us what a real live big brotherhood can do for the 34,000 switchmen—you claim jurisdiction over. Excuse us, however, for being very much interested in the switchmen's movement, because we weren't allowed to participate in a movement representing the others. But we'll gladly give credit for not only what you succeed in getting for switchmen, but for what you get in way of increased pay for any of or all of the others represented in the big four wage movement.

Again pardon us for the reminder to change our rating from 7,000 members to 10,000 in your public addresses. It will be all right to state the B. of R. T. switchmen at any desired figure, 34,000 to 100,000, as best fits the occasion, but kindly accept our correction of figures for the S. U. to 10,000 instead of 7,000, inasmuch as this revision is necessary in order that your accuracy in enunciating the voluminous figures necessary for you to make public may never be questioned. Your present figures are slightly out of date relative to the S. U., hence the suggestion as to your revision of them.

FRIENDSHIP.

The Yuletide season, now closing a more impressive public period, has re-exemplified the sublime virtues of friendships that make for good will and peace on earth by the doing of good deeds to brighten the lives of those about us, and in distant lands.

Friendship based upon desires to practice golden rule methods of fairness to one another afford life's greatest hope for the solution of social ills.

By the cultivation and practice of it, more estrangements can be prevented and more healed than by any other human agencies; without its healing

attributes society would be bereft of its chief means of amalgamating into national groups men and women with diversified temperaments, hopes and aspirations, and blending them into mutually agreed upon modes of government and other forms of social relationship.

No lasting or even temporary equitable alliances that must prevail in society to insure a prevalence of reciprocal good will can be established or maintained without a relationship of friendliness encompassing and interweaving all elements concerned.

Where friendships are weakest there discords are strongest; where variance or strife predominate, there injustice and persecution find their most fertile fields.

Failure to understand, appreciate and properly apply the principles of friendliness in social, business, state and international affair has been for ages, and now is, the cause of cruel wars, enviousness and their fruits—unjust strifes, friendlessness and poverty.

Mother Earth furnishes ample materials for our necessities, and even luxuries for all, if only a system of society prevailed that had for its foundation the principles of friendship and good will of all towards each other, and a willingness on part of all to perform an equitable share of useful service towards society, instead of the system founded upon greed and exploitation that now dominates the world.

At this time half of the world is torn, shattered and bleeding for lack of friendly guidance; the works of arts, sciences and literature requiring the life study and work of master minds for ages in their creation and diffusion are now a prey to despoliation because of lack of a worthy understand-

ing of the co-relationship and co-ordination of international obligations resting upon all for the mutual welfare and happiness of all.

Were world interests centered upon a system that vouchsafed like opportunities to all and special privileges to none, instead of one that seeks to advance the standing of a few at the expense of the rest, wars like that now devastating Europe and handicapping progress in all other countries because of it, would not be tolerated for there would be no excuse for precipitating them.

How many in the trenches and on the battlefields in this one there are who are praying for assurances of friendly influences to intercede in behalf of a sanity sufficient to reveal a method capable of ministering to common interests without such sacrifice of life, no one will ever know; but the number must be large.

Even in church, state and fraternal work the lack of friendliness between the ranks of those composing them retard effectiveness of service and thwart initiative and the promotion of best success.

Labor union effort with all its virtues of purport and intent finds its greatest handicap in not being able to establish suitable relations of friendship between all constituents of which composed, and so it is in all life endeavors.

Perhaps the world is improving somewhat in friendly regard on part of one for the other, but if so there is much yet in the way of advancement to be made before the realization of the golden rule age, to which we should all strive to reach by practicing in deeds the precepts that it has so long held in theory. True friendship universally applied would change a world of war and strife into one of mutual

participation in each others' successes, cares and joys. It is a long-sought goal and worthy of our best efforts to strive to obtain.

RELATIVE TO THE SWITCHMEN'S AWARD

As the result of the arbitration award deciding upon pay for switchmen, the five-cent an hour increase in wages, when converted into expressions of hourly pay percentage increases, are as follows: 12½ per cent. for night foremen, 13 19-37 per cent. for night helpers, 13 3-37 per cent. for day foremen, 14 2-7 per cent. for day helpers.

Our members on the board of arbitration insisted on the penalty overtime, or time and a half overtime as strongly as possible, but were overruled on this, as they also were on the question of 47c hourly pay for helpers and 50c hourly pay for foremen.

But they were successful in establishing the eight-hour work day and now that this has been acceded to, there should be an honest effort made to see that it becomes effective just as soon as possible in all yards affected by the award.

It is incumbent upon all concerned to do this in order to establish a more sane work day and enjoy a few more of the comforts of life off duty and away from railroad premises.

That being done, if the wages prove insufficient to provide a proper living for the men, then after a fair try out of the matter there should be another issue made to obtain the full demands made this time, or for more if conditions warrant it.

It is, of course, regrettable that we were unable to penalize the railroads with punitive overtime rates of pay at time and a half pay for all time worked in excess of eight hours.

That, too, is a question that must be clarified at some future issue with the

railroads. The chief detriment against getting it at this time was due to the fact of the four big brotherhoods waiving that question at the time of the enactment of the Adamson law.

No one connected with our side of the controversy will feel that the award established as high a rate of hourly pay as switchmen are entitled to receive for their services.

They all know it did not, nor would it have been had every demand made been granted. It was none the less the largest increase in hourly pay granted to switchmen at any one time in any general wage move by this organization, or any other organization representing switchmen in any such movement.

WHO AND WHERE ?

You have now elected, or at least should have, your subordinate lodge officers for the ensuing year. Presumably you have selected the best material for those positions of trust.

They will evidently strive to do the best they can to promote the best interests of the union in your locality and in the yards along the line of road working for. But, however efficient they may be as to natural or acquired qualifications for those positions, they cannot accomplish for you that degree of success they desire, or that you expect of them, unless you all get behind them and boost them in every way possible.

You cannot turn your affairs unreservedly over to others and expect them to achieve any very great degree of success for you. But, with the loyal support from all the members behind them and a realization of the fact that they can always depend upon it when representing your interests, they can and will accomplish much more for you and the organization.

Labor union work, to promote the

full degree of its possibilities for good, requires a full and hearty co-operation on part of every unit of membership strength within its ranks. And, while you have done well in this union in placing into positions of trust in your lodges those worthy to represent your best interests, you now owe to each of them your most hearty support during each of the 365 days they are thus to represent you. Any shortage on your part in this respect not only weakens their efforts to aid you, but weakens your position in the labor movement as well.

Let us all fully realize this right at the beginning of the year and keep it in mind throughout the year, for there is no other means of accomplishing the progress we should make in any other manner, and surely every member's desire is that each year's progress should find the organization in a healthier and stronger position than in any other previous period.

NOW is always the time in which to be active and each of the I's is the one who always should NOW busy himself in the welfare of the union. The place for your activity is wherever you are and the time is NOW.

Section 21e, in Constitution of Grand Lodge, page 17 provides that: "There shall be created a convention fund, into which every member of this union shall pay to the treasurer of the subordinate lodge of which he is a member, on or before the last day of January of each year, one dollar, which shall include all members (social, new, reinstated or admitted on a waiver) paying grand or local dues for that month. The convention fund thus collected shall be forwarded to the Grand Secretary and Treasurer by the subordinate lodge treasurer with the regular monthly report for February." Let us all keep this important matter

in mind when making payment of our February dues and attend to it as we should at that time.

This is the time of the year that the safety first principle should be as indelibly impressed in our minds as possible. Our personal risks at all times are extra hazardous, but during the winter season in northern latitudes are more than ordinarily so. So let us guard our every step and movement during these most perilous months of the season.

Secrecy in diplomacy, as applied to state and international policies, is planned and maintained in such fashion because of its advocates' inability or undesire to conduct the worlds' transactions in such manner as will not bear the cleansing and scrutinous effects of public light being turned thereon while plottings and intrigues are being consummated in the name of national honor.

February JOURNAL will contain roster of subordinate lodges. Information relative to all changes in officers of lodges due to recent election of officers, or that pertaining to changes in place or time of holding meetings, if such changes have been made, should be sent in to the Grand Lodge in order to arrive at Buffalo not later than January 15th to insure publication in that roster.

Last year a large number of lodges were late in supplying this information and as a result the roster was not that accurate directory it should have been.

Let there be an earnest effort on part of all to see that all this information is received this time to obviate after confusion arising on account of neglect to attend to the matter at the right time, which is NOW.

There is no other time like the present. Whatever we have in mind to do for the advancement of our union, now is the time to attend to it; tomorrow or any other future date may be too late to look after it. We live in the present and we must act in the present if we are to succeed as we should. Whatever in the way of progressive ideas you may have in mind for the good of the cause should not be held in reserve for a long distant future, but brought to the surface and made applicable for present needs. Not after a while, but now is the time for action.

President Wilson recommends compulsory public investigation in labor disputes between employes in railroad service and railroad companies before a strike can be inaugurated, which virtually means slavery to the companies while they are importing strike breakers to defeat the just ends of labor when trouble is brewing. His attitude on this question is untenable, about as much so for the side of labor as it would be to advocate cessation of activity of U. S. troops while some foreign government was landing theirs for the purpose of invading the country.

On account of severe cold and stormy weather switchmen are confronted with unusual hazards during the winter season now upon them. While theirs is always a life of extreme personal danger risks, the winter season adds increased liability to their every step and other movement. Snow, sleet and other atmospheric elements necessitating the additional clothing that must be worn at this season render steps more uncertain and possibilities are greater of being caught by protruding nails, other unforeseen traps, etc. So, while it ever behooves us to consider well safety first precautions, it is imperative that we do so dur-

ing the winter season, since our liabilities of encountering personal dangers are greatly augmented because of the extra dangers subjected to on account of frigid elements. While it is always good policy to observe our every step and other movement, it is doubly so now. Our accidental death and injury lists are always considerably larger during winter than in summer months. As a matter of self-preservation we should strive in every manner possible to see that such suffering is kept at the lowest possible mark. This requires not alone the stop, listen, think and other safety first slogans, but as clear a brain and as healthy a body as we are able to provide with which to do our work.

Now that we have given our Christmas gifts to show our good will towards those about us, let us have a word of good cheer and appreciation for all those with whom we work. It will brighten the lives of all concerned if we do. A smile and a kind act are worth a thousand sneers and snubs, and still there need be no more effort exerted in the giving of one than the other. But the resultant effect is quite different, so much so we should always give preference to the smiles and kind acts.

Labor may some day learn the folly of supporting political parties whose administrations are nearly all directed against workers because of exploitations practiced upon them by employers, even though now and then a good law is exacted from them. There never was a time in the history of this country that those who chiefly financed the Republican or Democratic parties cared a rap for the working people other than to rob them and subject them to every kind of injustice they would tolerate. Imagine if you can a

Rockefeller, Ryan, Belmont, Morgan, or any others of their class contributing what they do to campaign funds without a mortgage on control of the administration of either of those parties. If you can reconcile yourself to such a frame of mind, you're ripe for universal militarism, constabulary, or any other form of destruction your benevolent (?) masters wish to curse you with.

Look out for some of your friends you have recently elected to positions of trust that they don't reward you by the establishment of a constabulary with which to shoot you down roughshod. The plans are arranged in more than one state to so reward you for your faithfulness in electing those so overstocked with preparedness and patriotism fever prior to the election. If you care anything for the little freedom you have, keep your weather eye on your legislators in all the states and in congress this year.

Will you be one of those present at the installation of your newly-elected officers this month? And more important still, will you make it your business to come out to meetings regularly and assist them in conducting the affairs of the union? If you will there is a good year's progress in store for your lodge. If you do not do this friendly turn for the lodge and officers you are hindering its progress to the extent of your neglect in this matter.

Now that we've given our gifts and good cheer to those about us during the Christmas season, let us give generously of our time to the aid and uplift of our labor union which has so aided us in being able to render such friendly service to our loved ones. There is a woeful lack on part of many

of us to appreciate our duty of giving to the organization that has rendered such valliant service. We are all debtors to it and, in no other manner than taking an active interest in promoting its welfare, can we repay the debt we owe it. Our duty toward it should appeal to us with special keenness at this time. Do we appreciate it and will we show such appreciation by shouldering our full part of responsibility in seeing that its best interests are properly attended to all the while in our respective localities? It looks to every member to do his best towards being an active business agent for it. Do we hear its call and will we heed it and do our full part? If so it will mark rapid progress, otherwise it cannot.

When jumping at conclusions, as when making any other kind of leap, be sure they are there and that there is a good landing to alight on, otherwise you are subject to a fall with its attendant bruises.

Wanted in this union, 10,000 boosters for the year 1917. Will you be one of them?

There will be a time when three words uttered with charity and meekness shall receive a far more blessed reward than three thousand volumes written with disdainful sharpness of wit. But the manner of men's writing must not alienate our heart from the truth, if it appears they have the truth.—*Hooker*.

He has annexed a secret pleasure to the idea of anything that is new or uncommon, that he might encourage us in the pursuit after knowledge, and engage us to search into the wonders of his creation; for every new idea brings such a pleasure with it as rewards any pains we have taken in its acquisition, and consequently serves as a motive to put us upon fresh discoveries.—*Addison*.

CORRESPONDENCE



Communications for the JOURNAL must be received BEFORE the 15th of the month to insure their publication. All communications for the JOURNAL must be accompanied by the name of the sender, and written only on one side of paper



New York City—56.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Well, brothers, I suppose your eyes are all weary looking for some news from the big town, since this is the burg that our grievances are arbitrated at, and you will be pleased to hear from that little Lodge No. 56.

We had election of officers, and it was some get-together meeting at which they were chosen. Bro. Peter Finnigan was elected president, to take the place of our old warrior, Bro. Cordial, who performed his duties very well, not missing a meeting during his term as president. Bro. McEntee takes Bro. Burns' place as treasurer, and is a fine boy for that position. He formerly was vice-president. Bro. Cuff was re-elected as secretary, a move well considered by sensible members. Bro. Max Currish, who came into our fold some six months past, was elected vice-president; some boy this fellow. Bro. Cordial, Bro. Finnigan and Bro. Windling were chosen as a board of directors.

We are going to have a ball in the near future, and would like to inform through the JOURNAL some of our members who do not come very often to meetings that about the second meeting in January will be the time that we will discuss this enterprise, and we want all to put their shoulders to the wheel and make it a big success. We are going to elect one of our members on the committee to carry a pair of replacers to re-rail any brother that does not do his duty towards this much-needed and worthy cause, as it is for the benefit of the sick fund, and we may be all rugged today but God only knows how we

may be tomorrow. We cannot look forward to the railroads for any such assistance.

God knows we are not getting enough wages, so does Woodrow Wilson, and it was a great surprise to me when I saw how foolish the working class was, the majority who did not vote for Wilson. He can thank the railroad men for his re-election. Now let us see if he can return the compliment, which I think he will. But money tried to beat him, and that now 100 per cent citizen, Charles Hughes, hated to acknowledge his defeat, figuring money would win him out. So from now on John Jones will be a socialist and will not vote any other party tickets.

Bro. Heberling is making a good fight for us in the wage move and deserves credit. He has a good memory, and that is what is keeping some of the railroad heads dodging the issue. Our Bro. Finnigan made a fine witness for the brothers throughout the country as a representative from Lodge No. 56. It kind of got on some of the railroad bosses' nerves when a brother from one of our lodges got on the stand with two or three journals burnt off or cut off and started to tell how dangerous a railroad switchman's position is. More power to the organization the brother represents, for they are thinkers as well as users of good judgment. Our former superintendent, Mr. Mottzet of the N. Y., N. H. & H., was present, and if his statement is recorded or much interest is taken in it we ought to gain a great deal by it. He says the present generation of railroad workers are of a better class to the company employing them from thirty years up than

the young men employed by railroad companies today, and gave as his reasons for it (1) that the young man of today just wanted to put the time in regardless of whether he was of any benefit to his employer or not; (2) he takes too many chances; (3) that 60 or 70 per cent of injured are men between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-nine.

Brothers, if the railroads take heed to this, they will be out to raise the ante on the age limit, as at the present stage of the game a fellow isn't a man until he has reached twenty-one, and at twenty-nine they say we are too old. So we have eight years to make our fortune in; that's what we're up against.

When a brother got up and showed up the railroad companies for this age-limit business, here was the railroad companies' alibi; listen to it, brothers, it is good:

Who said we had an age limit on railroads? If a trainmaster does not hire you, appeal to the superintendent; if he does not hire you, appeal to the general manager. Just imagine you getting a job over the trainmaster's and superintendent's head, and how long would you last when his nobs got a line on you? Why, here on the New Haven, a man applied for a job some time ago, and the trainmaster asked him what he knew about railroading, and he replied "Nothing." "Ah, ha, you are just the man we are looking for! We want a yardmaster in our plant in No. 1 yard, Oak Point." The first day he came to work they were pulling cars out of the head of the floats to bring same to No. 1 yard to be classified, and the question he asked one of the foremen was this: "What are they cutting those cars all apart for when they are all coupled together?" Can you beat that? Well, it sounded like a hard-boiled egg to me. How does it strike the readers?

Well, we are gaining a few more members, and after everything is all threshed out in our wage move and that Big Four smoke blows away, I have good reason to believe our membership in the good old ship S. U. of N. A. will look like they are on a picnic. Let's hope so, anyway.

Now, just a little advice to our members of Lodge No. 56: let's see, each

and everyone of us come across with our dues to our treasurer before the first of the month, as we want to be on the honor list once in a while, anyway.

It is with much regret that we let the brothers know our brother, Ike Brott, has departed from this life. Bro. Brott was a charter member of Lodge No. 56, and a good, loyal brother. We feel sorry for his relatives, and hope he has made peace with his Maker.

Here's hoping you've all had a merry Christmas and wishing all a happy and prosperous New Year.

Three cheers for Bro. Heberling and his wonderful memory, for he is up against the brains of this country trying to get the switchmen what is coming to them.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

JOHN JONES.

Pueblo, Col.—49.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As Three Rail Lodge No. 49 hasn't been heard from for some time in the JOURNAL, I hope the JOURNAL agent will not take any offense at this attempt along that line.

Let it be known, though, whether or not you hear from it, No. 49 is composed of good hustlers and that is what counts for the progress of union principles and union success.

For a great while this lodge was long on faith but short in numbers to give proper and effective expression of it.

But thanks to a long delayed season of persecution that has somewhat subsided, we can now talk S. U. matters to the switchmen here and receive courteous attention while so doing; and when that's the case we are able to accomplish more than merely getting their ear; we get their application for membership into our union and soon get them into it as members.

So at this time things appear much more encouraging for the S. U. at this point, and I believe it also does in the entire section of country, than it has for several years, and to say the least we are all much encouraged in regard to the changed sentiment about such matters.

It is especially gratifying to be able

to report that eleven new members were added to our membership roll this month and that there are some outstanding applications the holders of which will soon be members, besides there are enquiries from others who are seriously contemplating getting into the union that best represents their interests.

So on the whole things look bright for a good new year's business in No. 49 and I trust all our old members, as well as all the new, will avail themselves of every effort afforded them to get into our fold every one eligible in all the terminals here, and if they all do it will be the most prosperous year's work in the history of the lodge.

In addition to our local lodge work we are getting more notice in other respects than we ever did before; our identification with other labor bodies here is having a good effect, and we are now even able to get some publicity in the papers, and that also has its beneficial effects.

As an illustration of this *The Labor Advocate*, published here, commented upon us, under the caption "Switchmen's Union, Three Rail Lodge No. 49," in this manner in its issue of Dec. 8th: "The switchmen's local is to be congratulated upon the speed they have shown in annexing eleven new members during the past month. This is a very good sign for the future and shows that our brothers of the switchmen's local are alive to the general forward movement of labor in Pueblo"

Let us keep the good work moving, brothers, and do all we can to show our appreciation of the results accomplished by the union for us; this is the kind of co-operation that should prevail everywhere, and when it does the S. U. will take its position well up at the lead of railroad employes' organizations where the importance of the service rendered by switchmen fully warrants it in assuming such position.

So let us one and all do our best to promote its interests in every way we can and all bear in mind while so doing we are safeguarding our own.

We are glad to see from JOURNAL letters the progress that is being made in other parts of the country by our members; it all tends to show that our membership is awakening to the problems confronting them, as well as to

the question as to whom they can be best handled by.

When the award is announced, as it will be before this appears in the JOURNAL, by those handling our wage move, it will enable us to better judge as to the wisdom exercised by the four brotherhoods not to arbitrate their grievances and this union's willingness to do so; and here's hoping and believing our organization will come out well as the result of its course pursued in regard to the matter.

Wishing all members and their families a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and all lodges a most successful career during the year 1917, I am,

Yours truly, in B., H. and P.,

THREE RAIL.

Galveston, Texas—70.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As it has been a long time since I've read any news in the JOURNAL from Lodge No. 70, and as it is my first time to write a few good tidings about Lodge No. 70, I hope the readers of the JOURNAL will appreciate this effort along that line.

We are about forty strong at the present time, but that same forty are all loyal members and on the job. We have for our worthy president, Bro. Michael McGarrity, as true an Irishman as the song says "A little bit of Ireland fell from heaven." For our treasurer we have Bro. Frank Carr; any member of Lodge No. 70 that attends meetings can tell you what he is to Lodge No. 70 by the amount he has already in the treasury and the manner in which he attends to all duties. For secretary we have a brother in the person of William J. Henderson. We all make "bulls" occasionally, but (believe me) that was one time every brother was unanimous in electing the right man to the right office. I do not believe we could find another who could more worthily fill the place. Bros. Hill and Craddock are worthy of special mention, since they are both splendid workers in our worthy cause.

I want to mention just one more brother's name, Bro. M. (Red) Jordan, our night yardmaster, whose dealings with all of us are on the square.

Lodge No. 70 has stood all the

storms and tides that washed over her on Galveston Island, and today she stands firm as a rock for fair dealings and for the union that insists upon getting justice for its membership.

Now, having elected our officers for the ensuing term, let's all join in and boost them in every manner possible in their efforts to guard well our interests. We came out in good numbers to elect them, let's do likewise at all the meetings to support them and show them our appreciation of their efforts in our behalf.

Two years ago when cotton was a drug on the market, the cry was "Everyone buy a bale of cotton" to aid cotton growers. Suppose we all now change this slogan to "Every member of this union get a new member into it." Business is now good all over the country and there's no better time for all members to do just that sort of a thing, and there's no better place to put it into effect than right here in our own Lone Star State. What say you, brothers in Texas, if we adopt the policy of every member get a member, and then go to it and get one?

Wishing all members a Merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year, I am,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

JAMES J. GREANEY.

Blue Island, W.—29.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The beginning of the new year is a good one for the S. U., and we can't complain about 1916. Lodge No. 29 did more than hold its own, and this year we expect to make it a banner year. If our dance is any indication of success, we sure will be crowned with good results. We had the largest crowd that ever was in Sanger Hall. At 9 p. m. they were out in the street in line to check their wraps. We had with us several brothers from other lodges, whose presence was gratifying to us; among them were Bro. Sterling (208), Bro. Jackson (17), Bro. Tom Finnon and daughter (145), Bro. Wright (47), Bro. Egan (58), and several more I can not recall by name. Lodge No. 29 at our first meeting gave a rising vote of thanks to the follow-

ing: Mr. Blar McElroy, manager Grand Theater, who showed our ad free; also Mr. R. N. Burwell, trainmaster, and Mr. C. E. Carson, general yardmaster on the I. H. B. Ry., in letting S. U. men off in preference to others for this occasion; Mr. Jameson, general yardmaster, C., R. I. & P., in doing his duty towards letting the switchmen off; not forgetting Bro. Neff and Mr. Barlow of the B. O. C. T. We desire to thank all who in any way contributed towards making it such a grand affair. Brothers, please do your duty in turning in your tickets as soon as possible. The committee sure did well, and I hope no criticism comes from our members, especially in regard to the men who did the work, sold the tickets and made it what it was.

Our election of officers was held on schedule time, and the following were elected to take charge of Lodge No. 29 for 1917: President, C. O. Smith; vice-president, D. M. Fleming; secretary, H. N. Allen; treasurer, Thomas Earner; chaplain, J. Withers; chairman board of directors, R. C. Atkinson, C. O. Williams, A. E. Keeley; other officers to be appointed held over till installation. I am sure the switchmen have confidence in their officers, but we ought to have a bigger attendance at meetings. I expect we will at our installation, as we always do.

Brothers, don't forget the convention assessment of \$1.00 in January when paying your February dues, for it is now due. Don't let it go for two or three months. This will serve as notice about it to all those who do not get to the meetings.

Mrs. Otto Bockman wishes to thank Lodge No. 29 and all who helped them during Bro. Bockman's sickness; he is no better and can last only a few days. May he die happy is our prayer, as he suffered for the last two years.

We all have our ears to the wicket at the present writing, and hope when the arbitration award is announced there will be established another standard of pay by this union for the switchmen that will be a great credit to those in charge of the movement. I am sure our side have done all within their power to see that it is as good a one as possible to obtain. We all hope to see announcement of what the

award is in this JOURNAL, and feel sure it will be if possible to get the information in time. But whether it is or not or whatever the award is, let's all show our appreciation of the efforts put forth for us in the matter by seeing what a power each of us can be towards building up the membership of our respective lodges during the year 1917 and succeeding years.

Wishing all a prosperous New Year, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
THOMAS EARNER.

Minneapolis, Minn.—30.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Well, brothers, it looks as though I'll have to start the ball a-rolling this year. It is just a year ago since I tried to represent Lodge No. 30 in our JOURNAL.

We will have started on our New Year by the time this is published and I hope there will be more enthusiasm shown toward our JOURNAL. Let us try and have something in it from this part of the country every month. We always appoint a good JOURNAL agent, but I don't know what the matter is. They don't seem to make connections with our paper like they ought to. I guess it's because they are worked too hard.

Lodge No. 30 will soon be back where they were before our trouble a few years ago, as all the boys are working hard to get every eligible man in our ranks and they are succeeding fine, for the applications are rolling in every meeting and new members being admitted.

Nothing does me so much good as to see the boys line up and I hope that after the expiration of 1917 you will see Minneapolis Lodge No. 30 ranked with the leading lodges of this country. If this is done it will mean a lot of good faithful work on the part of the brothers against the tactics we have been up against in this part of the country.

I hope to see an eight-hour work day for railroad men, but not by Federal legislation, for I think this one particular little union can legislate for itself. We have done so in the past and have been victorious. We have asked no favors of the President of the United

States before and I don't think we need to now. I only hope to see the Adamson law declared unconstitutional just to see what the Almighty Four are going to do.

Our little union has submitted their grievances to arbitration and I dare say that we will get more the way we went at it than the Big 4 will with their 98 per cent. strike vote in their hands. If they wanted an eight-hour day so bad, why didn't they back us in 1909-10 when we were asking for pretty near the same conditions? They, or at least a part of them, want to scab our jobs and annihilate the best fighting order of them all and put another stumbling block in the way of organized labor. But they failed to carry the day and now we are up and coming faster than ever before. I would like to see every workingman in this country have an eight-hour work day, but we still have to get out and organize our forces and stick together before this can be accomplished.

I don't see where any body of men have any kick coming if they don't get up and pay a little mite every month to help force these issues. It's an old saying that "God helps those who help themselves." Well, you can't help yourself if you sit back and let others try to help you, for you really have to get in the game yourself and help and don't criticize those who are doing all they can for the uplift of mankind, but get out and work and it won't be long before you will find it a pleasure and results will be forthcoming.

Brothers, the time is now opportune to build up our union and get every clean man in it that is switching cars in this country. I do not believe that the good man with any brains at all can see what "Cesar Bill" is doing for them. It is telling in this part of the country by the men who are leaving Bill's gang and coming into our fold.

I also want to thank President Wilson for saving so many railroadmen from scabbing by legislating for them, as I would hate to have to work alongside of that kind of a creed. God knows we've had to do enough of that up here since 1909 with another brood. Was talking to an engineer one day and I said: "I suppose you fellows will be on a strike tomorrow night?" He said: "I tell you, pal, I have just started to

build myself a new home and I'll be d—— if I'm going to pull the shingles off the roof." And he was a big "E" man, too. Some union man, I claim. Well, so much chewing don't help our cause any. But I would like to see our union build up so there wouldn't be a city big enough in America to hold our delegates to our 1918 convention.

Assuming you all had a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I beg all the brothers to put their shoulders to the wheel and let your motto be "Work," for new members.

Hoping the editor will let this letter pass censorship, I will close with best wishes to all the brothers and sisters. Oh, yes, sisters, that word gives me a new inspiration. I believe if the auxiliary would get busy and send an organizer up here they could do a land office business.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

E. C. ODER.

Terre Haute, Ind.—94.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Lodge No. 94 has not been heard from through the JOURNAL, but it is due to being busy and working late.

During the past two months we have lost two faithful members from our midst. Death has taken from us Bro. R. P. Anthony and Bro. D. H. Vance, who has been with us for years past, good faithful workers for the S. U. of N. A., and we certainly miss them at our meetings, as they were always ready to better the conditions of the S. U.

We elected our officers at our last meeting for the ensuing year, and hope we have elected good material and boosters for the S. U. of N. A.

We are taking in new members now and then, and we expect to take in several more after everything is settled, which we hope will be soon, for the good and welfare of the union.

We have a very good attendance at lodge, but would be pleased to see more of the brothers come and join the crowd. If all the members would attend the meetings regularly our lodge would be more prosperous, socially, financially, as well as in all concerned. As it is, a few do not attend the meetings for various reasons. I have asked so many of the boys to

come to lodge, then the next day I would ask them why they were not at the meeting. Oh, they were too tired, or forgot all about it. Now, brothers, none of us should forget our lodge, when or where it meets. I will tell you. We meet the first and third Friday evening of each month, in C. L. U. Hall. Now, brothers, read this announcement of the meetings, and don't forget it next month.

Wishing all S. U. members a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am,
Yours in B., H. and P.,

H. H. BYINGTON.

East St. Louis, Ill.—16.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I will try and start the new year right by writing for the January JOURNAL; we know we should have been heard from more during the past, but by-gones will not suffice for present or future needs or successes.

There's no getting around the fact that anything in the way of progress to be obtained here has got to be done by good hard fighting, so we might as well inject a little ginger into ourselves and go to it.

We've tried the other way too long already, and if all our members have any of that good red fighting blood in their veins the year 1917 is here challenging them to make demonstration of such fact, and get into the game and do some active work for the union that has done much for them.

Have we got the nerve and manhood to come out like men to our meetings, and try and upbuild the organization as we should, or will we continue asleep at the switch and let those who are striving to disrupt us control everything?

That's the question I am now submitting to every one of our members in the St. Louis district.

Staying at home on meeting nights and knocking about the other fellow will get us nowhere, but that seems to be one of our assets in stock if not the chief one nowadays.

Let's cut it out and get down to business; we've tried this long enough and it has already gotten us some uncomplimentary comments.

What we must now have, if we're

going to stay in the game, is some genuine work on part of all our members each of the fifty-two weeks in each year from now on; no one can do our work for us in our yard work, neither can they or will they in our union lodge work. We've been leaning on that false theory for so long that I know it will take some of us a long time to get our spine curvatures straightened and in the union working condition they ought to be.

But if we give ourselves enough rubs and inject into our anatomies enough of good union energy, and side-track our overloads of carelessness and indifference with which we've long been afflicted, there's an opportunity for good progress here. Are we to forever be cowards and do-nothings, or have we still got some red blood in our veins?

We're either to be the laughing-stock and backwoods members of the union because of our indifference, or we're going to awaken from our Rip Van Winkle slumbers and be real union men, and get some vim and action into this S. U. business. Where do you stand on the proposition, brothers—this doesn't mean one but all of you—are you game enough to declare yourselves, or will you continue to duck and hide away from the labor issues before you?

The St. Louis district was once a loyal union center as far as switchmen were concerned; even now several oldtime S. M. M. A. men boast of the manner in which the yard forces were organized under its progressive banners. If there is any of that old-time vigor in us it is high time it was coming to the front and making itself manifest.

Our old rival, the B. of R. T., was then in operation with its ax, as it now is, but that didn't deter the switchmen in their fight for just conditions, neither did it prevent them from realizing most of their demands, because they were right, and the men had the nerve to insist upon fighting for them.

The same would be true today if we were as determined to work for them as they were then, and unless we become so we'll not succeed in getting fair conditions here until doomsday.

What say you all that we join hands and let the switchmen all over the

land know that we mean business here and that this district is as capable of organizing its switching forces into the S. U. of N. A. as is that of any other point in the country.

It is only a little more than a year now until the convention will come to this district. Can we look the delegates we've invited here as squarely in the eye as union men, as we should, if we continue to practice our half-hearted interest in the union as we have been doing in the last few years? We certainly can't appeal to them very strongly as union men unless we get out from under our shadows and get interested in the union's work.

These rambling remarks have not been aimed at anyone in particular, but at all, myself included, and I trust they'll soak clear through the skin of all of us.

Having gotten this off my mind, I'll write briefly about other matters.

We haven't seen a Grand Lodge officer for some time, and often wonder how our affairs are progressing; but we're confident something good will come from our wage move, notwithstanding we were not in the Big Four movement. Our union has never failed to get something worth while when there was anything to be had for anybody, so we are believing it will come out good this time—at least the wish is father to the thought.

Bro. Bache and Fallon are able to work again after having been laid up on account of sickness.

Bro. Reed is at this time on the repair track on account of a very sore ankle, and we hope will soon be able for duty again.

Bro. Battis is in poor health, but all trust he may soon get in good shape again.

Bro. Kerr retains his old-time vim, the same as when living on the levee, and woe be to the fellows who say aught against the S. U. within his hearing. The unfortunate thing here is that we haven't a dozen or so of the same brand.

It is said that the auxiliary here is not aglow with its old-time White Rose enthusiasm, and, if true, its lethargy is very likely attributable to the poor support it gets from Victory Lodge.

Our sisters are suggesting a get-together meeting for the purpose of

injecting some energy in both organizations, and I suggest not only one such meeting but a series of them. Our women show us how to handle a number of matters to advantage at home, and it's quite possible they can suggest several subjects that might awaken us to the importance of getting to work and doing our parts in both unions as the result of such union meetings.

It's an easy matter to say that something ought to be done here to get things in good shape in our union, as well as in the auxiliary, and getting those sayings out of our systems is dead easy; but the trouble is, what is that something that ought to be done, and what is each one of us willing to do to see that it is done and do our part of it now, not around doomsday?

Jan. 9th will be our next meeting date. Let's come to this meeting in good numbers and talk over matters pertaining to our welfare. A little heart-to-heart talk at this time, after our wage award has been rendered, if it is through with by then, whatever it may be, would have a tendency to get a better understanding with one another as to our duty towards the union and between ourselves. So come out, brothers, and see how you look in our hall.

Hoping for good results from the wage move, I am, with best wishes to all lodges and members,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

WILLIAM T. GEARITY.

Shawnee, Okla.—131.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I noticed in our December number an article from Buffalo, N. Y., Lodge No. 220, signed by M. Wetherby, criticizing an article in November JOURNAL from Bro. E. L. Marcellus of Lodge No. 56, and in reply say I do not see an item in Bro. Marcellus' article that calls for any such criticisms, and for the life of me I do not see where any fair-minded man can see anything in Bro. Marcellus' article that is in any way a detriment to our order, and especially himself. If the brother signing himself M. Wetherby will go back and read over the article and especially the fifth paragraph on page 722, he will, I think, change his mind.

I do not see but what he has the S. U. of N. A. at heart as much as any other brother. It looks to me as though through his (Wetherby's) criticisms his name must be in our order to get by, but his heart is with the Big Four—a double-header, no doubt. I, too, was one once, but I woke up and saw the light. No doubt M. Wetherby is still asleep. Come on, Bro. Marcellus, hand us some more just like the November issue. You are sure of our support anyway.

Wishing all brothers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am

Yours in B., H. and P.,

J. T. STERLING,
Secretary.

Hammond, Ind.—67.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As it is some time since any one has written from No. 67, I will act this month as substitute for the JOURNAL agent. The year 1916 is now nearing its end, and in a short time we will have ushered in 1917. Well, let us hope it will change the luck around here.

The old axiom, "Trouble never comes singly," seems to be borne out to a letter. An accident, Oct. 27th, snuffed out the lives of three well known men on the I. H. Belt: Frank Wilson, yardmaster, a well known and popular member of Lodge No. 67 of Hammond; Conductor Coalpainter of Franklin Park, Ill., and Switchman McDonald, also of Franklin Park, Ill. Then again on the morning of Nov. 23d an accident in the south yard at Gibson, Ind., took as a toll the lives of Bro. E. C. Bastian, a well known member of No. 134 of St. Louis, Mo., and George Gilboos of North Collins, N. Y. I was delegated to accompany the remains of Bro. Bastian to his former home, where they were laid to rest in Calvary Cemetery Nov. 27th, followed by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends and members of the several S. U. lodges of St. Louis. Bros. Keys, Cole, Thompson, Love, John Doyle and James Doyle of No. 134 acted as pallbearers. Bro. Bastian is survived by a wife and daughter, in St. Louis, and an aged father in Omaha, Neb.

I wish to state that I never met with

more hospitality than I did in St. Louis, both by the relatives of the deceased and by the members of the S. U.

Well the third accident of the last six weeks occurred Dec. 2d., when Oscar Johnson, roadmaster for N. Y. C., of Hammond, Ind., Milton Wertz, carpenter foreman of Elkhart Ind., and George Toney, trackwalker of East Chicago, were killed by an M. C. passenger train at Gibson tower crossing, while riding in a motor car. Say, if that isn't enough to make one welcome the coming of 1917 I don't know what would. Business is good here in the Calumet district and switchmen ought to be able to land almost any time this winter.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

E. E. RANDALL.

MARTHA LODGE, No. 67.

Essentials versus Fundamentals.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Some time ago I wrote to President Gompers of the A. F. of L. remonstrating against his action of extending to the Big 4 Railroad Brotherhoods the moral support of the A. F. of L. My contentions were: The moral or any other form of support was insincere and inconsistent, inasmuch as the rank and file, were not in sympathy with any movement inaugurated by the Big 4, because of their manifest unfair attitude towards all crafts affiliated with the A. F. of L. whenever any of them tried to better their conditions by the means of a strike. I then cited these facts:

The rank and file (A. F. of L.) have not forgotten who hauled the scabs to their destination when a strike had been called. They have not forgotten who repaired the engines on the Santa Fe during the boilermakers and machinists' strike and later on the Harriman lines (Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Illinois Central, Oregon Short Line) where all of the shop crafts were locked out. Certain members of the Big 4 were actively engaged in repairing engines and cars and running along the trains with wrench in hand, fixing leaky train lines to help beat the machinist and car men. The scabbing at the present time of the B. of R. T. on the Switchmen's Union on the Wash.

Mr. Gompers replied by saying in

effect: "When essentials conflict with the fundamental principle involved, the essentials must be sacrificed."

It sounds very nice, but what does it really mean? In answering this question I am going to presume that Mr. Gompers is fully informed in regard to the recent wage move inaugurated by the Big 4.

What does Mr. Gompers mean by "essentials?" He evidently means the qualifications absolutely necessary for an individual or an organization to become "unionized." The essential qualifications are: Belief in God, honor, honesty, uprightness, fraternalism, charitableness, the Golden Rule, and free from the taint of the crime of scabbing.

An organization cannot lay legitimate claim to being a trades union labor organization if it has ever been guilty of scabbing, directly or indirectly, or condoning and assisting another organization that is guilty. The B. of R. T., a component of the Big 4, has been placed upon the unfair list by the Central Labor Unions in the following cities: Pittsburg, Pa., Kansas City, Mo., Detroit, Mich., Toledo, O., Decatur, Ill., Chicago, Ill., Denver, Col., for scabbing the jobs of the union men. Inasmuch as the other organizations in the Big 4 movement condone the unfair attitude of the B. of R. T., they also are guilty and unfair to organized labor.

Now, in regard to the "fundamental principles involved." Mr. Gompers refers to the eight-hour day demanded (?) by the Big 4.

Did the Big 4 demand an eight-hour day as trade unionists understand it? They did not. They demanded a *basic* eight-hour day, which means in reality that overtime shall commence after eight hours. In other words, they demanded a 12½ mile per hour schedule, as is in effect on some of the southwestern roads. With this eight-hour bunk they hoped to hoodwink the public and the membership of the various organizations. That they failed in this is now manifest, for the public has lost all faith and is not any longer in sympathy with the eight-hour movement. Like all other movements born of dishonesty, it is bound to fail.

Now what are the real "fundamentals" of which Mr. Gompers writes:

The principal one is this: The Big 4 comprise quite a membership and if

taken into the A. F. of L., from the per capita tax standpoint, they are quite desirable to Mr. Gompers personally and probably to some of the executive committee.

The affiliation of the Big 4 with the A. F. of L. is strenuously objected to by several of the organizations who have been directly injured, discriminated against and denied the right of self-representation by the Big 4. They justly claim that certain of the Big 4 are scab organizations and, therefore, cannot receive recognition. In other words, they demand of the Big 4 the essential gratifications to unionism that other organizations had to present—a "clean bill of health." This, *all* of the Big 4 cannot do. Consequently when essentials (integrity and non-scabiness) conflict with the fundamentals (per capita tax) involved, then the essentials must be sacrificed. When the A. F. of L. lowers its gates of honor to admit scabs, it sounds its own death knell. An unknown author has said, "And even the devil doesn't want scabs in hell." Likewise the rank and file don't want them in the A. F. of L., and it will behoove Mr. Gompers and the Executive Council to think long and well before offering the Big 4 any advice or *any kind* of support. Knowing the methods employed by the Big 4 leaders, I am free to predict they are simply trying to gain the support of the A. F. of L. for their own selfish purpose. They inaugurated the eight-hour movement and were beaten to a frazzle by the brains of the railroads. Fearing rebellion in the ranks they did not dare admit defeat. They grasped onto President Wilson like a drowning man a straw. The President's action brought back their bravados and they thought they had him bluffed. Sad to relate, they found that Mr. Wilson was still the President of the United States and was acting as he thought best, for all of the people comprising 100,000,000 population, and not for the interests of a small 400,000.

Again floundering in the "sea of defeat," they turn to the A. F. of L. for material support, the very organization they had denied in the first flush of arrogance and bluff. They will use the A. F. of L. to accomplish their purpose and, if successful, the A. F. of L. will

be left to count the cost of *nothing gained*.

In the November JOURNAL I produced various affirmative arguments to show that the recent eight-hour movement of the Big 4 was a failure. I think subsequent events have proven my contentions. As far as the Big 4 are directly concerned, the issue of the movement is a dead one. They have surrendered everything into the hands of President Wilson and expect him to accomplish that in which the Big 4 failed. But, strange to relate, Mr. Wilson refuses absolutely to be dictated to by the four leaders and insists upon legislation which he thinks will be beneficial for the whole country and some laws which he wishes enacted are not approved by the Big 4. Consequently the leaders turn from Mr. Wilson and grasp another straw—the A. F. of L.—through Mr. Gompers.

In the beginning of the eight-hour movement the S. U. of N. A. was denied representation because it was affiliated with the A. F. of L., yet from the depths Mr. Lee, et al., raise their hands for the Federation to help save them. The Big 4 leaders placed their organizations into the hand of the politicians with the usual pre-election promises. With election over and the promises kept as usual, they turn to honest union men to help extricate them from the cesspool into which they have sunk. Why should the A. F. of L. help them? Have they ever extended a helping hand to any union organization in its hour of trial? The first instance is yet to be recorded.

On the other hand—you machinists, boilermakers, carmen, tinsmiths, carpenters on the Santa Fe, Harriman Lines, Pere Marquette, who was it that manned the trains to bring the scabs to the place where you were on strike? Who was it who repaired the engines, fixed leaky train lines, worked upon the rip tracks during your recent strike?

You street car men of Cleveland, O., who were the forty union men (?) who scabbed your jobs when you were on strike?

So you believe that the "*essentials*" to unionism should be sacrificed for "*fundamentals*," especially after the sacrifice has been made it is found the "*fundamentals*" have ceased to exist, as far as reciprocation is concerned?

I feel certain the lay members will feel as I do, for it is easy to conceive a house built upon a sound foundation is easily wrecked by undermining.

To change the subject: By the time this appears in the JOURNAL, Jan. 1st will have passed and I here predict its passing will be just as uneventful as the passing of Sept. 4, 1916. This for the information of the membership of the Big 4, who refuse to read, study and think for themselves and persist in saying the "big strike" will come off at that time unless Mr. Wilson does just as he is told.

Some time ago the *Trainmen's Journal* had quite an article on the switchmen's wage movement and spoke sneeringly of the arbitration proceedings. The article was simply to belittle the Switchmen's Union and magnify the Big 4. The information contained was gleaned from press reports, this particular report appearing in the *Chicago American*. The ending of the article in effect was that it would be of interest to trainmen to see what the S. U. get by arbitration, inasmuch as the Big 4 had obtained eight hours for all railroadmen which would, of course, affect the switchmen.

Like all settlements, where the B. of R. T. has anything to do with it, the yardmen get all that is left or not wanted by the roadmen. As far as the yardmen (switchmen or yard brakemen, as Mr. Lee wants them called) this joker appears in the so-called Adamson eight-hour law.

"Eight hours shall apply to all railroad employes engaged in any capacity in the operation of trains used for the transportation of persons or property."

Switchmen do not "operate trains." They simply "make them up" ready to be "operated." So, Mr. B. of R. T. Yard Brakeman, what are you going to get outside of the numerous and heavy assessments of which you are already complaining?

As further proof: The Big 4 are now on the verge of a strike on the N. C. of St. L. The yardmen here are solid B. of R. T. and accordingly have a standard B. of R. T. schedule, as applied in districts where the S. U. of N. A. is not in competition. In the Rome, Ga., yard the yard brakemen are paid \$1.50 for twelve hours, and in other yards helpers receive as high as

\$67.50 per month, overtime after twelve hours and will work Sunday without extra compensation, if necessary. Inasmuch as the B. of R. T. is legislating for the yardmen, it will, indeed, be interesting to see what the yardmen get after the settlement is made. Undoubtedly as the yardmen received on the Gulf and Ship Island Railway—NOTHING!

According to another press report W. G. Lee is quoted as saying that if the railroads fight the eight-hour law the Big 4 will fight the granting of a freight rate increase. He says further that the Brotherhoods have in the past always helped the railroads in this, as they felt their respective interests were in common. What makes Mr. Lee angry now is that the railroads have not reciprocated.

Assuming this report is true, based upon different articles I have read in the *Trainmen's Journal* relative to it, I ask the question, "What does Mr. Lee mean by the railroads have not reciprocated? Has he in mind the eight-hour disaster?"

In 1913, in the eastern territory, the four Brotherhoods inaugurated a wage move which was settled by arbitration. At the time many S. U. men were deeply incensed with Bro. Heberling because he refused to become a party to it. His stated reason for refusal was that as long as he controlled the affairs of the S. U. of N. A. he would not allow it to be a party to a wage increase that was simply to be used by the railroads to gain another enormous freight rate increase. The small raise of pay the employes received, compared with the enormous rate increase the railroads received, is well known history and needs no comment. What was the reciprocity agreement, Mr. Lee, the railroads failed to keep? Did it concern you personally or your organization? Which? Won't you answer this so the "trainmen" won't have to listen to the "malcontents?" You see press reports, coupled with certain well-known facts, often make a few "malcontents" think for themselves and makes many things appear of an ambiguous nature, especially some of the "bunk" which certain leaders (?) hand out and in the same breath warn their membership to beware of the man who thinks with his own brain and does not take for granted all the

things someone else would have him believe.

Awaiting with interest Jan. 1st, also the yardmen's settlement on the N. C. & St. L., I will close.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

E. L. MARCELLUS.

Detroit, Mich.—160.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

This month closes one more period of excellent business on the Pere Marquette, and has also increased the membership of this lodge to a good number, although there are others who could and would become members if the members would get out and hustle with the men on the jobs.

Beginning Dec. 1st, there were some changes along the line of the joint work to the extent that the Union Station Association have taken over and are operating the former Wabash and Pere Marquette joint work, as handled by these two roads in former years, doing the work at the industries whose tracks lead off of the Union Station Association's between Union Depot and Delray.

On June 1st of last year it was rumored that the Wabash was to have taken it, but the Wabash officials were well aware of the fact that their best "joint work" material have been out on strike since the early part of this year. There was a question raised that they were to use one-half Wabash and one-half Pere Marquette equipment, engine and yard crews, but the crews of the Wabash claim they have a better working schedule than the Pere Marquette, and on those grounds refused, unless the Union Station Association would consent to the schedule of that road.

The Union Station Association hire their own men, issue orders and bulletins from their own superintendent and general yardmasters, and, at this writing are using Pere Marquette equipment, engines, engineers and firemen, so it looks as if the scabs will stand no show in trying the same performance of former years, that of trying to beat us out of what rightfully belongs to us, namely, "Switchmen in yard service." But it is plain to my mind that the Union Station

Association must have got some favorable comment from the Pere Marquette as to whether we could handle, successfully, the "joint work" if reverted to the Union Station Association proper. And now that the Union Station Association preferred those of the Pere Marquette (who wish to) with our schedule as against the scabs with their so-called schedule, it would be a wise move to draw up an iron-clad schedule and working conditions, presented to the officials, and, if agreed to, by signatures of the proper officials we could and would be able to make the Pere Marquette-Union Station Association a solid S. U. yard, and when a man is hired, present him with an application to be filled out his next pay-day. If this is done our membership will keep creeping up so that it would be a pleasure for the Grand Lodge officials to visit us. We have just such men in our lodge who could draft up a schedule, for they are acquainted with the physical characteristics, and could protect themselves to the most exacting condition.

We have, at the present time, three yardmasters who are members of this lodge, and they would see to it that the schedules were lived up to, in preference to being violated by a lot of "no-bills."

Detroit has plenty of work, and if any up-to-date brothers are out of employment and will just drop around here, I know they will be attended to in this respect.

We are taking in new members nearly every meeting, and I make it my business to see that all new men are supplied with applications. I like to see a lot of members present, for then we get acquainted with each other on different questions that arise in the lodge room.

There was a time when we all belonged to Lodge No. 13, but to go to lodge there, some of them used to say that all they heard was "Michigan Central," and wished for a lodge of their own. When we were first organized there was a good representation present at meetings, but now that they have a lodge of their own, where questions can be threshed out between our own four walls, some seem to think the officers can do all there is to do. I wish the New Year would put a

"lodge attender" bee in their bonnet, so all would get up to lodge. Of course, there are the faithful few, but we would like to have all come.

We are in hopes of Sunday meetings again to permit the night men to get to lodge. We do all these things, or at least try to do them, for the good of the union, but if you aren't there and some others aren't there, then there isn't much done. You don't like to work short-handed, do you? You will make an awful fuss to the yardmaster if your engine sometimes comes out of the house with just you and your foreman or helper, whichever the case may be. So if you would come to lodge, present these conditions there, and ask if they cannot be remedied, your work would not be so hard on you. But you say, "Oh, perhaps it won't last only for one day," yet that one day lets the railroad officials creep in with, "Well, you worked short-handed Thursday, you can do it again today!" So, in this as well as all other cases it is up to you all to get to lodge.

Before me are some verses; I am going to change the pronoun "I" to "we." Is it worth repeating:

God will not ask us what *we've* saved
 When life is done;
 What fortune shows the fights *we've*
 braved,
 Or battles won;
 From what *we've* kept the Lord will
 turn
 On Judgment Day.

God will not ask us what *we've* made
 By selfish strife;
 He'll want to know how *we've* repaid
 His gift of life.
 All that for us we have to show,
 He'll see, and *then*—
 What we have done, He'll want to
 know
 For other men.

Wishing you all a Merry and Joyous
 Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous
 New Year,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

HAWKSHAW.

Every new truth which has ever
 been propounded has for a time caused
 mischief.—*Buckle's History of Civiliza-*
tion.

Buffalo, N. Y.—209.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Two months have intervened since any news has appeared relative to Lodge No. 209.

Business on the Lehigh is very poor at the present writing and will probably remain so during the winter. But it is always more or less dull here during the reign of King Winter and, as a general rule the majority of the boys don't let it worry them to any great extent, for we happen to have a pretty optimistic crowd of chaps in our retinue and as a general rule there is little growling to be heard from them about not working any time. Of course, there are some exceptions.

The question uppermost in the minds of some of the members of the Lehigh is how long is it going to be before the men come out of the lethargy they seem to be enmeshed in and awake to a realization that conditions are not what they should be because of their lack of interest in their own affairs. Indifference is the chief trouble with the Lehigh today. Never have the men tolerated such treatment as they are experiencing now. What seems to be the matter with us? Are we afraid to stand up for our rights that by virtue of our contract with the company we are entitled to receive? Or is it a personal streak of the famous vermilion hue that forces us back and instills fear into our heart. If neither of these reasons are the cause, why is it then that we will not insist upon getting in to dinner on time? Day after day that part of our agreement is broken, and why? Simply because certain individuals are indifferent and don't care. And then the man that does care and does demand that he go in for lunch on time, why, in the eyes of the yardmaster, he is a crank and an agitator. In reality, however, he is living up to his contract with the company and, incidentally, leaving himself open to no criticism from anyone.

On Wednesday, Dec 13th, at 9 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. meetings were held at which the annual election of officers took place. The morning meeting held for the night men was rather a farcical affair. This is no reflection on the night men, however, for they were present in goodly numbers. The fact that some of the officers failed to materialize was the principal reason. The

evening meeting was an enthusiastic one and keen rivalry was displayed for the various officers by the prospective office-seekers.

The ultimate result of the election, as near as I could ascertain, was as follows:

President—Martin M. Lavelle.

Vice-President—John Aloysius Barrett.

Secretary—Thomas Davis.

Treasurer—John Keough.

Board of Directors—James Malone, William Spencer, Henry Bulger.

Newly-elected officers, we extend you our sincerest good wishes for a prosperous term and trust that you will be guided by prudence in conducting the affairs of our lodge. To the outgoing officers we extend our sincere thanks for the admirable manner in which you conducted the business affairs of the lodge. Of the present incumbents of officers at the present time, Messrs. Flynn and Bulger are the only two to go out of office. The others are elected to other offices. To Messrs. Flynn and Bulger we extend our kindest regards and our sincerest thanks. We deeply appreciate their efforts in conscientiously conducting the business of Lodge No. 209. Now it is up to all our members to get actively into the work and make 1917 the most prosperous year in the history of the lodge.

Where are the missing ones?

Harold Twillington Witt—At a new game.

Henry Keller—Salesman on the road.

Harry Hartman—Taking chances on your life.

Tom Holleran—Still at it.

Sir Thomas Ellis is once again in our midst after having absented himself for two months. He is somewhat fatigued after his prolonged visit and is resting up at present by working every day with the veteran cow-puncher, Mr. Brogan.

Since James Malone has become a student of Princess Yaeki Wicki Pula Hu—this is the sort of English he is using. The following are his favorites and are a condensed short story:

No. 1. The Antidisestablishmentarianism party of England.

No. 2. The superlabyrinthian encumbrance tactics of the allies at Somme.

The two small words are merely

tongue exercisers to enable Hulh Jim to master the Hawaiian tongue more readily.

When this missive is being read Christmas and New Years will be over. Nevertheless I hope every one has enjoyed a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year and I trust that the infant year will find us embracing a real eight-hour day. If so it will be the best gift yet bestowed upon the loyal adherents of the S. U. of N. A.

Hoping prosperity and good health will accompany all our members and their families during the coming year, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

HERBERT H. MURPHY.

Detroit, Mich.—13.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It has been several months since you have heard from Lodge No. 13, since Mr. Stubbs, our treasurer, is so busy trying to explain to the yardmaster, Mr. J. Smith, that he can't find time to write, but, nevertheless, he is a busy man. You see we keep him that way. The boys are all hustlers, getting new members all the time—that means more work for Stubby. You have got to give the boys credit for what they have done here. They have increased the members to 90 per cent. and I guess that is going some. We don't have any mercy on no-bills and stingers here, but keep after them all the while.

I must not forget to make mention of Bro. B. B. Duschane, our president, for what he has done. He tried to get away from us this year, but could not make the grade. The boys have got him in a good place and are going to keep him there.

I don't want to forget our conductor, Bro. H. Brown. He is some worker. Stingers and no-bills will have nothing to do with him and there is also Railroad Read of Lodge No. 5, Omaha, Neb., who is doing fine work. Keep it up, Read, you're doing fine work. There are a whole lot of others too numerous to mention that are doing their bit.

The boys are talking about having a business agent here. Anyhow we are going to put the good old S. U. on the map once more.

We did not hear how the arbitration

came out, but we are not worrying over it. We are confident we will come out on top all right.

We are getting ready for our grand ball. The tickets are out and the boys are doing business for it.

We are going to have joint installation of officers Jan. 4th with the Ladies' Auxiliary to the S. U. of N. A. It will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, Baker and Hubbard streets, with a supper to follow.

As I have written enough for this time, I will close by hoping all the brothers have enjoyed a Merry Christmas and wishing for all a Happy New Year.

Yours in B. H. and P.,

E. A. JENNINGS.

The Charity Evil.

Something the charity workers should read and consider is an article entitled "The Meaning of Charity," by Dr. Elijah Jordan of Butler College, Indianapolis, in the latest issue of the *American Journal of Theology*, published in Chicago.

Dr. Jordan finds that the final meaning of charity is:

"To establish between persons an ineradicable distinction into classes, which are in nature mutually exclusive In the social order it becomes a justification of slavery through economic means My neighbor's needs establishes my right over him. My wealth makes him my servant; my intelligence makes him the instrument of my purpose; my spirituality makes him my protegee; my vice makes him my victim. In short, I am my brother's keeper, and under the influence of this fallacy is indefinitely postponed."

No doubt the charity workers will have an answer ready for Dr. Jordan. They will admit tentatively all that he has said, and then add:

"But we cannot allow the poor to starve, while we are waiting for human brotherhood. Therefore we must have charity."

Such an answer might be sufficient for the time being were the issue a new one and Dr. Jordan's criticism the first that had been passed on charity. But the fact is that the issue is not new. For years the attention of charity workers has been called to the legalized wrongs that create poverty and make charity necessary. Books

have been written showing that so long as one man must depend on the permission of another for a chance to earn his living so long must some be denied the right to work and so long must there be poverty and distress. There has been no lack of effort to reveal to them the fact that private ownership of nature's bounties gives to some control of opportunities needed by all.

If since that time, the upholders of charity had devoted the same effort to bringing about freedom of access to the earth that they have devoted to charity, poverty would long ago have been abolished. But only a few of their number have done this. The great majority have not only not done so, but many of them have bitterly opposed any step in that direction, and still oppose it.

In view of these facts, the answer that "We cannot wait for human brotherhood," is no defense of charity. —*The Labor World*.

The Switchmen.

Aloft the sun beams down so fair
Upon the glist'ning rail,
Whose bars of steel wend ev'rywhere.
A never-ending trail;
It's fabric almost web-like spun—
A commerce-formed process,
And thereupon great work is done,
With hazard more or less.

The shunting of a cut of cars,
The glint of rolling wheels;
Each crash beneath the sun or stars
Requires the nerve that steels
Against the rack upon the mind
And body ever tried;
A switchman's life is well-defined,
"Humanity applied."

The battle 'gainst the elements,
The heat, the cold, the rain,
The wind that seeks and ever vents
An art, all in itself—alone:
Its masters men of chance,
And though it never may be known
It's wrath upon the train.
They serve as world's advance.

HUBERT J. DAVIS.

I believe that we can not live better than in seeking to become better, nor more agreeably than having a clear conscience.—*Socrates*.

LADIES' AUXILIARY

TO THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION



MRS. HENRIETTA CLARK, GRAND PRESIDENT
1214 West 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.
MISS SARA T. JACKSON, GRAND SEC'Y AND TREAS.
220 Stevenson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Rosedale, Kan.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Not much news at present writing, but the newly-appointed JOURNAL agent for 1917 will give you a good write up on the installation which will be in January. Lodges Nos. 17 and 4 install jointly; also hope to entertain Topeka Auxiliary at that time.

We are planning for a big day with 12 o'clock dinner served in our dining room in connection with our hall and we hope for a good attendance.

Election of officers is over and the official list for 1917 is as follows:

Past President—Della McWilliams.

President—Daisy Fleming.

Secretary—Lottie Parrot.

Treasurer—Nellie Slaughter.

Chaplain—Mayme Noble.

Conductress—Sarah Condon.

Guard—Nellie Green.

Board of Directors—Kate Lonergan, Florence Hunt, Crawford.

It will seem more like the continuance of 1916 than the beginning of a new year, as all of the old officers were elected and we stand on the threshold of a new year without a fear for the progress of Lodge No. 17 and ask the members to co-operate with us, for we are not working for our interest alone, but whatever good is done and whatever is accomplished is your gain, too. So do not stay at home and nurse that grouch, but be up and doing.

Advice and criticism are cheap and those who find fault most, do the least to help the order and to help keep up the home benefit. At the time it is most needed, the lodge protects you. So, as we are your friends, be ours.

It is not always convenient for an officer to be at her post of duty, but

there is seldom a vacancy in our chairs and we are writing "Finis" to a most successful year full of pleasant memories and work accomplished.

Our Sister, Gussie Crookman, was recently called to her heavenly home and our deep sympathy is extended to her dear ones.

With best wishes to all sister auxiliaries and a wish for a prosperous new year, I am,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

LOTTIE PARROT.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It has been some time since West Side Lodge No. 8 has had a letter in the JOURNAL, so here goes for an effort in that direction. We are still going along nicely, taking in new members all the time, and have had some real jolly times of late. You sisters who stay at home don't know what you miss. Now that the election is over we want to send a hearty invitation to all the brother and sister lodges in Chicago and adjoining districts to make a special effort to join with us at the time of our public installation, which will take place on Saturday evening, Jan. 13th. Our brothers of Lodge No. 117 will be installed with us this year. So come one and all and let us show you all a good time.

Now since our elections are over and we are entering on a new year's work, let's all combine our forces and do all we can to assist these officers we have chosen. With our full aid they can accomplish much for the cause but without it little progress can be made. We can aid our brothers in many respects as they can us in our cause, and

we should each do all we can to help each other along. So be sure to come out to this installation at Central Park Hall, Lake street and Francisco avenue, and get better acquainted with each other and with our union work. It will do us all good, so don't fail to come.

Wishing for all S. U. and Auxillary lodges a most prosperous new year, and trusting each of us will do our full part of duty necessary to see that it proves to be such, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

MINNIE CROWLEY.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I will try to write a few lines from Englewood Lodge No. 63. Today was election day here and as there was no opposition to any officers everything went off lovely, all but Sister M. Lyman. She declined to be our vice-president for next year, as her meal hours at home are so irregular she felt she could not attend afternoon meetings, and she believes in not taking office when she cannot fulfill the duties. Very sorry Sisters Jefferies and Baird could not attend to run for their offices again. Sister Shriner was elected guard, Sister Fannie Wilson, conductress; Sister Mulvaney vice-president. Sisters Gasper and Lyman are the new ones on the board. We could not think of giving up our president as she makes a fine officer, even if she does get a little nervous when we have company, for that is natural. You know how you feel at home when strangers come in. Sister Goeppan could not get out of the secretary job, as we need her smiling face at the desk, and we could not equal our treasurer, Sister Maher, but I must not praise her in public as that makes her very angry.

As I have not written for the JOURNAL since our benefit, I wish to thank all those who attended, also those who bought our tickets. I am very glad to hear them say they had a good time.

I will have to close for this time. Wishing all S. U. of N. A. and L. A. lodges a bright and prosperous New Year, I remain

Yours in U., H. and J.,

K. LICHIVOD.

Detroit, Mich.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

"Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good."

Another year has passed with its joys and sorrows, its successes and failures. Some of us are sorry to see it go, others are glad. But time waits for no man, and the New Year we are entering upon will pass away all too rapidly.

Detroit Lodge No. 32 is looking forward to a prosperous year. Our members are greatly interested (as all members of this auxiliary should be) in the success and welfare of our lodge. Applications for membership are being received at nearly every meeting.

We have formed a social club for our members. We meet bi-weekly at the sisters' homes. We bring our mending, crocheting or fancy work, and last but not least (Sister Smith will vouch for this) our appetites with us and spend the day. This helps wonderfully in keeping the sisters interested in our lodge and draws us closer together fraternally.

On the evening of Oct. 31st we had a Hallowe'en party. All who attended report a good time. It was a success both socially and financially. We had a novelty in the way of entertainment. It was called "The last remains of Hallowe'en." It was Sister Van Husen's idea, and it surely was a success as a laugh producer. I had the pleasure (?) of showing the *remains* to those who wished to gaze upon his majesty. I still feel somewhat spooky.

At this time we wish to thank Detroit Lodge No. 13, S. U. of N. A., for helping us dispose of our tickets for this party. We surely appreciate their kindness and help. Wait until installation of officers, brothers, and you will receive a material demonstration of our gratitude.

Another election of officers is over. We have elected nearly all the same officers for 1917 that filled the chairs last year. The vacated chairs were vacated by choice of the officers hold-

ing them. An unusual thing happened at our election. All officers were elected unanimously. The officers-elect are: President, Lucy Smith; vice-president, Amelia Hewitt; chaplain, Sadie Knapp; secretary, Minnie Hinckley; treasurer, Flora Stubbs; conductress, Rose Carr; assistant conductress, Christine Sackett; guard, Helen Van Fleet; board of directors, Minnie Padgett, Amelia Wagenknecht, Theresa Perkins; pianist, Eva Van Husen; JOURNAL agent, Clara Avery.

Jan. 4th we will hold a joint installation of officers with Detroit Lodge No. 13 S. U. of N. A. All brothers and sisters are cordially invited to be present. We are anticipating a glorious time. Our past president, Mary Pringle, is to act as our installing officer. We know from past experience that Sister Pringle is excellent at the work of installation.

When this letter is being read the Yuletide season will be over. Nevertheless good wishes are always in season and the members of Detroit Lodge No. 32 wish success to every member of the S. U. of N. A. and the auxiliaries and may the year of 1917 be a year of health and prosperity for them and their dear ones.

THE NEW YEAR.

"Fleethly hath passed the year; the seasons came
Duly as they were wont—the gentle spring,
And the delicious summer, and the cool
Rich autumn, with the nodding of the grain,
And winter like an old and hoary man,
Frosty and stiff—and so are chronicled.
We have read gladness in the new green leaf,
And in the first blown violets; we have drunk
Cool water from the rock, and in the shade
Sunk to the noontide of slumber; we have plucked
The mellow fruitage of the bending tree,
And girded to our pleasant wanderings,
When the cool winds came freshly from the hills;
And when the tinting of the autumn leaves

Had faded from its glory, we have sat
By the good fires of winter and rejoiced

Over the fullness of the gathered sheaf.
'God hath been very good.' 'Tis He whose hand

Moulded the sunny hills, and hollowed out

The shelter of the valleys, and doth keep

The fountains in the secret places cool;
And it is He who leadeth up the sun
And ordereth up the starry influences,
And tempereth the keenness of the frost;

And, therefore, in the plenty of the feast,

And in the lifting of the cup, let Him
Have praise for the well completed year."

Trusting that this, my first attempt at writing for the JOURNAL will not be put in the waste basket, and wishing everyone a happy and prosperous New Year, I beg to remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

CLARA AVERY.

IN MEMORIAM

At the last regular meeting of Combination Lodge No. 45, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Angel of Death has entered the home of Sister and Bro. Mallon and taken from them their dear little son Robert aged six months; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as sisters, in meeting assembled, extend to Sister and Bro. Mallon our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing parents, one spread on the minutes of this meeting and one sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

ANNA MONROE,
MAE MANEY,
ANNA COLLINS,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Riverview Lodge No. 2, held Nov. 24th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, God, in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our esteemed brother, Jesse Meredith,

whose death occurred on Nov. 6, 1916; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy as a token of the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family, one placed on the records of our meeting, and one forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication, and that our charter be draped for thirty days out of respect for our departed brother.

L. M. RUDDY,
F. J. McALLEN,
H. B. McCULLY,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Martha Washington Lodge No. 54, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., Dolton, Ill., held Nov. 23, 1916, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from this earth Mr. John Wurl, father of Sister Sophia Leib, whose death occurred Nov. 15, 1916—just about eight months ago Sister Leib lost her dear mother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as sisters, extend to our bereaved sister our sincere sympathy in her hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent Sister Leib, one spread on the minutes, and one sent to our JOURNAL for publication.

MARY FERGUSON,
MYRTLE STONE,
ANGELINE WERTZ,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of St. Paul Lodge No. 31:

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father has removed from our midst our beloved brother, Leo Rafferty; and

WHEREAS, By his death we realize the sadness brought to the hearts of his parents, brothers and sisters, as well as to the lodge of which he was a member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this lodge, in meeting assembled, extend to

the bereaved family their sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to our beloved brother that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions sent to the family, one to the JOURNAL and a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting.

C. ANDERSON,
L. PITMAN,
W. MCGARRY,
Committee.

At the last regular meeting of Combination Lodge No. 45, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, God in His infinite mercy has again entered our ranks and taken from this world of sorrow our beloved Sister Alice Wager; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement and, as a token of respect to our departed sisters, that our charter be draped in lavender for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one spread on the minutes of this meeting and one sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

ANNA MONROE,
MAE MANEY,
ANNA COLLINS,
Committee.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 17, 1916.

The following resolutions were adopted at the regular meeting of Electric City Lodge No. 58, Ladies' Auxiliary to Switchmen's Union of North America:

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father, in His divine wisdom, has called to her eternal home Sister Mary Bour; and,

WHEREAS, By her untimely death, her husband and children have suffered the loss of a loving wife and mother, and this lodge a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members here assembled extend to the bereaved husband and family our sincere sympathy in their time of great sorrow and loss, with the prayer that God in His mercy will comfort them and give them

grace to bear with their affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to the JOURNAL for publication, and one spread upon the minutes.

NORA CONBOY,
BRIDGET BOYLE,
MARY REAP,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted by Trilby Lodge No. 8, S. U. of N. A., at our regular meeting held Nov. 14, 1916:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from us our beloved brother, Henry J. Schanewack, whose untimely death occurred Oct. 18, 1916; and,

WHEREAS, His untimely death has caused deep sorrow, not alone to his bereaved wife and children, but as well to a large number of friends and circle of brother switchmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of Lodge No. 8, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved wife and children in their time of deep sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to the memory of our highly-esteemed brother, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved wife, and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

J. D. COLE,
C. MCPHEARSON,
O. H. PRIBBLE,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Central Lodge No. 39, held Dec. 12th:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from us our beloved brother, William Quirk, whose death occurred Dec. 12th, as the result of injuries sustained while in the performance of duty; and

WHEREAS, Because of his death, his wife and children have been deprived of a loving father and husband, this

lodge of a highly esteemed brother and the city of an honorable citizen; therefore be it

Resolved, By the members here assembled, that our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family in their time of sorrow, with the prayer that He who has taken him from them will comfort and cheer them on account of the great loss they have been called upon to bear; be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, that our lodge charter be draped for thirty days; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be made a part of the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved wife and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL.

CHARLES KINMARTIN,
GEORGE COVENY,
WM. HUTCHINSON,
Committee.

Card of Thanks.

ERIE, PA., Nov. 22, 1916.

MR. M. R. WELCH:

I desire to thank the Grand Lodge of the S. U. of N. A. for the prompt payment of claim of my late husband, Robert Simmons. I also wish to thank the members of Presque Isle Lodge No. 38 for their sympathy and kindness at the time of my bereavement, also for the beautiful flowers sent by them.

Yours sincerely,

MRS. ROBERT SIMMONS.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 24, 1916.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The kindness and sympathy of the members of M. J. Naughton Lodge No. 11, S. U. of N. A., at the time of the death of our beloved husband and father, Patrick Henry Naughton, will long be remembered and held as a pleasing memento of the worthiness of the order, of which he was a member for so long a time.

May we also at this time thank Mr. James Hardy and Mr. Naughton's crew and fellow employees, Erie Railroad yards, Cleveland, O., for all they did to alleviate his suffering and to make his end less hard.

The Grand Lodge, too, was most

prompt in the payment of his insurance.

That the good God will grant the S. U. of N. A. every blessing for success and prosperity is the heartfelt wish of

SUSAN M. NAUGHTON
AND CHILDREN.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, NOV. 27.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Kindly allow us space in the JOURNAL to thank the Switchmen's Union and Mr. M. R. Welch, G. S. and T., for prompt payment of policy held by our beloved husband and father.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. EMMA CONE
AND FAMILY.

ST. LOUIS, MO. DEC. 12, 1916.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We desire, through the JOURNAL, to convey our sincere thanks to the members of the Twentieth Century Lodge No. 14, L. A. to the S. U. of N. A., also St. Louis Lodge No. 37, and Success Lodge No. 134, for their sympathy and beautiful floral offerings at the time of death of our dear wife and mother; also would thank the L. A. for the prompt payment of funeral benefit.

Respectfully,

H. A. BARTLEY
AND DAUGHTER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., NOV. 15, 1916.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I wish to thank members of Lodge No. 4 for their kindness and sympathy shown me at the death of my husband, Anthony J. Scannell, also for the beautiful floral piece received from them.

I also desire to thank the Grand Lodge for the prompt settlement of benefit policy. May God bless you and your noble organization the S. U. of N. A.

MRS. LOUISE SCANNELL.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 22, 1916.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I wish to express my thanks through the JOURNAL of the Switchmen's Union to the Grand Lodge for payment of my claim and to the members of Success Lodge No. 134 for the assistance they rendered me

while I was in the hospital. And as I have retained my membership in the Switchmen's Union as a social member I wish in the future you would send my JOURNAL to the address enclosed. And with best wishes for the only union for switchmen, I remain as ever,
Yours in B., H. and P.,

W. P. DOYLE.
2845 Victor St., St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO, ILL., DEC. 17, 1916.

Mr. M. R. Welch, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—Through the JOURNAL I wish to thank the S. U. of N. A. Lodge No. 58 and their wives for sympathy and kindness shown me at the time of my bereavement, also for floral offerings for which I am most grateful, and prompt payment of claim held by Geo. B. Packer.

MRS. EMMA PACKER AND DAUGHTERS.

Notice.

Bro. D. Collins of Lodge No. 163 has lost cardcase containing switchmen's receipt for December, Class A; also Moose receipts and railroad pass. Finder of same please return to J. H. Rodman, secretary of Bessemer Lodge No. 163, Box 323, Albion, Pa.

The receipts of George C. Leebolt, formerly member of Lodge No. 134, have been lost or stolen. They were form No. 71, issued by the Grand Lodge to Wabash strikers. Anyone finding them will confer favor by sending same to J. J. McCarthy, 5436 Geraldine avenue, St. Louis, Mo., treasurer of Lodge No. 134.

Whoever argues in defense of absolute power in a single person, though he offers the old plausible plea that it is his opinion, which he cannot help unless he be convinced, ought to be treated as the common enemy of mankind.—*Swift*.

Whosoever deceives a man makes him ruin himself and by causing an error in the great guide of his actions, his judgment, he causes an error in his choice, the misguidance of which must naturally engage him to his destruction.—*South*.

MISCELLANEOUS



Selected items of interest by well-known writers, clipped from the Labor Press and the leading newspapers and magazines of the country. No comments are made, and credit is always given to the paper or magazine from which they are taken



The Panama Canal

Ever since the construction of the Panama Canal was commenced, the seamen of the Pacific Coast have looked forward to the opening of that waterway with a feeling of apprehension as to its effect upon the maritime business of the coast, and especially upon the wages and conditions of the seamen.

Prior to the opening of the canal, the Pacific Coast was in a measure isolated from the rest of the world. Owing to the long distance to the world's markets, its trades were undeveloped and comparatively few foreign vessels visited its ports.

The problem of foreign immigration which constantly confronts the seamen's unions of the Atlantic and the Great Lakes did not exist on the Pacific, and the seamen here were, therefore, in a good position to build up substantial organizations and command fair wages and decent working conditions.

The canal has established a short direct route between Europe and the West. The long and costly transportation 'round the Horn is obviated. The facility of communication will greatly increase the trade between coast ports and the outside world. Soon the ships of all nations will rub sides in the harbors of the Pacific. This condition has been temporarily postponed by the war in Europe and the closing of the canal by slides. At present freight rates are much higher on the Atlantic than on the Pacific. There is a great scarcity of tonnage due to the withdrawal of the German

merchant marine and to the destruction of allied shipping in the war zones. This has diverted both American and neutral shipping from the Pacific trade to the Atlantic. When we except the Pacific oversea trade, the foreign commerce of the coast is practically at a standstill.

But this condition is not permanent. As soon as the war is over, the German merchant shipping will be released and the merchant ships commandeered by the Allies will be returned to their owners. Ship-owners will then have to seek new employment for their tonnage, and there will be great rivalry among the seafaring nations to capture the Pacific trade. Steamship lines will be established between the coast and European ports, immigrants will flock to our shores, and the seamen of foreign vessels will leave in our ports attracted by the higher rate of wages here prevailing.

Under the Seamen's Act, foreign seamen have the right to quit their vessels in an American port, and may demand payment of one-half of the wages due them. There is no doubt that they will take advantage of these privileges in great numbers.

The great question before the organized seamen of the Pacific will be to direct the new arrivals in such a way that they will not become a menace to the maintenance of the conditions built up at the cost of so much time and labor. They must see to it that their fellow-craftsmen who leave their vessels here obtain the ruling rate of wages, and thus prevent the ship own-

ers from using the new arrivals, who are unacquainted with local conditions, to break wages down.

If the unions shall succeed in directing the newcomers, all will be well. If, on the other hand, the ship owners shall obtain control over them, the unions will have before them the prospect of a struggle for their very existence.

What preparations must we make to meet the new conditions? We must extend the hand of friendship and fellowship to the foreign seamen arriving in our ports. We must teach them their duty to us, and we must also be ready to do our duty to them. We must throw the doors of our unions wide open and receive every seaman seeking admission. Those who are members of foreign seamen's unions must be received and permitted to transfer their membership into our organizations. Those who are non-union men we must admit at the lowest possible admission fee. Some of the unions of the Pacific district have for a number of years followed the custom of exchanging membership with every seamen's union of the world, declared bona fide by the International Seamen's Union of America. Those admitted under this rule are charged no initiation fee, but are at once accorded all the rights of membership. The experience of the unions who have followed this practice has shown that it is not only feasible, but that it is the wisest policy. This practice should become general.

The custom of charging a high initiation fee is still in use in some of the Pacific unions. The custom should be abolished. The fee should be so low as to be within reach of everybody. Whatever may have been the justification for charging high entrance fees in the past; under conditions such as confront us it is unwise and, in fact, injurious.

The seamen's calling is international. He is "here today and gone tomorrow;" in one nation's ship today and under another flag the next. The employers do not draw lines of nationality. With them it is only a question of quick dispatch and cheap crews. The organized seamen must bear this fact always in mind, and act in conformity with it. To erect artificial barriers against the influx of laborers is

of no avail. On the contrary, they may prove destructive to the labor organizations that maintain them, in that they tend to give the organizations a false sense of security.

The people of Belgium felt that the defense of their country was secured by granite and steel fortifications. They had a rude awakening when the modern German artillery smashed them into heaps of ruins and wreckage. They learned too late that their forts were antiquated and unsuited to modern warfare.

It is to be hoped that all seamen will study the lessons of the past, and learn that an organization to be enduring must be both based upon sound principle and must adopt modern methods and tactics.

If all the Seamen's Unions adapt their organizations to modern conditions and needs, they need have no apprehension as to the effect of the Panama Canal upon their calling. The canal will become a gateway opening up new fields and great opportunities to the Seamen's Unions and will bring them a step nearer the attainment of the ultimate object of the seamen's movement—the Brotherhood of the Sea.—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

Compulsory Physical Examination.

BY JOHN P. WHITE,
President United Mine Workers of America.

Speaking before the Conference on Social Insurance, Washington, D. C., December 6th, 2.00 p. m.:

Compulsory physical examination, whether of employes in industry or of any other class of citizens, involves an interference with the personal life of the individual so serious that it should be undertaken only on the assurance that the public welfare demands it and that the results are worth the sacrifice of that personal sanctity which our institutions have thrown about the individual.

This, in my judgment, is another way of saying that the state, not the employer, should undertake such examination, assuming always that public policy demands compulsory examination at all. I am not prepared to admit even this. Our well-to-do class manage to maintain a fairly high

standard of health, and it has become a universal custom among well-to-do people to consult the doctor and the dentist on frequent occasions.

Compulsory physical examination is being urged only for wage earners. The reason is not far to seek. For the disinterested physician or scientist, it is a short cut to remedying a condition which is due to the fact that wages are too low to permit wage earners, as a class, to spare the means for doing what otherwise they would voluntarily do, and without prompting from any authority—that is, to consult the physician is frequently as necessary.

"If we are to assume that insufficient wages, and the ignorance and helplessness attendant on low wages, are to remain with us always, then we could proceed with a program of paternalism and justify it. The fear of organized labor and lovers of human freedom generally is that low wages will become so buttressed by remedial measures of this sort that the public conscience will be dulled into an acceptance of low wages as a permanent institution.

Of course, in some occupations, such as that of locomotive engineer, certain physical tests are so necessary on the ground of public safety that no objection can be raised. But, while industry organized for private profit, the weeding out of men not physically perfect by physical examination means only that those who pass the test will be subjected to greater strain than previously. The late Professor Hoxie of Chicago University, after conducting a thorough investigation of scientific management, expressed the opinion that the greatest danger now threatening the American wage earner is the speeding up of industry and the consequent physical strain imposed upon the worker.

If Professor Hoxie and other economists and students of industrial problems are correct, as I believe they are, then we must regard the entrance of a number of physically unfit men into industry as a blessing, if it serves to check the tendency toward more speed and greater strain.

As modern industries are organized today, the rejection of unfit men means, not the protection of those who are accepted, but license to increase the strain upon them so that eventu-

ally they, too, or their descendants, will be added to the class of the unfit. In this respect the fate of the physically fit is like that of the flower of European manhood, maimed and slaughtered on the battlefield.

"They will scrap the whole human race if they keep on," said Andrew Furuseth in referring to the increase in efficiency devices, so-called. We are in great danger of losing entirely the human equation in industry, and with it the freedom of the individual. This is not only inhuman and intolerable from a humane standpoint, but it is not efficient. Human nature is too complex to measure men with a yard stick. Some of the greatest inventors and mechanics, not to mention statesmen and even soldiers, have been men who could never have passed the rigid physical tests imposed by some of our modern industrial corporations whose managers have gone mad over "efficiency." Many a young man, who might later invent a device which would revolutionize that particular industry, would be rejected and discouraged, probably turned aside from what should have been his life work.

If physical examination of all persons is demanded on the broad grounds of social welfare, then let it be administered by the state.

Better still, let our scientists and wise men cease regarding the great mass of workers as densely ignorant and hopeless wards, over whom they must watch and *caré*. Let them instead join with organized labor in demanding a fair wage, and then, take my word for it, the very men for whom they are now so solicitous will be found taking the best care of themselves.

It is certainly putting the cart before the horse to demand the weeding out of all save the physically perfect, while at the same time we permit low wages and poverty to continue to make physical fitness difficult or impossible to achieve.

I should like the advocates of compulsory physical examination to read what was written by Mr. Gilbert Chesterton, the English writer, when it was proposed by the health authorities of London to require the hair of all poor children to be cut short in order to rid them of vermin. In a classic passage, Mr. Chesterton points out that the

true remedy would be to give the little child a leisured mother, and therefore to give the father a living wage and freedom from the extortions of the landlord.

"Rather than that one hair on the head of the street urchin be touched," concludes Mr. Chesterton, "we will have a revolution."

It is always easy to experiment with the poor and humble and defenseless, rather than to attack the source of the problem, when that source lies in strongly intrenched privileges enjoyed by the few at the expense of the many.

A Public Servant Who Serves the Public —From Committee on Industrial Relations.

BY DANTE BARTON.

The industrial relations for millions of American citizens and workers begins at Ellis Island. That is New York's great port of entry for immigrants. Through that gateway have poured the greatest number of those men and women and children from Europe who have peopled this great republic, tilled its fields, opened its mines, established its factories and made them productive, made its laws, elected its public servants, and created here a nation distinctive and great in its achievements and more distinctive and great in its promises.

To have charge at this gateway and to safeguard the rights of the people already here and to safeguard in equal measure the rights and interests of the new workers and citizens and their families, President Wilson has appointed Frederic C. Howe. It was one of those appointments, like the appointment of Louis D. Brandels to the Supreme Court, that was hailed everywhere among the plain people as a pledge that the administration intended a government of the right kind of men to carry on a government of the right kind of laws. Among all informed and forward-looking people, and especially among the producers and toilers, many of whom had passed through Ellis Island and knew from experience what was wrong with it and what should be made right with it, Mr. Howe's appointment gave the chiefest satisfaction.

The finest and greatest proof that in

his place of trust at Ellis Island Frederic C. Howe vindicated and upheld the national and international reputation he had earned as a writer of fundamental democracy and as an official and unofficial servant in action of the public has been given lately by a member of congress, named W. S. Bennett, of New York. This congressman was irresponsible because he was privileged to make the most unfounded accusations against any public or private citizen without any responsibility in a court of law or in any other tribunal for his statements. This congressman exercised this privilege against a public official, who had not the privileges of the floor of congress, as the result of the action of Commissioner Howe in having advised that the government should not continue a contract *with a firm of former clients of the congressman* for feeding the immigrant men, women and children confided to the government's care. Mr. Howe's recommendations were that the contract, involving the expenditure of one-half million dollars a year, in time of normal immigration, and being very profitable, should not be renewed, and that, instead, the authorities at Ellis Island should purchase the food and prepare and supply it to the immigrants at cost.

For this Mr. Howe was assailed. For this unfounded rumors of "immorality" among the thousands of men and women of all nationalities who are detained at the island were misstated as facts. That they were misstated was proved by an investigation begun at once by the Committee on Immigration of the House of Representatives co-operated with by Mr. Howe himself and the Department of Labor. The report of Secretary Wilson and Solicitor Densmore, adopted unanimously by the committee of congress, after inquiry, proved that a notable condition of moral cleanliness prevailed, when it was considered that the exigencies of the European war and the impossibility of deporting many of the undesirables had crowded the island's grounds, hospitals and detention rooms far beyond any provision that had been made for ordinary or foreseen occasions. The acts of kindness and humanity and necessary common sense in the emergency which Mr. Howe had done, and which had been approved by the Secre-

tary of Labor, were misrepresented in themselves and distorted from the surrounding facts and conditions which inspired or compelled them.

No public servant who "steps on the toes" of takers of profit where there should be no profit; no official who takes seriously the law's mandate to safeguard the weak and oppressed who are in his care; no man in public or private life who has stopped exploitation by greed of the poor and unsophisticated immigrants as Commissioner Howe has stopped it could escape such an attack.

From this attack Commissioner Howe emerges not only completely vindicated, but with this statement of the Secretary of Labor made to Congress concerning the things he had done:

"The following substantial achievements in the efficient administration of the station have been effected by Commissioner Howe:

"(1) A thorough investigation with experts was made of the cost of hospitals which were alleged to be self-sustained. The commissioner found that the hospitals were losing over \$100,000 a year, which loss was being paid by the government for the benefit of the steamship companies. He secured an increase in hospital charges to steamship companies which has increased the earnings of the hospitals by approximately \$100,000;

"(2) He reinvestigated requests for money for permanent appropriations, and after investigation reduced such request, in 1915, by \$300,000;

"(3) He reduced, in response to war conditions, the operating salary costs of the Ellis Island station by approximately \$100,000 a year;

"(4) He investigated the many immigration lodging houses and homes in New York and brought about a clean-up in a number of them;

"(5) He secured the co-operation of the commissioner of police to clean up the conditions which surrounded the barge office, and by so doing protected the incoming immigrants at New York from the individuals who had previously preyed upon them;

"(6) He investigated and brought about many reforms in the protection of the aliens en route from Ellis Island, both at Jersey City and along the route;

"(7) He organized all of the em-

ployes at the station into an association for making the wants of the employees known, and for securing the co-operation of all the employees in the administration of the station;

"(8) He brought about a reorganization of the purchasing of supplies for the hospitals at a great saving and improvement in the service;

"(9) He made an investigation of the conditions under which landing of first and second cabin aliens were made at the various piers around New York, and ended many abuses and losses to which the aliens were exposed;

"(10) He brought about a change in the inspection of first and second cabin aliens on shipboard which greatly improved the service;

"(11) He made a number of studies at the request of the department as to means for increasing the efficiency and the rating of the employees;

"(12) He greatly increased the output of the division of statistics and brought about a complete change in the filing system;

"(13) He worked in co-operation with the board of education of New York for the opening of the night schools for the education of adult aliens;

"(14) He organized a number of agencies looking to the protection of aliens in New York;

"(15) He organized a movement in 1916 for Americanization day celebrations throughout the country, and over 100 cities held citizenship celebrations as a result of the commissioner's efforts;

"(16) During the past two years Ellis Island has been almost free from the constant criticism on the part of foreign organizations and of the foreign press, which prior to his administration was continuous. It was directed at the alleged lack of kindness and consideration to incoming aliens. The non-foreign press of New York has been almost continuous in its approval of his administration and the many changes and improvements which he has brought about.

"I remain,

"Very respectfully yours,

"W. B. Wilson,
"Secretary of Labor."

When one considers that the very first "industrial relations" with which

the immigrants come in contact are the industrious activities of big and little interests to take their money away from them, it is easier to estimate the fine quality of public service that Frederick C. Howe has given. He has served the immigrants. He has added to the distinction of the present administration of the government. He has made the property rights within his jurisdiction get in line with human rights. He has served constructive democracy. He has advanced the ideal of a public service that holds an even hand for fair play and honesty.

Attracting Railway Capital.

Privately owned railroads have broken down in the United States. The only purpose of a railroad is to carry persons and things. At present, and for more than a year, the railroads of this country have been unable to carry the freight that is offered them. Twice in that time they have declared an embargo on certain classes of freight destined to certain territory.

In both cases this territory has been the greatest shipping point of the country—the eastern seaboard. The reason for this embargo has been that the railroads could not furnish the required cars. As a result vast quantities of freight have been piled up in central points or lost enroute.

Every witness for the railroads that has spoken of this matter before the various investigating committees has given the same reason for this condition. They all charge that it is impossible to secure the capital with which to purchase or build cars and locomotives. They point to the fact that fewer miles of railroad have been built during the last two years than in any two years since the civil war. They seem to be almost proud of the fact that there are fewer freight cars today than there were two years ago.

This stagnation has come in the midst of the greatest freight movement this country, or any other country, has ever known. It is undoubtedly one of the important contributing causes to the high cost of living. It clogs up the circulation of the life-giving elements of the community, brings waste in some places and want in many others.

The railroad managers tell us that

the only way to secure relief is to make the investment of money in railroad securities attractive. The only method they can think of to attract the money is to raise rates and dividends.

If we have private ownership we must have capital. Of course, we do not need private ownership. But granting it is here, and trying to look at the matter from the point of view of the investor, what have those who are running the railroads done to attract capital?

Look over the record of the New Haven, where court records indicate that \$150,000,000 furnished by investors was stolen by the insiders. Examine the record of the Pacific roads, the Alton, the Rock Island, the Erie and a dozen other roads. It will be found that there were plenty of investors who bought stocks and bonds, and that they were not prevented from earning dividends by any hampering "regulation."

The money that went into these roads was simply stolen by the very men who are now whining because the sucker crop has grown thin.

Look at the history of the Pullman Company, the express companies and some of the telegraph companies, that have been owned by these same inside managers and used as "skimmers" to remove the "cream" from the railroad incomes.

Read the history of "construction companies" from the days of the credit mobliier to the latest parasite car company and find out where the "innocent investor" ended when he fell among the thieves that infest the roads of America. Now they want the government to play the good Samaritan and bind up the wounds of the victims and bring on a new crop to be robbed.

From the days of Jay Gould and Jim Fisk, no one has ever accused railroad managers of lacking in nerve. But for absolutely limitless, brazen gall there has never been anything to equal the present whine for protection for the "innocent investors" in railroad securities.

Privately owned railroads have failed to function as carriers of goods. They have now failed as burglar tools with which to rob investors. They can still function as instruments to exploit their employees and the shippers. Now that these latter are in revolt, the

railroad managers are ready to discuss government ownership.

They see the final opportunity to "clean up" by unloading the wornout, under-equipped, broken-down systems upon the government, at a price that will coin all the water into cash.

There is no way out but public ownership. But it is necessary to be watchful lest in getting rid of private ownership the nation is made the final victim in a long line of very "innocent" investors.—*Milwaukee Leader*.

The Strikebreakers.

The strike-breakers arrested in Cleveland in connection with the murder and attempted murders on the train which was carrying them from New York to Chicago, testified that they were to be used to break the strike of the railroad men.

Not one of the strike-breakers arrested, however, registered as having the trade of a railroad man. For the most part they claimed to be laborers—possessing no trades whatever.

Most of the strike-breakers were armed with knives, billies or revolvers.

A singular state of facts: None of them capable of work in cab or caboose, yet hired to take the places of railroad men. And armed to the teeth.

Now you understand what a strike-breaker is. He is not a man out of sympathy with the unions willing to work for lower wages or under harder conditions than union men. Usually he doesn't want to work at all.

Men who carry revolvers, knives or blackjacks seldom do work.

The strike-breaker's job is to pretend he is taking the striker's job—to force the striker into a frenzy of fear that will send him back to his work on his employer's terms or goad him into some act of violence that would alienate public sympathy and have the same effect. A striker in the skilled trades should realize that the strike-breaker is hired, first, to fool him, and, failing in this, to quarrel and fight with him; that he is not a trained workman and probably would not work if he were.

Once he does realize this and acts accordingly, the trade of the strike-breaker is gone.—*Pattern Makers' Journal*.

Southern Workers Near Starvation.

When the American Federation of Labor, in its late Baltimore convention, unanimously denounced the governor of South Carolina for sending five companies of coast artillery militia to break the strike of 700 men, women and children employed in the Anderson, S. C., mills of the Wellington-Sears Corporation of Boston, the convention called the attention of the nation to one of the worst cases of industrial tyranny and attempted peonage that still prevails in the country of presumably free men and women.

Down in Anderson, S. C., these 700 men, women and children are on the perilous fringe of starvation, or are leaving their homes in exile because they dare to exercise their lawful right of union organization in the name of that union, the United Textile Workers of America, to demand a slight increase in their meager wages.

Up in Boston, Mass., live the northern owners of those two southern mills. These northern owners are the members and officers of the powerful, wealthy Wellington-Sears Corporation. Rich, powerful and irresponsible, William H. Wellington, president of the company; S. E. Wellington, secretary; Joseph N. Jackson, treasurer, and other owners of the company hide their real responsibility for the brutality of repression practiced against their southern workers. They hide their responsibility behind cruel, arbitrary acts of their local superintendent, Robert E. Ligon, who says to these men, women and children:

"Yes, we can afford the small ten per cent. increase you have asked, we can give that and more, easily, but not a damned cent will be given while you people belong to a union."

When arbitration was offered by the State board, the workers accepted the offer, but the corporation refused it absolutely.

Careless, prosperous, powerful, these Wellington-Sears owners assume not only to own the mills, but to own the workers. They own the earth about their plants, and tell these workers to get out. They brought eviction suits under a probably lawless law which permitted only ten days' notice to the tenants. They brought these suits be-

fore a magistrate who at one time had been president of one of the companies. When the judgments were given by this magistrate, Sheriff Ashley, friend and neighbor of the peaceful strikers, refused to put the men, women and children into the street. When ordered by the governor to do so, this right-feeling officer sent back word that he would not evict families until those families were assured beforehand of a roof over their heads; and he told Governor Manning that if the governor did not like this statement he (Manning) could go and put the families out himself.

It was right there that this powerful, irresponsible corporation of Boston proved what it could do through the governor of South Carolina. That governor immediately ordered five companies of coast artillery militia to go to Anderson, S. C., to go to the little mill villages of Gluck and Equinox and put the strikers out of their homes. And the people of the whole state of South Carolina must pay \$4,000 per week while those artillery militia men overawe the men, women and children of their own state at the behest of the distant, arbitrary corporation.

In the schoolhouses of Gluck, where little children of the workers used to get the meager education allowed to them, now a company of South Carolina soldiers are quartered. They are there because the children have been put out. With almost incredible meanness these wealthy, powerful and cultured gentlemen of Boston closed the schoolhouses of Gluck and Equinox to these little children of the poor. If their fathers, mothers and the older boy and girl wage earners would not truckle to their far-away employers, if they would insist on their American right of organization, then the Wellington-Sears Corporation would hit them through the little children, who could not yet be used to make wealth for their owners in the mills.

This almost incredible act of meanness was possible because the Wellington-Sears Corporation owned the land on which the schoolhouses stood, as the homes and all the land of the two villages. And it believes that owning the homes, the schools, and all the

usual public places, it owns the people and the spirits of the people, as well as their bodies.

There was not a so-called "foreigner" in the mills of Gluck and Equinox. Every working man, woman and child was a native-born American. This made them neither better nor worse than men and women of foreign birth, who serve in the textile and other mills of the country, but it showed the sham of the usual cry that only "foreigners" in the mills demand better wages and are the disturbers of their employers' "peace."

In all the northern mills of the Wellington-Sears people wages have been increased 5 and 10 per cent (making 15 per cent in all) since the strike was instituted on Aug. 1st. And now a new increase of 10 per cent has either been granted or will be granted soon.

In all the other mills in the Anderson, S. C., section corresponding increases in wages have been granted, but not a cent has been given to these men, women and children in the Gluck and Equinox mills by their Boston "rulers." The mills have not run, or have run only lamely and crippled. The striking workers, firm and patient, but undaunted, and helped by their brothers of the United Textile Workers, are still unemployed, or are seeking employment in other textile mills of the states whose governors are not using the public soldiery to break the strikes of liberty-loving men and women.

Unprejudiced newspapers of the section, like the *Anderson Tribune*, the *Charleston American*, *Charleston Review*, or *Daily Piedmont* of Greenville, S. C., and others, have attested the peaceful and orderly conduct of the strike. They have protested with vigor and indignation against the perversion of the military power of the state to make the militia practically mere gunmen and guards for the Boston owners.

As one of the leading members of the union has stated, "the mills have the state of South Carolina as their willing servant in the effort to stamp out the right of labor to organize."

Another injury to the state of South Carolina has been shown by Miss Mary

Kelleher, the chief organizer of the textile workers in the strike, who points out that the driving away of the skilled mill operatives chiefly to the northern centers of the textile industry is retarding the industrial development of that section of the state.

President John Golden of the United Textile Workers of America and Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. Sara A. Conboy are now centering the energy and strength of their national organization in the protection of liberty and manhood and womanhood of these South Carolina workers. If Governor Manning will persist to the last extremity in using state militia as strike breakers, the United Textile Workers of America, as well as the whole body of organized labor in the United States wants to know it. If lawful union organization can be punished as a crime by an arbitrary corporation, then the textile workers and all organized workers want to know that, too.

It is too far into the twentieth century for South Carolina to permit its workers' homes to be broken up and the workers themselves to be beaten up and bullied because they refuse to let an arrogant distant corporation make them "wage slaves."—*Dante Barton, in The Union Leader.*

Minnesota Miners' Strike.

BY RICHARD JONES.

It will occasion no great surprise among observing trade unionists when a representative of the American Federation of Labor makes a statement to the effect that the United States Steel Corporation will not tolerate any kind of voluntary organization among its employees, if it can prevent such an organization.

But the experience of the writer is given here because it accentuates the charges that have already been made. The United States Steel Corporation insists, while it has the power to enforce its will, that it shall dominate the industrial situation on the iron ranges of Minnesota as well as in other localities within its sphere of activity.

The writer was commissioned organizer by President Gompers to examine into the situation on the Cuyuna Range, particularly with a view of tak-

ing such steps as would be necessary and making such recommendations as might be deemed advisable to advance the work of bona-fide trade unionism among the iron miners in Minnesota.

Up to the time of my appointment the Industrial Workers of the World had not invaded Cuyuna. The Cuyuna Range is south of Duluth. It is a new field, the mine owners being largely groups of smaller independent speculators who hope to get rich by developing this limited field which the Steel Trust has evidently neglected to exploit.

The daily press, in its wild attempt to protect the Steel Corporation's interests, accused the Industrial Workers of the World with every offense imaginable. Their object, of course, was to arouse the public to activity against that organization. As an example of the desperation of one of the daily papers, the following sentence was made into glaring headlines spread across the top of its front page:

PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN STRIKERS AND DEPUTIES.

Investigation disclosed that the "pitched battle" happened when a porcupine attacked a miner's dog. The excited miner, seeing that the dog was getting the worst of the argument, ran for his gun and fired several shots at Mr. Porcupine. Neighbors came out to see what was going on, and an enterprising reporter took advantage of what seemed to him a splendid opportunity to make a "scoop."

I chronicle the above merely to indicate how far the press will go to discredit any attempt on the part of those who are willing to do something towards alleviating the condition of the miners on the Mesaba Range.

Enough, however, has already been told by abler writers to furnish indisputable evidence of the unreliability of the public press.

What I hope to show in the remainder of this article is that the same methods indulged in by the mouthpieces of the Steel Trust would have been followed in the event the Western Federation of Miners, the United Mine Workers of America or any other organization had attempted to secure a foothold in the trust's sacred territory in northern Minnesota.

It should be remembered that the

press had imbedded an intense fear in the minds of the public. This was again reflected in the attitude of the smaller independent mine owners whose properties had not as yet been affected by a sympathetic strike.

Mr. O. E. Thompson, president of the Duluth Jitney Drivers' Association, volunteered to assist me in doing whatever could be done. We went to Cuyuna and got in touch with a number of miners who were ready and willing to affiliate with the Western Federation of Miners, which organization has jurisdiction over this class of miners.

The independent mine owners realized that the Western Federation of Miners was responsible; that should an agreement be reached between them and the Federation, through collective bargaining, the men would remain at work and operations go on uninterrupted.

We were finally able to bring about negotiations with most of the operators in that section, who laid no obstacle in our path and who in fact welcomed an opportunity to do business with a responsible labor union.

Then something hapened.

Two representatives of the Steel Trust, or to be more accurate, two officials of subsidiaries of the Steel Trust, made a hurried trip to the Cuyuna. They had heard that organizers were on the job.

Soon after these men came on the scene the attitude of the independents changed. We were quietly told that under no circumstances would they tolerate or do business with a labor union.

A majority of the operators interested, however, told us that they were perfectly willing to permit us to go ahead, in fact, anxious that we perfect an organization that would have some responsibility back of it; but that the Steel Trust had passed the word around that under no circumstances would they permit the Western Federation of Miners or any other organization to get a foothold on any of the ranges.

That the independents were disappointed, is putting it mildly. The Steel Trust had suffered terribly at the hands of the Industrial Workers of the World on the Mesaba, and now that corporation delivered an ultimatum

which practically meant that the Cuyuna small operators must go through the same kind of siege merely to satisfy the whims of the Steel Trust.

The independents were outspoken in their criticism of the high-handed methods of the United States Steel Corporation, at whose mercy they were. But what could they do?

The expected then happened. Two days after Mr Thompson and I left the Cuyuna (feeling that nothing could be done with matters as they stood just at that time), the much-feared "invasion" of the I. W. W. came and the strike was called. All mines were affected to a certain extent. Many of the miners walked out, not because they did so against their judgment, owing to the fact that there had been absolutely no organization among them—but because of the embarrassment they would be subjected to had they remained at work.

The strike was short-lived, principally because of the lack of "preparedness" and of funds.

But our object here is to show the power and influence exercised by the Steel Corporation over the "independent" mine owners in that and other localities; that it will brook no organization; that it threatens and intimidates the smaller fry who would like to play fair and recognize the desirability of bargaining collectively with their men, rather than be subjected to periodical outbreaks led by irresponsible who parade under the name of "labor unions."

The Minnesota legislature will meet Jan. 1st. It is certain the strike subject will come before that body in some form. We intend to show to the members of the legislature by this incident on the Cuyuna legislature that the Steel Trust not only refuses to permit its own employes to organize, but that it actively prevents that right being recognized by others who happen to be less powerful than it is, and over whom the Steel Trust exercises such influence.

Constant criticism of the I. W. W. on the part of the public press and continuous agitation against its methods, tend to elevate responsible trade union organization in the opinion of people who are using their heads for the purpose of thinking.

Soon the A. F. of L. will have some-

thing to say regarding industrial conditions on the Minnesota iron ranges, not because the Steel Trust will welcome it, but because an enlightened civic opinion will insist that collective bargaining is a necessity under present social conditions, and the Steel Trust will be obliged to yield in spite of itself.—*American Federationist*.

News Letter.

The lockedout Cigarmakers of Lancaster, Pa., who formerly worked in the Otto Eisenlohr Bros., Inc., cigar manufacturers of the Cinco 5-cent cigar, have waged the most strenuous protest against any cigar firm in this country and Canada, because of a wilful wrong done them. Organized labor everywhere has been appealed to for sympathy, which has been granted most generously and effectually. The protest has received the indorsement of A. F. of L. Convention at Baltimore, Md., Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, Blue Label League of Pennsylvania, hundreds of central bodies and thousands of local unions.

This trouble began with this firm and their cigarmakers on March 9, 1916, with 280 cigarmakers involved. Dissatisfaction was brewing for months on account of bad working conditions until finally a climax was reached when several girls, while eating their noonday meal in a nearby restaurant, wrote the following notice on a brown piece of paper with a lead pencil. "Notice, cigarmakers are we going to continue working these small wrappers. Do you know the result? Nervous and physical wreck is the result. Are we going to continue, cigarmakers? Let us all say no. Therefore, at 3 o'clock, let us all go to the stock counter and demand more wrappers; remember the time." This significant parchment was circulated throughout the entire shop, when the time came a woman arose, another followed, then a man and, as with a clap of thunder from a clear sky, the entire force with the exception of three joined the ranks.

The superintendent was immediately notified. After hearing the complaints, in a short address, he promised the employees to take the matter up with the firm at their headquarters in Philadelphia. Their decision was quickly rendered. After a few days

there appeared a published insertion in the newspapers to this effect: That all cigarmakers working in their factory at Lancaster would receive their pay envelopes and should call on Saturday to get their tools.

Several attempts were made by committees from the lockedout cigarmakers and Central Labor Union without any consideration given them whatever. The firm, as a matter of revenge, moved their factory from the city. If this action is not resented it is the belief of those mostly concerned it will ultimately enslave every cigarmaker working in other factories operated by this firm. For this reason this forceful agitation is being waged by the cigarmakers of Lancaster. They ask sympathy and co-operation from every union members and their friends to smoke none but union label cigars and to urge upon cigar dealers everywhere to handle same for better patronage.

Parcel Post Proof Against Extortion.

Many will recall the long fight to obtain a real parcel post system a few years ago. But those who opposed the new system are not likely to give any special publicity to the following figures which are a bit damaging to their cause:

In the last year before the parcel post the express companies hauled 317,000,000 packages at a cost of \$158,000,000. In 1915, 280,000,000 express packages were hauled for \$78,000,000 and 400,000,000 parcel post packages for \$56,000,000, making 680,000,000 packages carried for \$134,000,000.

The significant point in these figures is that parcel post has largely made its own traffic. The express companies are carrying almost as many parcels as before, the decrease being only 37,000,000. But the cost of hauling express packages has declined on the average from 40 cents to 28 cents.

The express companies have lost many millions of dollars a year, but it is generally conceded that their former charges were excessive and that henceforth the prosperity of express companies will be legitimate, on a sound basis, with the public receiving a proportionate benefit.

The outstanding fact is that in 1915, 680,000,000 packages were carried for

the public for \$24,000,000 less than that number of packages in 1912. Here is a genuine cut in the cost of living, a very tangible betterment in transportation and marketing conditions, accomplished without fulfilling any of the dolorous prophecies of the elimination of the small town merchant by the alleged "perils of the parcel post."—*Milwaukee Journal*.

Why Sugar is High.

The *Labor World* recently printed a story about the high price of sugar. We also printed a statement issued by the sugar trust showing that the production cost of this commodity had been lowered to a minimum. Yet Duluthians are paying ten cents a pound for sugar.

When your grocer asks you ten cents a pound for sugar that was once half that sum, he will probably tell you that it was the "war" that raised prices. Whenever you buy canned goods, pastry, candy for the kids or anything else with sugar in it you will be informed that the reason the price has doubled is because sugar has gone up.

The sugar trust was one of the first of the great combinations to be formed. When it was organized a number of refineries were closed because economies in production made it possible to produce all that could be sold at a few of the refineries. Then stock was issued to several times the value of all the properties.

One of the reasons the United States went to war with Spain was to protect the sugar trust interests in Cuba, and the annexation of the Philippines and Porto Rico was to help along the same combination.

The sugar trust has also been "busted" and "investigated" several times. It was caught with fake scales in New York defrauding the government out of millions of dollars. It was prosecuted, convicted, and then permitted to settle for a small fraction of the fine which the law provided.

We have been good to the sugar trust. It has had the use of the army and navy and the courts wherever it needed them.

This trust has just issued a report of its business for the last six months. According to that report it is gathering in profits at the rate of \$20,000,000

a year, and will be able to pay 33¼ per cent. dividends on all that mass of fake securities.

A few months ago the people behind the trust, wishing to boost the stock, issued a book telling something about the cost of producing sugar. According to this book the cost of producing sugar has been reduced during the last six years. Prices have been going up during all that time. But six years ago it cost a little over 1½ cents to produce a pound of sugar and put it on a ship in Cuba. The exact figure was given at \$.0185 to \$.0195 cents a pound.

An additional cent would deliver it to any wholesaler in Duluth and leave a customary profit. Another cent would place it in your home at a price less than 4 cents a pound.

The other five cents went to make up that \$20,000,000 and the additional millions that have been used in corrupting Congress, the courts and custom house officials of all of which crimes this trust has been convicted.—*The Labor World*.

Pearson's Magazine Feature Labor Articles

In August of last year *Pearson's Magazine* featured its first of a series of articles on trade unions. The August story was on the International Association of Machinists. In October appeared the Postal Employees, in November the Street Car Men, and in December we will have the "Typos." When this series of articles is finished—and they are to run a year or more—they will be published in book form under the title "Labor's Struggle for Life and Leisure."

For the information of many union men who have inquired about shop conditions, the union label, etc., I will say that *Pearson's* is printed in a union shop and is entitled to use the typographical label. Most of the big magazines in New York City are printed under "fair" conditions, but none of them use the label. Most of New York's millions of books are printed in union shops, but the union label appears on none of them. I find that this condition whereby union hours and conditions without the label are recognized is apparently fairly satisfactory to the allied printing trades. I have made an effort to get the label on *Pearson's*, but Mr. Little, the owner,

objects to using it. This is what he said to me in a note on the subject: "If we put the union label on *Pearson's*, it will look like a bid for union support." So far as I am concerned I can state frankly that I want union support. In arranging for the series of trade union articles I had two things in mind:

First: The series will do a great deal of propaganda good.

Second: It will be the means of getting a great many union men to read the magazine who are not now reading it.

Every intelligent, wide-awake working man in the United States ought to be a reader of *Pearson's*. Buy and read one copy of the magazine and see for yourself.

A. W. RICKER,
Circulation Manager.

Wise Reflections.

In the field of endeavor people are divided into two classes, those who imitate or take orders, and those who blaze the trail and do things. One is the plodder and the other originator of new ideas and ways of doing things.

It is well to be obedient where obedience is desirable; but it is better to be resourceful.

When Alexander could not untie the Gordian knot he cut it with his sword.

A resourceful man is one who, when he cannot do a thing one way, does it another.

He keeps trying.

When it is time to quit he begins.

When he is licked he begins fighting again.

Success in life is not like shooting at a mark with a rifle; it is like trying to hit a mark with a stream of water from a hose; you just keep on till finally you hit it.

It is well to know how; it is better to try, for by trying you learn how.

Success is like picking a lock, not vision. It is like solving a rebus more like working an example in long division than it is like demonstrating a theorem in geometry.

It is like starting a fire with a damp wood more than it is like getting a chemical reaction in a laboratory.

It is like fitting together pieces of a torn letter more than it is like building a wall of bricks.

All the big things are accomplished

by trying, trying, trying. Only the little things can be done by rule and a mediocre mind to do them.

To paint a great picture means infinite approximations. None is painted by rule.

The man who fails is not the man who has no gifts, no chance, no pull, no encouragement, no training; it is the man who quits. Genius is the inexhaustible capacity for going on.

Training, education and the like before you go to work is valuable; but it is the training and education you get by and while you work that counts most.

There are three rules to govern us through life in our effort to grow, expand and bring something worth while to pass. The first is: Go on. The second is: Go on. And the third is: Go on.

Life is endless experiment; wisdom is the precipitate of experiment; belief is the spirit of experiment; character is the subjective result of experiment, and success the objective result.

—*United Mine Workers' Journal*.

Questions in Political Economy.

1. The value of all property in the United States is estimated at \$187,000,000,000. Two per cent. of its 100,000,000 people own 65 per cent. of it. Sixty per cent. of the people own 5 per cent., and the remaining 38 per cent. of the people own 30 per cent. Find the value of property owned by the average individual in each class. State how many times the average holding of the individual in the two per cent. class exceeds the average holding in the 60 per cent. class. Explain how the two per cent. got so much.

2. A laborer receives two dollars a day and works six days a week. If he spends nothing at all, how many years will he require to save a fortune equal to Rockefeller's, estimated at two billions?

How can one man produce wealth equal to Rockefeller's?

How can one man produce wealth equal to one two-thousandth part of Rockefeller's estimated fortune?

If Rockefeller did not produce his fortune, who did, and how did Rockefeller get it from them?

Two-Sided Story from the Manufacturers' News.

The following story is clipped from John M. Glenn's *Manufacturers' News*. It is also interesting to labor:

ORGANIZATION.

A planter down in Kentucky had just employed a strange negro as a mule driver. He handed him a brand new blacksnake, climbed up on a seat behind a pair of mules and asked the darky if he could use the whip. Without a word the mule driver drew the black lash between his fingers, swung it over his head and flicked a butterfly from a clover blossom alongside the road over which they were traveling.

"That isn't so bad," remarked the planter. "Can you hit that honey bee over there?"

Again the negro swung the whip and the honey bee fell dead.

Noting a pair of bumblebees on still another blossom the negro swished them out of existence with the cracker of his new blacksnake and drew further admiration from his new employer.

A little further along the planter spied a hornets' nest in a bush beside the highway. Two or three hornets were assembled at the entrance to the nest.

"Can you hit them, Sam?" he inquired.

"Yes, sah! I kin," replied the negro, "but I ain't a-goin' to; dey's ORGANIZED."—*Exchange*.

Then and Now.

Over 100 years ago John Adams called attention to the fact that there was little difference between the man who worked for wages that he must spend for the necessities of life and the chattel slave who received no wages and had his necessities supplied by his master. The real truth is that the average wage-worker is economically no better off than the black man was under slavery, and it is no misnomer to call him a wage slave. When the black slave was sick he was well cared for because he was a piece of valuable property. When he was too old to work he was as well fed as those who worked. When the wage slave gets sick his wages stop and if he has managed to save nothing from his wages

he goes hungry; when he is too old to work he becomes an object of charity, he is not valuable property. His death is no loss to the masters. The wage slave has but one advantage over the chattel slave—he has a vote and he can vote himself out of slavery whenever he gets sense enough to do it.—*Quarry Worker*.

Remittance Roll of Honor.

The following is a list (by numbers) of the lodges whose remittances were received by the G. S. & T. during the month of December, 1916:

Dec. 1st—Lodges 5, 34.

Dec. 2d—Lodges 40, 55, 102, 141, 194, 227, 228.

Dec. 4th—Lodges 20, 46, 61, 86, 97, 98, 100, 104, 117, 154, 161, 166, 173, 174, 179, 188.

Dec. 5th—Lodges 10, 11, 23, 38, 47, 60, 69, 73, 91, 95, 96, 113, 114, 129, 142, 144, 151, 157, 168, 176, 182, 184, 186, 195, 212, 229.

Dec. 6th—Lodges 1, 2, 3, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 29, 39, 43, 54, 65, 67, 68, 71, 72, 74, 78, 80, 83, 84, 92, 105, 108, 110, 111, 112, 115, 116, 120, 123, 126, 128, 137, 149, 152, 160, 169, 170, 187, 191, 192, 193, 199, 202, 203, 209, 215, 218, 220, 221, 224, 226, 230.

Dec. 7th—Lodges 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 16, 24, 26, 28, 31, 35, 36, 37, 42, 49, 50, 51, 57, 58, 77, 79, 82, 85, 89, 94, 101, 103, 107, 124, 131, 123, 134, 146, 171, 180, 189, 198, 205, 208, 210, 216, 217, 219, 225.

Dec. 8th—Lodges 8, 13, 30, 33, 70, 75, 87, 119, 138, 147, 163, 181, 214.

Dec. 9th—Lodges 41, 45, 62, 63, 88, 93, 106, 175, 177, 197.

Dec. 11th—Lodges 48, 81, 90, 135, 158, 206.

Dec. 12th—Lodges 52, 109, 130, 140, 155.

Up to date the following lodges have not been received: 44, 56, 125, 145, 172.

According to section 13-d of the constitution it is necessary that all treasurers make their monthly remittances on or before the 5th day of each month, and if they do not do so a fine of ten cents per capita shall be imposed upon all such delinquent lodges.

Members should interest themselves and render all assistance in their power, by paying their dues and assessments on time, so that treasurers may remit to the G. S. & T. by the fifth day of each month.

Statement of Claims Paid During the Month of December, 1916

| No. | NAME | Lodge | Disability or Death | Date of Disability or Death | Date Proof Papers Received | Date Paid | PAID TO | RESIDENCE | Amt. |
|------|----------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| 2254 | F. A. Ruddy | 221 | Death | 10-21-'16 | 12- 7-'16 | 12-15-'16 | Helen V., wife | Lackawan'a, N.Y. | \$ 750.00 |
| 2261 | D. Huthmaker | 179 | Death | 11- 6-'16 | 11-17-'16 | 12-15-'16 | Katherine and Mary, sisters | Pittston, Pa. | 750.00 |
| 2262 | Edw. Kearney | 39 | Death | 11- 6-'16 | 11-29-'16 | 12-15-'16 | Julia, mother | New York, N. Y. | 375.00 |
| 2263 | Jesse Meredith | 2 | Death | 11- 6-'16 | 11-16-'16 | 12-15-'16 | Katie, wife | Kansas City, Kan. | 1,500.00 |
| 2264 | D. H. Vance | 94 | Death | 11-12-'16 | 11-20-'16 | 12-15-'16 | Emma, wife | Terre Haute, Ind. | 1,500.00 |
| 2265 | Brott Irwin | 56 | Death | 11-10-'16 | 11-27-'16 | 12-15-'16 | Horatio, brother | Little Falls, N. Y. | 750.00 |
| 2266 | Leo Rafferty | 31 | Death | 11-16-'16 | 12- 1-'16 | 12-15-'16 | Katherine, mother | St. Paul, Minn. | 1,500.00 |
| 2267 | C. A. Mulvey | 37 | Dis. | 11-23-'16 | 12- 8-'16 | 12-15-'16 | Himself | Cleveland, Ohio | 750.00 |
| 2269 | E. C. Bastian | 134 | Death | 11-23-'16 | 12-11-'16 | 12-15-'16 | Marie, wife | St. Louis, Mo. | 1,500.00 |
| 2271 | Geo. Packer | 58 | Death | 11-30-'16 | 12- 8-'16 | 12-15-'16 | Emma, wife | Chicago, Ills. | 750.00 |
| 2273 | Ed. Simmons | 8 | Dis. | 11-13-'16 | 12- 9-'16 | 12-15-'16 | Himself | Ft. Worth, Texas | 1,500.00 |
| 2274 | Archie Kirk | 3 | Death | 12- 3-'16 | 12-13-'16 | 12-15-'16 | Ellen, wife | Gary, Ind. | 1,500.00 |

\$13,125.00

Claim Nos. 2260, 2268, 2270, 2272—Proof papers not in.

Previously reported \$2,423,233.64
 Paid since last report 13,125.00
 Refunded Insurance 1.75

\$2,436,360.39
 Over Credit Refunded Insurance for December 27.50

Total \$2,436,332.89

Acknowledgment of Claims Paid in November, 1916

Charlotte R. Simmons, Erie, Pa. \$1,500.00
 Louis Scannell, Buffalo, N. Y. 1,500.00
 Susie M. Naughton, Cleveland, Ohio. 1,500.00
 Norman A. Long, Detroit, Mich. 1,500.00
 Lina Davis, Indianapolis, Ind. 1,500.00
 Anna Farrell, Waterbury, Conn. 1,500.00
 Wm. P. Doyle, St. Louis, Mo. 1,500.00
 Daisy D. Schanewerk, Fort Worth, Texas 1,500.00
 Catherine Anthony, Terre Haute, Ind. 750.00
 Minnie Minnette, Chicago, Ills. 375.00
 Mary Rogan, Scranton, Pa. 1,500.00
 Maggie Kilden, St. Louis, Mo. 1,500.00
 Emma Cone, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1,500.00



Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

GRAND LODGE SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 1, 1917

BROTHERS:

You are hereby notified that dues and assessments are due and payable to the Treasurer of your Lodge before the first day of every month (see Section 64d). Grand Dues are fifty cents (50) per month; members holding Class "B" certificate, assessment \$2.50; Class "A" certificate, assessment \$1.25; Class "C" certificate, assessment 65 cents (see Section 29f). A failure on your part to comply therewith is a forfeiture of membership in the Union without further notice (see Sections 64e and 71a Subordinate Lodge Constitution). This assessment is to pay beneficiary claims only.

The Treasurers of Local Lodges are required to remit to the Grand Lodge, Grand dues and assessments collected from members, as above provided, not later than the fifth day of the month (see Section 54c).

Yours in B. H. and P.

M. R. WELCH,
 Grand Secretary and Treasurer.



3 Wonderful Bargains

From the Great UNIVERSAL Catalog

— Each Sent Direct Only

50¢

Grand Bargain In 5-Piece Dining Set



Here is another example of the splendid bargain values we offer. Just the coupon below with 50c brings the complete set to you, or either the table or chairs if that is all you want. When goods arrive, use articles for 30 days and if perfectly satisfied that you have a grand bargain, keep them and pay balance of our low price according to terms below—or return at our expense and your money will be refunded.

Chairs Order by No. U136. Full box seat, solid oak dining chairs with quarter-sawn oak banisters and top slats. Upholstered in imitation Spanish brown leather. Height of chair 37 1/4 in. Seat 16x18 in. Choice of fumed or golden finish. Price \$1.95 each. Terms: 50c with order. Balance 75c per month.

Extension Table Order by No. U137. Solid Oak Colonial Period Extension Table. 45 in. top extends to 6 ft. Fitted with smooth running slides. Extra solid oak leaves furnished. Top is supported by square box pedestal, 7 in. wide, which rests on wide platform supported by four block legs. Choice of golden gloss finish or fumed. Price only \$13.80. Terms: 50c with order. Balance \$1.35 per month.

Complete Set as Shown Order by No. U128. Your choice of golden oak, gloss or fumed finish. Price \$22.39. Terms: 50c with order. Balance \$2.26 per Month.

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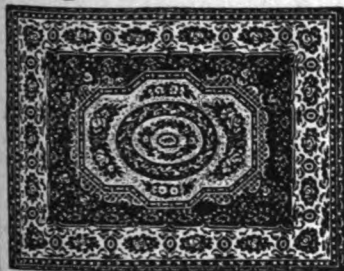
Here is a plan for beautifying the home that marks one of the most advanced steps ever taken in the history of merchandising. For only 50c we will send you any of the remarkable bargains shown on this page. If more than one is wanted, send 50c for each item. We will also send you, free, our big catalog from which you can order anything you want in the way of dependable home furnishings by sending only 50c for each article you order regardless of its cost. You may use what you order for 30 days at our risk. If you then decide to keep it, pay the balance in small monthly payments. If you decide not to keep it, return it at our expense and we will return your 50c—the 30 days use of goods costs you nothing. No references asked, no guarantee, no red tape.

We ask for this small 50c deposit, not in any sense as placing any obligation upon you, but merely as an indication of good faith and to protect ourselves against irresponsible people, those who might send for our goods out of curiosity with no intent whatever of buying. You run absolutely no risk in sending in your order. Ours is a big, successful firm with over \$5,000,000 capital and resources—a firm that is reputable, responsible and trustworthy in every way. And every article you order from us is backed by our legal binding guarantee which insures your absolute satisfaction. Send us your order today—only 50c and coupon for each item desired.

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Order by No. U136. State size wanted.

Size 6x9 feet Price \$12.65. Terms: 50c with order. Balance \$1.25 per month.

Size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Price \$17.45. Terms: 50c with order. Balance \$1.70 per month.

Size 9x12 feet. Price \$18.95. Terms: 50c with order. Balance \$1.85 per month.

Size 11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. Price \$26.85. Terms: 50c with order. Balance \$2.65 per Month.

21-Piece Set Enamel Ware



Made of fine material, guaranteed to give splendid service. An extraordinary value. Every housewife will appreciate this practical set. Consists of following 21 pieces: 6 1/2 qt. Berlin Kettle and cover, 7 qt. Tea kettle and cover, 2 1/2 qt. Coffee Pot, 4 qt. Preserving Kettle, 2 Pie Plates, Colander, Pan, and Cover, 2 Pudding Pans, Wash Basin, Tea Pot, Sauce Pan, 12 qt. Dish Pan, Cup, Spoon, Dipper, Ladle. Order by No. U130. Price only \$3.95. Terms: 50c with order. Bal. 50c per Month.

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Dept-197 Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find 50c for each item checked below. If satisfactory after 30 days examination, I agree to pay the balance as per price and terms quoted in this advertisement. If not satisfactory, I will return goods to you.

- No. U136. Chairs, \$1.95 Each.
- No. U137. Dining Table.
- No. U128. 5-Piece Dining Room Set.
- No. U135. Rug, Size.....
- No. U130. 21-Piece Set Enamel Ware.

If only catalog is wanted, put an X in this square, fill in name and address on lines below and mail coupon.

Name.....

Address.....
NOTE—Put line like this—in front of item or items wanted

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145-155 W. 39th St. Dept. 197 Chicago

Remove Discriminatory Railroad Freight Rates.

Industrial development of Colorado has for years been seriously handicapped by unjust railroad freight rates. This is a matter that concerns the wage earners as well as the merchant, manufacturer, mine operator, stockmen and farmer. So long as the transportation companies are permitted to exercise this unjust discrimination the people of Colorado will be prevented from reaping the fruits of our wonderful natural resources which citizens of this state are justly entitled to.

For this reason *The Bulletin* believes that every resident of this state, regardless of occupation, should lend every assistance and give unselfish co-operation with the Colorado Fair Rates Association, organized for the special purpose of securing a readjustment of transportation rates to the industrial centers of this state.

Colorado has not been mean to the railroad companies. Rights-of-way, franchises through city streets, and other special privileges have been granted with a remarkable degree of generosity. And yet these railroad companies insist upon Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Grand Junction and other large shipping points of this state being mere way-stations and refuse to write a tariff rate elevating them to the dignity of terminal points. Take the city of Denver, for instance, freight rates from New York, Chicago and other principle Eastern cities to Denver are grossly excessive. Permit us to cite the present first-class freight rates in cents per 100 pounds with their importance expressed in cents per ton mile.

New York to Chicago, 908 miles, 78.3 cents, or 1.74 cents per-ton mile.

New York to Denver, 1,926 miles, 254 cents, or 2.64 cents per-ton mile.

Chicago to Denver, 1,018 miles, 180 cents, or 3.54 cents per-ton mile.

Mississippi River to Denver, 812 miles, 162 cents, or 4 cents per-ton mile.

Missouri River to Denver, 538 miles, 115 cents, or 4.28 cents per-ton mile.

The mileage from Chicago to Denver is but 112 per cent. of the mileage from New York to Chicago, yet the freight rate from Chicago to Denver

is 228 per cent. of the rate from New York to Chicago, a discrimination against Denver of more than 100 per cent. The mileage from the Missouri River to Denver is but 59 per cent. of the mileage from New York to Chicago, yet the freight rate from the Missouri River to Denver is 146 per cent. of the rate from New York to Chicago, a discrimination against Denver of over 200 per cent. Essentially similar discriminatory conditions exist on other classes of freight to Colorado points. Likewise the same rate discrimination prevails in the distribution of products manufactured in Colorado.

This state produces in minerals and land products practically everything required in manufacturing establishments with the single exception of cotton. Railroad corporations, of course, are managed primarily for profit. Therefore they desire to haul the raw products of Colorado to eastern factories and then the finished product back here for distribution, making two profits. Of course this system prevents the successful operation of factories here and will continue so to do until reasonable and just freight rates for goods manufactured in Colorado, of Colorado minerals and farm products is established by sheer force of public sentiment.

This is a matter that should arouse the attention and the interest of us all, particularly when we realize that the future industrial development of this state depends so much upon acquiring a more equitable adjustment of freight rates.

That members of organized labor appreciate the importance of securing fair rates for Colorado was evidenced recently when the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing the complaint of the Colorado Fair Rates Association and instructed its Public Institutions Committee to co-operate in this work whenever opportunity presented. The complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for a readjustment of freight rates to common points in Colorado will be heard before Examiner Johnson in the Federal Building, Denver, Jan. 15th. This movement for a greater industrial Colorado should have the co-operation of every citizen.—*Denver Labor Bulletin*.

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June 8,
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We Must Obey.

Individual goodness does not go very far in a society in which social justice dominates and men are slaves of impersonal economic forces.

If you are the possessor of capital the laws of capitalist production are also the laws of your behavior, and if you have nothing to live upon but your labor power, the laws that rule the labor market are also the laws that rule your actions. Of course you may insist on giving expression to your moral personality, irrespective of economic laws, but you can do so only at the expense of your material interests, and very few will choose to make that sacrifice.

The ordinary man is not a hero willing to risk his very existence for his intellectual conviction and for the moral needs of his soul. He knows that life is a duty, sometimes a pleasure, and at any rate a very pleasant habit, and he soon realizes that the first business in life is to obtain the means of life. But he is not free to select the methods by which he may make a living; society decides that for him, or circumstances, as you may express it. All he can do is to adapt himself to the conditions that determine his existence and conform to the rules of social life as he finds them, no matter what his "better nature" may say.

This is the road the ordinary man has to take and will take. The few heroic natures will break those rules, ignore the dictates of economic conditions, and sacrifice their material well-being to their intellectual and moral ideals. These are the leaders of mankind, the light-bearers of truth, progress and liberty. They usually live and die poor, and are worshiped after they have paid with their lives the last tribute that nature demands of every being.—*St. Louis Labor.*

How Women Can Aid.

The women of most union men's homes are proud of the fact that the provider of the home is a union man. That he draws a good salary; that he "gets home early," and he enjoys the privilege of freedom; is independent and demands his rights. In all these things the wife and the family share.

Yet what has the wife done to deserve a share in these better things of life, made possible by unionism? If unionism has been discussed in the home, and the importance of the union label made known to all, then it is possible that the wife deserves her share of all home comforts. She deserves it for she has done her share in creating better conditions for other wives by using the greatest power of union labor—the buying power. Women of union homes can do as much for the cause of organized labor as the men actively engaged in the struggle. All conscientious and thinking women are willing to devote time and thought to this question, and for selfish reasons as well as higher motives, they should. Women, if you appreciate your position in life, if you wish to better it, and if you wish to help other wives and families to better conditions, then demand the union label and get it. By doing this you will aid the labor forward movement in a general way. You will strengthen the cause that fought for and got workmen's compensation; two-week instead of monthly pay days; freedom for children through the child labor bill; factory and mine inspection and all other improved conditions now enjoyed by the common people. You will aid in obtaining shorter hours for women; mothers' pensions; and the many other humanitarian principles now advocated by union labor.

Will you women of union homes give this matter your careful thought and consideration, now, today? Will you come to the conclusion that this great humanitarian cause, based upon the sound fundamental principles of advancement and betterment of the human race, is worthy of your support? If so, then it lies within your power to render the greatest support of all, the employment of union labor, by the purchase of union labor, by the purchase of union made products. Patronize only fair firms.

These are questions each housewife must decide for herself. Will you decide for or against the workers?—*Pueblo Labor Advocate.*

The toiler plods along the road.

The cynic halts and snickers.

One man who helps to pull the load
Is worth a thousand kickers.

Where Did He Get It?

John D. Rockefeller's fortune, now estimated at more than two billions, is more than the estimate of the United States Government of the total wealth in any one of the following states: Arizona, Delaware, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming, or the District of Columbia. It is about equal to the wealth of the following states combined: Arizona, Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico and Wyoming. Has Mr. Rockefeller done more for society than the population of each one of these states?

If not, why does society allow conditions to exist that made it possible for him to take what others make?—*Exchange.*

Held on to Sal.

A Missourian from the Ozarks recently went to the city to see the sights. He had never been in a big city before. He walked down the street, looking in the windows and enjoying himself hugely. At one place he saw a sign reading "Woman's Exchange."

The mountaineer hurried into the store, which was filled with various specimens of feminine handicraft.

"Is this the woman's exchange?" he asked.

"It is," answered a very tall, very gaunt and very spinster-like person behind the counter.

"Be you the woman?" and he eyed her keenly.

"I guess I am."

"Wall, I guess I'll keep Sal," he said apologetically, hurrying on.

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| Rituals, 50c. each..... | |
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| Letter Heads (small), 40c. per pad..... | 8 |
| Typewriter Letter Paper, 60c. per 100 sheets..... | 4a |
| Envelopes (large), \$1.00 per 100..... | 17 |
| Large Envelopes (plain), \$1.00 per 100..... | 60 |
| Envelopes (small), 50c. per 100..... | 5 |
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| Card Application Blanks, 50c. per 100..... | 1 |
| Applications for Change of Policy, 15c. per dozen..... | 23 |
| Loss of Policy Forms, 15c per dozen..... | 38 |
| Record Book, Recording Secretary's, \$1.50 each..... | |
| Order Book, Recording Secretary's, 50c. each..... | 19 |
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Start the Day Right.

Start the day right—especially when the weather is trying upon one's nerves. Start it by being in a good humor—by refusing to be annoyed. Don't get excited about anything; there is really nothing exciting early in the morning. Make the most of everything about you—and determine in your own mind that come what may you are going to accept it without complaint, and there will be little cause for complaint.

If we could start the day with a smile, there would be no trouble for us through the hours to follow. If we would refuse to become peeved, nothing would peeve us throughout the day. There is more in this thing of getting started right than the average man may suppose.

Ever notice a good engineer, how he starts the train? He sits there gazing up the track. He has oiled the engine, and caressed it a little, and gazed at it admiringly. He clasps the throttle with faith in it. But he doesn't jerk it, or pull it recklessly. He presses it slightly, some way, and the muscles in his arms contract gently, and the steam hisses a bit, and the great wheels start to turn as gently as if a child were turning them. They revolve a little faster, and a little faster, and the train is under full speed with never a jolt or jerk.

Well, that is exactly how we ought to start the day. We ought not to expect to get under full speed at the jump. There should be no jolting, no jerking. The wheels ought to move slowly, gently, at the start, and we ought to work ourselves to full pressure as gradually as the engineer gets his train under way. Then we'll find a smooth track, and plenty of power, and we'll be able to bring the train into the shed at night with never an injury to a passenger and the machinery in good shape.—*Christian Herald.*

Hope is like the sun—it is the brightest after a dark day.

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A Wonderful Discovery Which Promises to Make a New Era in Medical Science

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Since the remarkable discovery of organic iron, Nuxated Iron or "Fer Nuxate", as the French call it, has taken the country by storm. It is conservatively estimated that over five million persons daily are taking it in this country alone. Most astonishing results are reported from its use by both physicians and laymen. So much so that doctors predict that we shall soon have a new age of far more beautiful, rosy-cheeked women and vigorous iron men.

Dr. King, a New York physician and author, when interviewed on the subject said: "There can be no vigorous iron men without iron. Pallor means anemia. Anemia means iron deficiency. The skin of anemic men and women is pale. The flesh flabby. The muscles lack tone; the brain fags and the memory fails and often they become weak, nervous, irritable, dependant and melancholy. When the iron goes from the blood of women, the roses go from their cheeks.

"In the most common foods of America, the starches, sugars, table syrups, candies, polished rice, white bread, soda crackers, biscuits, macaroni, spaghetti, tapioca, sago, farina, degerminated cornmeal, no longer is iron to be found. Refining processes have removed the iron of Mother Earth from these impoverished foods, and silly methods of home cookery, by throwing down the waste pipe the water in which our vegetables are cooked are responsible for another grave iron loss.

"Therefore, if you wish to preserve your youthful vim and vigor to a ripe old age, you must supply the iron deficiency in your food by using some form of organic iron, just as you would use salt when your food has enough salt."

Dr. Sauer, who has studied abroad in great European medical institutions, said: "As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only throw away patent medicines and nauseous concoctions and take simple nuxated iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, consumption, kidney, liver, heart trouble, etc. The real and true cause which started their disease was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood.

"Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of twenty and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking iron—Nuxated Iron had filled him with renewed life. At thirty he was in bad health; at forty-six he was care worn and nearly all in. Now at fifty a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were sitting all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely rid themselves of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate, or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. The iron demanded by Mother Nature for the red matter in the blood of her children is, alas! not that iron. You must take iron in a form that can be easily and assimilated to do you any good, otherwise it may



prove worse than useless. Many an athlete and prize-fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the fray; while many another has gone down in glorious defeat simply for the lack of iron."

Dr. Schuyler C. Jacques another New York physician, said: "I have never before given out any medical information or advice for publication, as I ordinarily do not believe in it. But in the case of Nuxated Iron I feel I would be remiss in my duty not to mention it. I have taken it myself and given it to my patients with most surprising and satisfactory results. And those who wish quickly to increase their strength, power and endurance will find it a most remarkable and wonderfully effective remedy."

NOTE:—Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians in such a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians both in Europe and America. Unlike older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. Manufacturers have such great confidence in nuxated iron that they offer to forfeit \$100.00 to any charitable institution they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed at all good druggists.

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JOURNAL OF THE SWITCHMEN'S UNION

OF NORTH AMERICA

FEBRUARY, 1917

Vol. XIX



No. 2

Published Monthly at Buffalo, N. Y., by
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THE JOURNAL

OF THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

Published Monthly at 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y., by the Switchmen's Union of North America

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance

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VOL. XIX

FEBRUARY, 1917

No. 2

Concluding Address on Switchmen's Side Before the Board of Arbitration.

Closing Argument by Mr. S. E. Heberling on Behalf of the Switchmen's Union of North America.

Proceedings Arbitration, pp. 1487-1493.

Mr. Heberling: Gentlemen of the board, I was speaking about the hazard of the switchmen. I want to state that I received a telegram here the other day, from Chicago, showing that there were nine men killed and one lost a leg and one had his foot crushed and will have to have it amputated, I think, and 36 others injured, while this board was sitting here, and the names of the men and the roads they were on are here, without showing the injury. Mr. Baker, in his arguments, brought out the point of the increased cost of the railroads to live on account of material, and it ranged, some of it, from 25 cents to more than 100 per cent. They paid this increased cost for iron and other materials. And I note that if their average net earn-

ings would be the same as the last four months, from the advance sheets from the Interstate Commerce Commission, that the net for 12 months would be \$1,507,126,225, or a net increase over the net earnings of the year 1915, according to that statement on the same average would be \$200,189,850, notwithstanding the fact that they paid, in some cases, double the amount that they did heretofore for material, notwithstanding the fact that their yards have been congested, so it cost them more for power and labor to do the work than that increase. The question has not been brought up by the railroads of inability to pay. They have not produced any evidence here that they were not able to pay requests that the switch-

men have made upon the railroads. They have not denied the increased cost of living to the switchmen. There was something said in Mr. Baker's brief regarding the men working overtime. I want you to think about this point. The man that purchased a little home on the installment plan four or five years ago, that would take him ten or twelve years to pay it out, his increased cost of living is such that it is necessary for that man to work overtime now to buy shoes for his children, to clothe them and to not lose the equity in his little home. And I dare say this largely accounts for some of the old men—as has been testified here regarding the long-hour jobs—working on them at this time. Now, I want to call your attention to something else that has occurred here in the last twelve months, and that is that the other brotherhoods have asked for substantially—not actually, but substantially—the same increase in wages that we are asking for. The men, you remember, on that sheet there, that they were averaging, in their earnings, 49 cents an hour, as compared with the yard conductor that is getting 38 cents an hour, on an average, according to those sheets. Those men did not accept arbitration, the same as we did. There were various reasons given. Their reason was that they felt that they had not received in the past an award that was equitable with the circumstances of the evidence.

Now then, Mr. Baker refers to precedent. We arbitrated, not because that we thought that this board would give us an award according to precedent, but we are arbitrating this case because we believe that this board will carefully weigh the evidence submitted here in regard to this case, not the evidence that was submitted in the case of the engineers or other highly paid men, but the evidence submitted here. So we have got confidence in the righteousness of our cause for a shorter day in this hazardous occupation.

And I want to read to you an extract I have here from President Wilson's message on Aug. 29, 1916:

"It seems to me, in considering the subject matter of the controversy, that the whole spirit of the time and the preponderant evidence of recent economic experience speak for the eight-

hour day. It has been adjudged by the thought and experience of recent years a thing upon which society is justified in insisting, as in the interest of health, efficiency, contentment and a general increase of economic vigor. The whole presumption of modern experience would, it seems to me, be in its favor, whether there was arbitration or not, and the debatable points to settle were those which arose out of the acceptance of the eight-hour day, rather than those which affected its establishment.

"I therefore propose that the eight-hour day be adopted by the railway managements, and put into practice as a substitute for the existing ten-hour basis of pay and service."

There was a law passed that is on the statute books today, giving the men who are more highly paid than our class an eight-hour day with ten hours' pay; and as far as the switchmen are concerned, I want to say to this honorable board that the men of this organization at all times humbly submit to the dictates of the law of the land. Whenever there is a law passed that affects us, we have got to comply with that law; for when we, as workers, fight the law, there is just one thing staring us in the face, and that is prison bars for violation of the law.

So we have got to submit to the law whatever it may be, and I am not going to discuss the law here. But I want to call your attention to the vote of the representatives of the United States Congress upon the question in behalf of which we are here arguing, and you can take into consideration those that are now history, for what you personally think they are worth. But I want to call your attention now to the request of the switchmen. First, is an eight-hour day. That eight-hour day is requested in order to divide the 24 hours into three equal parts, so that we can eliminate these long hours that the men have got to work now so that they can have a little more time with their families and enjoy a few of the things of life that we live for. We do not live as switchmen, many of us, to just put in 12 hours in the yard, and two or three hours on our way back and forth, out of the 24, to go home and live like a mine mule—eat, sleep and work. There should be

a little more in life for a switchman than that.

Furthermore, we want to say to you when it comes to the wages of 47 and 50 cents an hour, I want to say, gentlemen, that the other day when a witness testified here about some switchmen owning their homes and even some of them owning an automobile, there was a kind of levity that went out through the audience. I do personally know some young men that own Ford automobiles, but they have no family. There may be some married men that own automobiles, but when you come to take into consideration the short span of life of a switchman, which does not, at this time, when you average them all up from the time they enter the service until they come out of it in that business, it does not exceed a span of ten years. Why should not a man that devotes his time, his energy, and shortens his life for a necessary, useful thing to the public, as well as the railroads, why should not he be compensated adequately for that risk? I have got here documents from men that stand high in the legislative halls of this nation that show that the hazard of the occupation of a switchman is three or four times greater than that of the soldier of the United States in times of actual war, but I have not got time to read them here today. Now, then, here is what the switchmen feel that they should have—the 47 and 50 cents an hour, so that they can clothe and educate their children. We feel that because we work at this rough occupation and because we have lacked the education that other men's sons had a chance to get, that we, as good Americans, ought to be able to give our children the chances that we lacked in our time. It costs money to clothe those children, and we do not think it is right to take these boys and girls out of school at 14 years of age and put them into the factory to help earn a livelihood for the family. That is why we appeal for the lowest minimum, in our opinion, that we can decently live on, and also take into consideration the hazard of the occupation. The hazard of the occupation is such that the young wife never knows, when her husband leaves home, whether she will ever see him again. Many a time I have helped break the

news when there was not enough left of the individual who left home with a smile upon his face, when he left to do this service for the railroads and for the public, if you please, to recognize him when we picked him up. Figures show this. There is no need of my telling you that these are called statistical facts; but the figures do not show the degree of security of those various accidents or the consequences. They are all grouped together as accidents. In many of those accidents or the consequences, men die within 36 hours after they were hurt, some a week, and some two weeks. That is not shown. That is thrown in with the accidents. You do not get that in these cold figures. Now then, I want to make this declaration here, as a laboring man, before this board. I believe that the very cornerstone and foundation of a republican form of government, such as this, rests upon the education and intelligence of the people. We want the right, by earning enough wages, to educate our sons and daughters.

I have one son, and that son, if I can prevent it, will never switch cars. I never would have a relative of mine go through what I have gone through in 20 years. Now there is no man who realizes the hazard of the occupation such as we do. The railroads do not deny it, and a great many men are paid high compensation on account of the hazard. Why should not men that follow a hazardous occupation have a wage so that they might lay something by for a wet day for the family and have something left for the children?

I want to tell you that our insurance is the highest of any insurance of the railroad workers today. It is 25 per cent. higher than any other class of those brotherhoods. We have had insurance actuaries and statisticians work for us, and we cannot get the prices lowered and live and make our insurance safe. All we can give is a small amount, probably \$1,500 is the highest rate that we can pay or afford to pay, and the men that get \$1,500 from our organization pay a flat assessment of \$2.50 per month for the insurance alone. That shows the hazard.

Now, in conclusion, I desire to say to you, first, we feel that the eight-hour day is only equitable and just.

We know that these railroads have given the eight-hour day to most of their office help, especially the general offices, because those men have come in daily contact with their office employes, and they know the need of the shorter day to get the higher efficiency, while many of them have never come closely in contact with us because we are considered of the rougher sort, because we are out, as it were, upon the battlefield; we are not housed, we are out there, and, on account of that, perhaps, they have never come in contact with us the same as they have their office force. Second, we want the wage we are asking for, because we consider it only equitable and just; because we think that wage is absolutely necessary to clothe and educate our children as they should be. Third, the time and a half. We are asking for the time and a half in order to confine, as nearly as possible, the hours of labor within the period of eight hours. If we had a minimum day of eight hours and no penalty at any point, it would only mean a maximum day of 16 hours, if necessary to work that long, as it is now. I do not know what the Supreme Court of the United States might do. I do not know whether we are included or not in the Adamson law. It is the opinion of some that we are not; the opinion of others that we are; but we will have to wait and see. Now this board has made an investigation. You will be in a position, after due deliberation, to judge what is right and what you feel is just. And I want to say in conclusion, I want to thank the board, each and every member, for the tolerance and the patience that you have had with us and our side on account of our unfamiliarity with proceedings of this kind. And I want to say to the other side, I want to thank them for the fair manner in which they presented their case. They have presented it in a way that I consider honorable. They have made their points as they see them. We, although lacking the resources and facilities that they have on their side, in our humble way did our best to show you the conditions, paint the picture, so that you may judge. Now I want to thank you on account of the time you gentlemen have lost in hearing this long-drawn-out arbitration. You have left

your business, both you neutral men, and have been considerably discommoded, but I felt that you did that because you were public-spirited men, here on behalf of the public. And I hope that when this award is granted, that it will establish the great principle of arbitration. It is not on account of the number of men that we are representing, but it is a principle here we are representing.

We do not believe that the proper way to settle these questions is to walk off the job and discommodate the public and create a fight with the officials; and the officials who are represented do not believe that that is the mode of doing business. We believe that reason should prevail, and whenever we have a difference of opinion with the gentlemen on the other side, we are, at all times, willing to come before a neutral, impartial tribunal and present our side. I thank you, gentlemen, one and all, for the time you have given in this case.

Organized Labor's Financial Power.

The ancient Greeks had it that the earth holds all undeveloped wealth—that is, the original things that have wealth or from which wealth may be developed. It may be upon the earth's surface or so far below it that neither human eye can see nor human mechanism reach it. Each, however, may show samples and specimens of wondrous value and beauty, and what the eye discovers the hand may develop. The theory of the Greeks was as profound as it was true, in fact, but God created the heaven and the earth and made man his instrument in discovery and development to mortal beings.

We do not depend wholly but largely on the soil or the seed that grow in it, nor upon the success that nature, when in her warm moods, gives to either. The same Creator has taught us to depend also upon the faculties and strength which He has given us. It is said, figuratively, that we are of the dust of the earth, and in the theory of many we shall again return to it, while the insistence of many others is that our dust will again be of utility. For myself, I can hardly imagine that I shall be turned into a plowshare, nor that a plowshare will ever be turned into me.

However, these things may be, dis-

covery and development of nature's wealth will continue and man be its searchlight and the hand that will move his mechanism, but all and everything will need and require his labor in order that all that is brought from the depth or taken from the surface of the earth to be turned into wealth may be made beautiful, useful and productive.

What a wonderful thing, then, is Labor! How poorly is it paid, how strangely some regard its dignity and service, some treating it with a contempt that makes them all the more contemptible for their contemptuous treatment. Is it true that this is the one country on earth where there is dignity of Labor; the one nation where contempt prevails for the man who has contempt for Labor?

I can hardly agree with the Colorado preacher-politician, for I am quite certain there are many who have contempt for the laboring man, notwithstanding he has made it possible for them to amass fortunes and affluence. I know one in Battle Creek, Mich., another in Dayton, O., one in St. Louis, Mo., another in Indianapolis, Ind., and many more of their associates, who have an eminent respect for the laboring people so long as the toilers work for contemptible wages. Frankly, if there are no others, I am one in this nation who has a contempt for the man who, such as I mention, have a contempt for the laborer.

It is the inelegant thought that "money makes the mare go." I confess I am not in an elegant mood, and cannot resist asking of what service would the mare be had it only the wild domain of nature to live in, only wild fruit to subsist on, none to equip it with the auxiliaries of exertions and service or give it care, kindness and attention. The soil grows its food which the farmer cultivatively tames. The earth produces the iron which the blacksmith shapes into shoes for its feet, the teamster guides and cares for its strength, the carpenter erects shelter for it from the season's vicissitudes, but neither Nature or the farmer, the blacksmith, teamster, carpenter nor other crafts furnishing auxiliaries entering into the work of the beast, are any more dependent upon money than money is dependent upon their labor to make the mare go.

Enlarge the illustration.

The United States government is just now actually needing a billion of dollars to enable it to avoid the verge of a financial fall, as the alarm has gone forth that the working balance in the treasury is so very near the danger line that unless there is an immediate, unusually heavy increase in receipts certificates are foreshadowed "to keep the financial machinery going until incoming revenues increase sufficiently to relieve the alarming drain." A contemplated, but doubtful relief is evidenced in the demand, started by the American Bankers' Association, for a Central Bank "subsidized or provided with a capital from the government of \$100,000,000," which, it is "suggested," shall "be subjected to a bonded loaning to manufacturers, merchants and producers at a rate of 3 per cent."

Just here I, too, have a suggestion—that all labor should sit up and take notice of this. With such an indebtedness hanging over the government, the probable issuance of certificates, and the advantage that would be taken by manufacturers, merchants and "producers"—better say "promoters" and "brokers"—who might—undoubtedly would—control bonds and bonded loans, it may be seriously asked if there is not a crisis impending that would, at least might, fall heavily upon labor and insignificantly light upon capital?

The optimist will say there is nothing to fear; that the government itself will provide the money, if not from its revenues, then from its mints, and the pessimist will answer that Nature may not immediately yield up its precious metals or that the manufacturer may not find himself able to turn out other material requisite in the making of money.

Let me advise Mr. Optimist to have a heart-to-heart talk with Mr. Pessimist, since the latter is of that class that cannot be fooled "all the time," and in that class may be found the miner and the mare and the skilled mechanic and industrial toiler with an arm in the making of money and moneyed materials—in brief, with a power in all the industrial and business affairs of the country.

The American Federation of Labor is virtually the congress of organized labor, although there is a small unaffiliated minority, part of which are

numerically and financially strong, that do not bind themselves to or are bound by the congress. They are, however, organized, and with many that are unorganized associate their common interest with it in the common cause and give it at least a moral support. In the survey of general receipts and disbursements they join it as one institution having, as was safely estimated by the late Carroll D. Wright, a membership in excess of five million, three-fifths of which let it be stated constitute the organized class. The minimum wage of this united force was estimated Jan. 1, 1909, as earning \$1.00 on each of the 365 days of the year. Placing the united membership at five million, their united annual wages sum reaches one billion, eight hundred and twenty-five million of dollars. Three-fifths of this wage gross constitute the amount received by the organized class, the governing bodies deriving an income from membership fees, dues, assessments and exigent resources annually averaging \$11.80 per member. Give to this income the proper multiplication, and it will be seen that organized labor has an enormous sum of money which cannot be but simply amazing in its power throughout the land.

The public has no access to the itemized expenditures, but the fact is manifest that this vast sum is not hoarded, much less invested in stocks, bonds and other interest-bearing securities, but is moving in the deep, broad tide of business, aiding our purchasing power in all things and at all times. The presentation is something for the American people to study and reflect upon, and instead of weakening it or giving encouragement to its destruction, the wiser course is to morally support it as a factor shortening if not removing the danger line of a financial crisis.

To the unionist and all wage earners let me say, "Don't give up the ship."—*Prof. Ezra G. Grey, in The Carpenter.*

Man's Increasing Hunger for Life.

In addition to the digestive organs common to all animate creation, man is endowed with a mind which likewise craves food, and if not forthcoming that mind suffers as acutely from the pangs of hunger as do the physical organs.

Any beast of the jungle is familiar with the struggle for physical existence and 'tis no disgrace that all its best efforts are put forth to the one end of feeding that which is highest in it—the animal. To the beast that constitutes life. To many has been added the higher life. His task of providing sustenance for the physical one should be reduced to a minimum and thus demand only his secondary consideration. With his great reasoning faculties and a bountiful world capable of producing abundance for several times its present population, that his first consideration continues to be for his animal requirements is the shame of the centuries.

It is in the realm of his higher nature that man's mind finds its proper nutriment and its field of conquest. Here it is that art, literature, music, science, etc., make their appeal to the soul. For these the mind hungers, and, paradoxical though it appears, the more you feel it the more hungry it becomes, and the more hungry it becomes, the more of life it takes on. But, so far as these great joys of life go, most of us live on diet. We diet ourselves spiritually in order to keep from starving physically, and that spiritual mal-nutrition is a result note that many of us are unable to digest some of the most simple of spiritual food. Listen to the ordinary conservation of average people; do you glean anything of life's higher joys? Little or nothing reaches our ears of art and artists, but abundance concern the cost of vegetables and chuck steak. In the struggle for physical existence art, literature, and science are brushed aside and beans, onions and pork chops so persistently occupy the center of the stage that 'tis enough to make a beast of the jungle turn green with envy. Nature's finest specimen (soulful man) continues to suffer because he refuses to finish his economic task and control his physical environment.

Will it ever be thus? Shall the animal in man always predominate in the spiritual in him? His night in the jungle has been long and dark and dreary. Still torn asunder by petty prejudices of race, national boundaries, class and religion, 'tis hard to see the paling dawn. However, there are evidences of approaching day. The phe-

nomena of numerous movements which are occurring are proof of this. Demands for a shorter work-day, that leisure time for more life be possible, show signs of increasing hunger and is the spiritual response to previous lighter nutriment which tasted good. We shall soon be able to "sit up" and take even heavier nourishment. The hope of humanity lies in man's increasing hunger for life.—*Walter P. Shutt.*

The Preparedness Idea Invades Every Avocation.

"Preparedness" is an old, old word—as old as language itself, but new conditions, such as the present European war, have given it its existing prominence.

Words, like style in dress, come and go in so many cycles of time, which proves that although we have the modern woman's amphibious, abbreviated dress, old King Solomon was pretty wise when he said, "There is nothing new under the sun."

One of the first wiseacres who practiced preparedness on a large scale was Joseph, the favorite son of Jacob. In times of plenty he provided for times of want.

We all, occasionally, give thought to preparedness, but some of us do not know, while others neglect to put the thought into practice. If you will just pause and think, you will observe that everything worth while—success, readiness for struggle, reinforcement of opposition, entrenchment against attack, whether in work or in play—depends upon preparedness.

Preparedness is an essential of animal instinct, and yet many men, most workmen, fail to heed its real significance.

The mother-to-be prepares for the child-to-come. The mother nurses, loves, and watches the growing child all in preparation for the future man. The father provides for and educates the child so that the child may have a better, stronger, and more substantial preparedness which will serve him in good stead in the future.

We prepare the home for shelter; the shop for work; the business for profit.

Profit has been labor's greatest foe. In the interests of profit, the employer has given attention to prepared-

ness. In constant effort to acquire profits, he has kept in mind the general unpreparedness of the worker. Labor, in an endeavor to keep profit from corroding too fast the shore-line of a living wage, has formed unions for preparedness. Ambitious employers and militant unions have ever been enemies. Philanthropic employers and lethargic unions retain a cordial acquaintance.

In the war for profits versus wages, sometimes profits win and sometimes wages win, but profits usually get the best of it. Profits combined form a trust. Wages combined form a union.

Now, you as workers, are surely on the side of wages. What interest have you on the side of profits, unless it be to force down your own wage? What are you doing to make your combination stronger, securer—your union militant, successful? What are you doing for your preparedness?

Joseph stored up grain for seven years and during the seven barren years that followed, he not only had grain enough for the whole of Egypt, but brought all nations to his feet.

The Kaiser foresaw the rising jealousies of other nations; so for the last forty years he has stored up ammunition, and today Germany still seems to be impregnable.

Do not imagine that when you have joined your union, and have paid your initiation fees and one month's dues, that that ends your preparedness! It takes years of dues-paying to build up a strong union, a formidable adversary to the trusts.

Never begrudge big dues—always vote for them. One cigar or one glass of beer a day fewer, one movie a week unattended, will save you enough money to build up a treasury that thirty years of war, which capital might wage upon labor, would not empty.

In union there is preparedness. Preparedness is the great bulwark of organized labor. In organized labor is the hope of labor's gaining the things that labor wants now and always—higher wages, shorter hours, better working conditions.

Higher wages, shorter hours, better working conditions, make for better manhood, happier homes, a prepared nation—a nation's ideal.

Do you want all the things you are

striving for? Do you love your home? Are you patriotic? Are you loyal? Do you believe in preparedness?

Then, as a worker, it is your duty to join the ranks of organized labor. Be the standard-bearer of your craft, and aim for preparedness for yourself, your home, your wife and children, and your fellow-workmen.

Do not talk preparedness, but practice it.

Prepare yourself to be a real union man and prepare your neighbor for the ranks of organized labor.

That is the real preparedness.—*W. H. Rubin in Railway Federationist.*

What Women Can Do to Aid the Cause of Unionism.

The women of most union men's homes are proud of the fact that the provider of the home is a union man. That he draws a good salary, that he "get's home early," and he enjoys the privilege of freedom; is independent and demands his rights. In all these things his wife and the family share. Yet what has the wife and the family done to deserve a share in these better things of life, made possible by unionism? If unionism has been discussed in the home, and the importance of the union label made known to all, then it is possible that the wife deserves her share of all home comforts. She deserves it for she has done her share in creating better conditions for other wives by using the greatest power of union labor—the buying power. Women of union homes can do as much for the cause of organized labor as the men actively engaged in the struggle. All conscientious and thinking women are willing to devote time and thought to this question, and for selfish reasons as well as higher motives, they should. Ladies, if you appreciate your position in life, if you wish to better it, and if you wish to help other wives and families to better conditions, then demand the union label and get it. By doing this you will aid the labor forward movement in a general way. You will strengthen the cause that fought for and got workingmen's compensation; two week instead of monthly pay days; freedom for children through the Child Labor bill; factory and mine inspection, and all other improved condi-

tions now enjoyed by the common people. You will aid in obtaining shorter hours for women; mother's pensions; and the many other humanitarian principles now advocated by union labor.

Will you ladies of union homes give this matter your careful thought and consideration, now, today? Will you come to the conclusion that this great humanitarian cause, based upon the sound, fundamental principles of advancement and betterment of the human race, is worthy of your support? If so, then it lies within your power to render the greatest support of all—the employment of union labor—by the purchase of union-made products. Patronize only fair firms.

These are questions each housewife must decide for herself. Will you decide for or against the workers?—*Pueblo Labor Advocate.*

The Miner and the Smelter Trust.

BY W. L. GARVER.

The boosters in Colorado are asking why the hills and mountains of the state are no longer filled with prospectors searching for precious metals, and various suggestions have been made by superficial business men to induce a return of the activities of former days.

Talking to an old miner in Salida, he made it clear as to the cause of the dearth of prospectors and the paralysis of recent years; in two words, it is the smelter trust.

This old-timer told of a hole he has in the Sangre de Cristo range, near Salida, of which the first samples of the ore assayed \$61. But when he put on teams and began to haul it to the smelter it brought only \$18, and the mill charges were \$8, netting him only \$10.

Being dependent upon the trust smelter, they allow you just what they please, until you abandon your claim or sell out to them.

Some years ago, according to the same prospector, an independent smelter was erected in Salida, where the workers were to work three shifts of eight hours each.

It operated in this manner for a few months, when the notice was suddenly posted that from the next day on

there would be only two shifts of 12 hours each.

When the employes gathered to protest to the superintendent, he said he was only too willing to continue the old system, but he had his orders, and, to satisfy the men, exhibited a letter from the trust, telling the owners at that time that, if they did not adopt the two shifts of 12 hours each, the same as was in operation in Pueblo, they could not get any more coal. There was no other alternative but to comply with the trust's orders.

The producing miner of today is just as helplessly in the toils of the smelter trust as the farmers of the Northwest are in the toils of the elevator and the mill trust, and the only way out is to establish and operate publicly-owned smelters, and when this is done Colorado will again excite the world by bringing forth its marvelous wealth lying still undeveloped.—*New York Call*.

Stand True and the Future is Ours.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

The steady normal growth which the American Federation of Labor has made during the past year is another evidence of the soundness of the principles upon which organization is based and of the effectiveness of the methods used in extending organization. In 1881, when the A. F. of L. was first organized, it represented fifty thousand trade unionists. The average membership for the past year is the highest ever reached in its history—2,072,702. There are still a few left of those who were pioneers in the movement and who lived through that time when to be a member of organized labor was to be a social outcast, a marked victimized man, regarded almost as an outlaw, but they were workers inspired by the ideals of trade unionism, who stood by the cause through hard fighting, hardships and tremendous self-sacrifices.

Those of us who today are benefited by the strength and the effectiveness of the labor movement, owe an incalculable debt to those who were the pioneers in the movement, not only for what they suffered, but for the vision that they had and for the spirit of freedom and the yearning for indus-

trial justice which actuated their every purpose.

The labor movement has its roots in the depths of human misery, it extends upward to freedom and light, and there is no limit to the ideals which it seeks to attain. It is something more than an economic movement; it yields the realm of idealism to no others; its foundation is economic and its economic purposes are to secure to human beings the opportunity and the necessary economic means for achieving their ideals. The whole organization and all of its agencies are not ends in themselves, but exist for the purpose of giving reality to ideals.

Not only has the A. F. of L. grown in numbers during the past year, but it has extended its influence to workers of callings that had never before given serious consideration to economic organization. This development is significant of the increasing appreciation among workers—among all of those who do creative labor—that the fundamental principles of economic justice are identical for all, and that there are common interests that unite those who do the world's work.

A powerful economic organization or co-operative action among all those who work constitutes an effectual check upon those who desire to exploit the workers and to deprive them of just returns for their labor.

During the past year the organization of wage-earners throughout America has been more closely unified than ever before. The long-expected affiliation of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America has finally been accomplished and we earnestly hope that the time is not far distant when all of the great national organizations in the country will be affiliated together in one grand national labor movement.

Our slogan for the coming year will be the organization of the yet unorganized and the union of all organizations. Before the close of 1917 we must reach the *three million mark!*

Men of Labor, every mother's son of you on tip-toe in the field of organized activity!

Let every union member constitute himself an organizer and obligate himself to himself to organize an unorganized worker.

The Baltimore A. F. of L. convention

set the pace; let all follow and do yeomen duty.

Men of Labor, if we are but true to ourselves, to each other; if we are but true to our great cause—the future is ours!—*American Federationist*.

Strike Breakers.

There are several kinds of strike-breakers. We have the incorrigible non-unionist who is a professional strike-breaker and who acts in that capacity for mercenary purposes and pure viciousness. We also have the poor, ignorant, unenlightened, and misinformed unfortunate who does not know any better. We also have the one who is such because he is a poor mechanic and is unable to hold a job during time of peace and who through all-round wretchedness, in so far as economic condition is concerned, acts as a strike-breaker.

And last but not least we have the strike-breaker which should have headed this list, and that is the injunction. Injunctions are issued by those temporarily in authority. Judges who resort to this infamous practice disgrace the bench and violate their solemn obligations and oath of office. Judges are supposed to be strictly impartial, to enforce the law, punish the guilty by due process of law through the instrumentality of a jury of their peers, and to otherwise safeguard and protect liberty, enforce justice, and safeguard the interests of all the people. Organized labor asks for no special privileges. It, however, demands the right to carry forward its normal functions. It demands the right to exercise its right without restraint from hostile judges; to strike for better wages, against reduction, and for shorter hours of labor. Organized labor is law-abiding; it is always willing to and will cheerfully comply with and abide by all statutory and written law. It protests against judge-made laws, which are not found in the statute books, and the illegal enforcement of which, by prejudiced judges who serve only the interests of the big corporations, rob labor of its inherent constitutional rights, as well as its guaranteed liberty and freedom of action. The writ of injunction is the greatest strikebreaker of them all. —*Bridgemen's Magazine*.

Double Taxation.

It would appear as though some of the men who backed the tax amendment to the Illinois Constitution were determined to furnish a foundation for the pre-election suspicion on the part of many people that intentional deception had been practiced. The fact that this amendment was put through the Legislature ahead of the initiative and referendum amendment, that had been pending for fourteen years—and that had been twice overwhelmingly endorsed by a popular vote—showed a distorted sense of relative values and fair play; while the fact that the tax question, as submitted on the advisory ballot for popular vote read "to classify property," and on the amendment, "to classify personal property," aroused the suspicion that the constitutional change was desired for other than the reasons stated. This suspicion has been strengthened by the willingness of some of the amendment's friends to strain the interpretation of the law governing its adoption.

The constitution provides that the amendments must be voted upon at general elections at which members of the legislature are elected; and to be carried must receive a majority vote of all the electors voting at such election. This provision has been interpreted heretofore to mean a majority of the votes cast for a state official. The tax amendment did not receive a majority of the votes cast for governor, but apparently it did receive a majority of the votes cast for members of the legislature. Hence, it is now claimed that the constitutional requirement is met by basing the vote for amendments on the vote for members of the legislature.

Would any of these eager partisans of double taxation have urged or accepted this interpretation if the amendment had been for the initiative and referendum? Are they not needlessly discrediting their political integrity? It is to the credit of Attorney-General Lucey that he has resisted the special pleading of the defeated interests, and taken his stand on the law as written. *The Public*.

Never worry over what you can't help and never worry over what you can help.

The Journal of the Switchmen's Union OF NORTH AMERICA

Published monthly by the Switchmen's Union of North America at No. 326
Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y. *Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance.*

Devoted to the best interests and advancement of all useful toilers.

All matter for publication should be in editor's office 15 days before date of issue intended for. Roster of Grand and Subordinate Lodges published in February, May, August and November issues.

Unless changes of address are received by the 15th of the month subscribers must look out for following month's issue at old address.

ADVERTISING AGENT:
IRVING V. KOCH, 122 S. Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.
Advertising rates furnished upon application.

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VOL. XIX

FEBRUARY, 1917

No. 2

EDITORIAL

**LABOR PRESS THREATENED BY OB-
NOXIOUS BILL BEFORE CONGRESS
—ALL LABOR UNIONISTS SHOULD
PROTEST AGAINST IT.**

All publications are being hard hit these days on account of the skyward jumps in paper prices. A great many

of the daily papers have been compelled to double the selling price of their publications because of it. All the magazines and other forms of publications, whatever they be, will soon have to do likewise unless paper products are greatly reduced in price.

Many of them have already curtailed paper expense accounts as far as possible by reducing the number of pages in their output and by the substitution of inferior grades of paper for their publications. Whatever the causes for this abnormal boosting of prices may be, all users of paper of every kind are confronted with a situation most perplexing as compared with conditions governing the paper market even one year ago.

In addition to this dilemma publishers are now confronted with another serious problem. The House post office committee in Congress has favorably reported the annual appropriation bill which carries with it proposed raises in rates on second class mail matter amounting to from 300 to 600 per cent. A bill has been introduced in Congress practically providing for the raises recommended by the committee. The plan is to have charges based upon one similar to that now in effect in the parcel post service with rates of postage based upon zone distances, etc. But the plan, if it finds expression in law as now scheduled, means such a tremendous increase in postage charges that all publications now having benefits of second class mailing privileges will be compelled to greatly increase their subscription rates or discontinue business, if such a change in mailing charges is placed against their publications.

For many years the government has realized the importance of publications of an educational nature and wisely provided for their distribution at a low rate of postage, even in some instances perhaps below actual cost of handling them.

Still, such liberal national policy on the part of Congress has been many-fold repaid by the dissemination of useful knowledge through such fair means. But of late years there has

been considerable tendency to penalize these publications by boosting postage rates. Different attempts have been made in Congress along this line, but so far enough opposition to them has been forthcoming to defeat such plans; and it remains to be seen whether or not it will so result this time. For some reason or other all of those increase postage plans are drafted in such form as will bring the greatest hardship on papers and magazines with national circulation, such as labor publications, literary magazines and agricultural papers.

As matters now are the postoffice department of our government is practically self-sustaining, and the only one making any pretensions of being such. So why the constant clamor in Congress to boost postage rates? But it will be done, unless the hosts of labor and other opponents to such reactionary measures go after their representatives and senators in Congress good and hard in regard to the proposition. All labor unions will be hard hit if the proposed legislation is carried out, and with but little chance to remedy the wrong when once inflicted.

The time for strong action is now, and we recommend that every lodge of every labor union in the United States adopt resolutions denouncing any attempts being made in Congress towards raising postage rates on any class of mail, and send them to their representative and senator in Congress.

In addition to this we urge upon as many members as possible the importance of writing personal letters to them and tell them just what you think about such persecutions against labor journals and other similar publications.

And whatever is done about the matter should be done at the earliest possible moment. Don't delay, but attend to it now.

COST OF THE SWITCHMEN'S WAGE MOVEMENT.

In this day of aggrandizement and commercializing the results of the human element, as regards things achieved, are largely considered from the viewpoint of the cost in obtaining them.

In fact, the cost is largely the deciding factor in most undertakings nowadays attempted, regardless of benefits that will accrue as their result, if carried to completion.

If the cost appears too burdensome there is but slight probability of any considerable undertaking of public or private enterprises being seriously contemplated, unless the anticipated product indicates a good return on the energy and material necessary in its production.

Therefore, much of our conversations and longings, and even attainments, are principally considered in cost terms: what they are worth; what will they cost.

As it is in commercialized business, so it is largely in the affairs of societies, labor unions, or whatever the aggregate effort of endeavor may be, not only the personal sacrifice necessary to obtain things desired, but especially so their cost in dollars.

So with every individual, in every government procedure or investment, we find that dollar sign staring us in the face, either luring us on by its cheapness, or staggering us because of too great cost.

It is so in all the affairs of life; whether we so desire it or not, we are confronted with it, and our actions must largely be governed by it.

Labor unions dwell extensively on the cost of maintaining their national organizations, their locals, their business agents, and their wage movements, and offer these cost experiences to others as an indication of worth,

or pattern to use as a precedent for them when making similar expenditures.

While it wasn't deemed of special importance to parade general assessment features of our recent wage movement during the time it was on, that feature of it at no time was anything to be ashamed of; and now that the award has been handed down, it might not be amiss to dwell briefly on that question, and see whether or not the effort justified the cost.

For the purpose of defraying the cost of it, there was levied, in the month of October, 1915, upon all members of the union, an assessment of ONE DOLLAR; that was the only levy upon the membership by the union for that purpose, and the movement has been brought to a successful conclusion with the fund thus raised, and the proceeds were not entirely exhausted then.

The sacrifice to those already receiving the increased rate of pay means giving up just the gain received on twenty hours' work over that received when working at the old rates of pay.

The increase in wages our men will receive in a year if working 360 days, 10 hours a day, will amount to \$180.00; if on an eight-hour shift, working the same number of days per annum, it would amount to \$144.00 more than would have been received had one worked that number of hours at the rates prevailing before the time of the award.

When one thinks of the insignificant outlay exacted from the membership, and the difference in annual pay it means for them, any of them disposed to grumble at the cost thereof ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves, if such a quality they possess.

True, they might have placed their dollar in a savings bank and received 4 cents for its use at the end of 12

months, or interest at the rate of 4% thereon.

But in this case it was assessed out of them by the union, and they will receive \$180.00 or \$144.00 returns from it, or interest on it at the rate of 18,000% or 14,400%, provided they work 360 ten-hour or eight-hour days, as the case may be, on their recent dollar investment.

Therefore, the question very properly arises: Does it pay to be a union switchman? Furthermore, isn't it as plain as the nose on your face that all switchmen employed in railroad switching service ought to be affiliated with the Switchmen's Union, which is ever striving to better their lot in all things pertaining to their work and wage conditions, as well as to aid them in time of legitimate trouble of any kind while in switching service?

As valuable as this movement has proven to switchmen, it is no more valuable, nor even as important as are the reforms in the way of improved working conditions that could soon be worked out and solved if all the switchmen in the country were members of the S. U. of N. A., and determined on an equitable plan of curing the many ills in yards now confronting them, because of their ununited condition and cross-firing methods now resorted to on account of lack of harmony and the divisions in ranks.

But before concluding, let's get back again to the cost question of the recent movement, and all other labor efforts for that matter, and see if the monetary investment is all there is to this cost feature.

Judging from expressions from many, one would naturally conclude our assessment was all there was to the recent wage movement. To all those permit us to suggest that they dissuade their minds from such erroneous thoughts.

No labor movement worthy of the

name was ever worked out and brought to a successful termination by a mere money consideration.

With every one of them there is a constant premeditation as to the advisability of starting them, because of uncertainties of one kind or another; besides there is a strain of no little tension upon everyone entrusted with them as to what will be the attitude of support on part of the membership while long drawn out proceedings are in progress and which must be gone through before settlements can be made.

It is the costs of this nature that fall most heavily upon those managing such movements, and heavy responsibilities also rest upon the old-time members in keeping in fair actions those not so long in labor unions.

That was the most trying thing in connection with our movement, and as it is with all others of similar importance.

But can anyone, in fairness to himself or to the organization, say, considering the matter from every angle possible, that it doesn't pay to be a union man or woman, or that it hasn't always paid to be a union switchman, a member of the S. U. of N. A., or that that DOLLAR ASSESSMENT extracted from them for our wage movement was not the best investment, all things considered, that they ever made?

GOOD WORKS—GOOD RESULTS.

Bro. W. J. Hutchinson, member of Center Lodge No. 39, is a late prize winner of a year's grand and local dues on account of having been instrumental in getting ten new members into his lodge.

There was a net gain of 94 members in Lodge No. 39 during 1916, and those new members were obtained through the efficient efforts of Bro. Hutchinson and other progressive members simi-

larly inclined towards the proposition of doing active solicitation for the union in a manner that counts most for its advancement.

More than half of those 94 members initiated into that lodge through the influence of such workers were brought into the union from a yard where the B. of R. T. claim to hold the working schedule, and which only goes to show that such things can be done, if only the spirit of determination prevails, as it did in the instance here given, to go forth and do them.

At no time in the history of the organization has there been greater opportunity afforded for getting a large number of new members into the union than at this time.

But as opportune as the time is or may be, there must always be in evidence active working members of the union to explain the merits of the cause to those not affiliated with it, and an interest all the while in all available material with whom they work and associate with a view of trying to get them into the union.

And when there is good team work along this line of duty, in behalf of the organization's welfare, it is pleasing to observe the results of it; for they are sure to be worthy of observation, as the case here referred to clearly indicates.

Bro. Hutchinson is to be congratulated upon his good work in behalf of the union he loves and serves so well.

We cannot, however, reconcile ourselves to the thought that there are not many others in the union who could go forth in their union duties and accomplish similar or perhaps better results than did this hustling brother, if they were imbued with the proper spirit in the union's behalf.

We feel sure it can be at least duplicated in a number of places if our members will only avail themselves of the opportunities to so do.

This organization, like all others, can neither advance to the high numerical position, nor reach that prominence in any other position it should and was intended to do at the time of its inception, only as its membership becomes live wire agents for it.

There is no other method of full progress in any labor union; we need a long pull, a strong pull on part of all; and we're glad to be able to make favorable reports along that line.

Let's always remember that good works in behalf of the cause necessarily assures good results for it.

WABASH STRIKE FUND.

The Grand Secretary and Treasurer has lately issued a complete statement relative to the receipts and distribution of the Wabash Strike Fund handled by the union in connection with the Wabash strike declared against that company on account of its attitude in conspiring with the B. of R. T. to eliminate the members of the Switchmen's Union from its terminals and who, at the time of the contract entered into between that company and the B. of R. T., had a substantial majority of the switchmen employed in those terminals.

The Trainmen's agreement with the Wabash called for at least 75 per cent. B. of R. T. men in all the terminals along that road.

Our members comprised 67 per cent. of the switchmen employed by the company at that time and struck on Feb. 5, 1916, against the company's refusal to abrogate the contract with the B. of R. T., and insisted that it be given to the S. U. of N. A. because of its right to same on account of its majority of members constituting the Wabash switching service.

The strike has never been declared off and all those performing the duties

of switchmen in those terminals are scabbing upon this union.

That the strike is lost is conceded and to the B. of R. T. is due all credit that goes to those scabbing others' jobs.

Soon after the strike was declared President Heberling issued an appeal to our membership for assistance for the striking brothers and suggested the advisability of each member donating a day's pay for that purpose.

Many donated their day's pay and quite a number more, but many did not and many didn't contribute anything towards aiding their brothers who were fighting for the right of contractual relationship with a railroad company because of its rights to such relationship on account of majority membership.

All donations were paid into the Grand Lodge and Bro. Welch has acknowledged receipt of all moneys received and required receipts of all those to whom the funds were distributed among.

A copy of the statement accounting for all funds received and distributed for the benefit of the strikers has been sent to the treasurer of every lodge in the union and should be read at lodge meetings for both day and night men, so that every member who contributed anything will have an opportunity of knowing just how the funds were applied to the striking brothers' benefit.

The name of each individual contributor is given with the amount he contributed—that is where the lodges furnished such information—otherwise the lump sum is given for the lodge.

The names are also given of all to whom benefits were paid and the amount of benefit that went to each individual; also the names of all members who were carried on account

of the strike and the amount for which each member was carried.

The issuance of such statement for distribution to each lodge is an innovation in this union; but it furnishes every lodge full details from the sources of donations were received and how distributed in a manner above board and is a decided improvement over former reports pertaining to bygone strikes, because of the form in which gotten up and manner of distribution of funds.

The total amount received in contributions from the lodges and individuals was \$11,351.24, and \$14,370.77 was advanced from the general funds of the union, making a total of \$25,722.01 that was distributed among the Wabash striking brothers.

It is to the interest of all lodges that this report be read in every lodge and the members should insist upon it being done.

It furnishes a recent history as to the extent strikes, however worthy, can depend upon voluntary donations from membership of unions involved for maintenance of their families during the life of such struggles.

QUESTION OF APPRECIATION.

There should be keen pride and appreciation on part of every member of this union at this time.

It has lately concluded a successful general wage movement with credit not alone to its membership, but to all organized labor as well.

Every such movement reflects the benefits obtained to every family represented in it and, in addition acts as a precedent for others not directly represented, and lessens their burdens when endeavoring to readjust their wage and working conditions.

But our pride in accepting increased wages and enjoyment of other better

conditions as well, should not deter us in looking well after the union that gained this victory, on the contrary, it should assert itself by an increased determination on the part of every member to strive the more faithfully, if possible, to render his full measure of obligation and duty to the organization that made so commendable an effort in his behalf to insure him a larger share of his earnings.

If such appreciation find general and constant expression and the impetus of good works that ought to accompany it, our union will prosper and grow as never before.

But, if we fail to give such evidence of expression for its best interests, we are inappreciative of its worth and work and unworthy of receiving the benefits it has just brought to us.

IMPORTANT FEDERAL COURT DECISION RELATIVE TO STRIKERS' RIGHT TO DO PEACEFUL PICKETING.

Some time ago, Judge Humphries, of the Southern Illinois Circuit Court of the United States, issued an injunction restraining the striking workmen, Tri-City Central Trades Council, et al., at Granite City, Ill., from congregating upon or around the property of the American Steel Foundries, for the purpose of persuading newly-employed workers not to scab their jobs.

Judge Humphries' injunction prevented about everything by the striking men that would aid them in winning their strike and the establishing of the union scale of pay desired.

It also provided for about every oppressive condition the American Steel Foundries could desire to defeat the strikers. An appeal to a higher court was made against his drastic restraining order, which came before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Seventh Illinois Circuit—Judges Mack,

Atschuler and Evans. On Dec. 6, 1916, Judge Evans delivered the opinion of the court, from which the following are a few excerpts bearing upon the rights of strikers around the property of companies where strikes occur, and their rights to do peaceful picket duty, etc.:

"The obvious effect and purpose of this decree was, among other things, to prevent all picketing by the defendants or others similarly interested and to prevent these parties from persuading their fellow employes to join them in their efforts to secure what the strikers apparently considered the laborers' just demands."

In *Iron Molders' Union No. 125, Milwaukee, v. Allis-Chalmers Co.*, Fed. 45, the rule is so well stated that we quote from it the following:

"The right to persuade new men to quit or decline employment is of little worth unless the strikers may ascertain who are the men that their late employer has persuaded or is attempting to persuade to accept employment. Under the name of persuasion, duress may be used; but it is duress, not persuasion that should be restrained and punished. In the guise of picketing strikers may obstruct and annoy the new men, and by insult and menacing attitude intimidate them as effectually as by physical assault. But from the evidence it can always be determined whether the efforts of the pickets are limited to getting into communication with the new men for the purpose of presenting arguments and appeals to their free judgments. Prohibitions of persuasion and picketing, as such, should not be included in the decree."

Labatt, in his work on *Master and Servant*, Vol. 7, p. 8364, says:

"Attendance in the vicinity of the employer's place of business for the purpose of obtaining information as to

those at work, or of communicating the information that a strike is in progress to those who may resort for employment, is uniformly regarded as lawful, even where the right to maintain pickets for the purpose of persuasion is denied."

The same writer further says: "The preponderance of opinion is to the effect that attendance, even in numbers, for the purpose of lawfully persuading others not to work, is permissible, so long as it is not carried on in such a manner as to intimidate persons at work, or seeking employment, or to subject them to undue annoyance, or to interfere with the free access to the employer's premises."

• • •

"The right to strike to secure higher wages and improved conditions of labor is too firmly established to necessitate further elucidation. From the record here we can reach no other conclusion than that the object of this was to secure for the plaintiff's employes the November wage scale of the union. Nothing appears in the record to indicate that this was not in good faith, or to raise the suspicion that the strike was a mere cloak to cover a deliberate purpose to interfere with the plaintiff's conduct of its business, or to injure or destroy its business and property. The purpose being lawful, if unlawful means are used to effect it, such means cannot be made to reach back and taint the purpose itself with unlawfulness, and thus render unlawful all the acts in its furtherance."

In the pursuit of a lawful purpose to secure a raise in wages, picketing may be employed, as this court has held, to ascertain whom the late employer "has persuaded or attempted to persuade to accept employment," and persuasion may be used to induce them to refuse or quit the employment. As stated further in the Allis-

Chalmers case: "The right of one to persuade (but not coerce) the unemployed to accept certain terms is limited and conditioned by the right of others to dissuade (but not restrain) them from accepting. . . . Molders, having struck, in order to make their strike effective, may persuade (but not coerce) other molders not to work for less wages or under worse conditions than those for which they struck, and not to work for their employer at all, so that he may be forced to take them back into his foundry at their own terms."

Undoubtedly picketing and persuasion would interfere with plaintiff's conduct of its business, in that it would make it more difficult for it to retain old employes and to hire and keep new ones. Indeed, the very act of striking often seriously interferes with that "free and unrestrained control and operation of the employer's business," which the plaintiff here alleges as an object of the conspiracy charged; but the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the strike is not to be tested by such incidental effect of it. And so it is with persuasion and picketing, properly carried on in the interest of a lawful strike. The laborer may be strictly within his rights, although he obstructs "the free and unrestrained control and operation of the employer's business." The right to strike must carry with it by implication the right to interfere with the employer's business to a certain extent. The right to persuade prospective employes by legitimate argument must of necessity interfere with the employer's business. Where labor is essential to the successful conduct of a business any interference with that labor is an interference with the employer's business. But whether the interference with the business is lawful or unlawful depends upon the facts in each case.

The order in the instant case fails

to recognize this difference between the **LAWFUL** means of interfering with another's business as are incident to the party's own right, and **UNLAWFUL** means adopted by the same party. Methods may be considered lawful, even though the employer's business is interfered with, because such methods are incidental to the right of the employe, which right should be and is recognized as equal to the right of the employer.

Plaintiff's further contention that the defendants were not its employes at the time of the strike, and therefore had no right to picket or persuade by argument those about to enter plaintiff's employment, is not well taken. It is true a striker is not technically an employe. The relation of employer and employe is temporarily suspended during a strike. . . . Neither strike nor lockout fully terminates during the strike the relationship between the parties. . . . Insofar as the decree restrains **ALL** picketing and **ALL** persuasion and all interference with the plaintiff's free and unrestrained control of its plant and the operation of its business, it transcends the limit of proper restraint, and should be modified so as to eliminate therefrom any restraint of defendants from doing lawful acts as indicated herein. The order of this court for the modification of the decree in the *Allis-Chalmers* case will afford sufficient and proper guidance for the modification of the decree herein. The decree of the district court is reversed with direction to modify same, and to enter a decree in accordance with the views herein expressed."

Thus ends another judicial contest for the right of workers to do peaceful picketing around the premises of employers, when employes have found it necessary to inaugurate a strike in order to obtain their just demands. Unfortunately, however, the machin-

ery of courts revolves so slowly on its axis and arrives at a given point in its orbit, a start has been made that much time and much sufferance are required to over-rule a lower judge's decree. And there seems to be an ample supply of such judges ready to provide employers with about any kind of injunction called for, that however fairly inclined a higher court may be to correct the wrong of them, they have already prevented the strikers from winning victory because of court delays. Of course, as a rule, there is but little more chance of securing justice from a higher than from a lower court, but in this case it so resulted. So, even though tardy in getting to its ruling, this court has established a valuable precedent for striking employes who desire to do peaceful picketing during their strikes, and it will be of inestimable value to them until another strike is called, and another restraining order, probably more obnoxious than Judge Humphries', is decreed.

But, it was a splendid victory the Tri-City workers won, and they are deserving of due credit therefor, as is also their attorney, Frank C. Smith, who so successfully handled the case for them.

BEWARE OF ALL CONSTABULARY LEGISLATION.

As many of the state legislatures are now in session, it is most pertinent to keep your eye on your legislators lest they endeavor "to slip one over on you" in the way of a law placing the workers of your state under the domination of a constabulary, to browbeat and shoot them down in the event of it being necessary to strike against employers to obtain justice from them.

A constabulary is an armed body created by the state with authority to ride rough-shod over innocent men,

women and children in time of labor troubles, or at least that is all the function manifested by them upon the workers wherever they have such a body.

The state of Pennsylvania has had a constabulary for several years for the benefit of big business, and about every city where a strike of any consequence has occurred has experienced a reign of terror at the hands of such a terrorizing, intimidating and murderous gang clothed with all the powers of destruction, yet amenable to no authority for their murders and other forms of destruction other than the legislature which created it.

The plans are set for the introduction of such a murderous body in the state of New York at the present session of the state assembly, and such a scheme only failed a year ago by the slightest of margins. With the public mind pretty well saturated with the demon—war craze—and a governor committed to most everything else in the way of militarism, it seems a suitable time to try and get across with this long-desired infamous bit of legislation.

It required the strongest kind of effort of everything in the way of friendly influences labor could muster at the last session of the assembly to prevent its introduction in New York, and it will require a stronger effort this time.

The same plans are in reserve to bring it out at the opportune time in other states, and especially all those that are extensively engaged in manufacturing pursuits.

So unless organized labor is keenly awake to the great dangers of such titanic and destructive forces being created to be turned loose upon them at the whim of an unfair employer, it must act concertedly in opposition to passage of such laws in every state

where under consideration; for they mean the murder of employes without provocation wherever they appear.

Every labor union in every state where such bills are up for consideration should draft strenuous resolutions expressive of their members' disapproval of the enactment of any such legislation, and all workmen who have special influence with their law-makers should in addition write to them personally expressing their earnest disapproval of such bills.

The importance of such a course is always in evidence, but especially so now because of the great preparedness craze with which the country is afflicted.

The time to kill such a costly and wicked nuisance is before it starts, and now is that time, because several of its eggs are in the incubator, and they shouldn't be allowed to hatch.

Labor has ample troubles to fight already without the tolerance of such a brutal monstrosity as the constabulary being arrayed against it.

MISSED ITS OPPORTUNITY.

The railroad brotherhood chiefs recently told the Congressional House Commerce Commission when testifying in opposition to the Adamson law that, had President Wilson not intervened last fall there would have been a strike which would have ended favorably to the men within forty-eight hours.

Whatever there would or would not have been the brotherhoods had talked, advertised and voted strike for a long while without doing anything in the line of striking.

This time their strike talk got them nothing from the companies more than a deft to go to it, which they didn't do, but went to the President instead, who harnessed them up with a law they don't want and has recommended to Congress a still more obnoxious meas-

ure for the purpose of enforced investigations before strikes can be declared.

Verily the troubles of the Big Four are aplenty. Far better would it have been to have struck or arbitrated their case last fall than to have fallen into the political pitfalls they are now in. Not even the mighty Samuel, to whom Chief Lee is willing to entrust every course of action, will be able to resuscitate to its former condition of life that great wage movement—for it missed its opportunity.

Those following a particular line of work for a livelihood, are far better qualified by experience to represent such a class of workers, tradesmen or by whatever other title you may designate them, than are those engaged in any other vocation. Hence the consistency of all switchmen affiliating themselves with the S. U. of N. A., an organization organized by switchmen, for switchmen, composed of switchmen and managed by switchmen for the best interests of switchmen. Any other organization attempting to represent them are only doing so as a secondary consideration. With the Switchmen's Union of North America its first duty is looking after switchmen's welfare.

If the Adamson law is declared unconstitutional, the wage movement of the four big brotherhoods will be where it started two years ago, minus two or three million dollars or so of assessments paid by their members. If it is declared constitutional, it looks as though the courts would have to interpret its meaning and application. If it so results that railroads, when working men less than an eight-hour day, can pay them for only a part day or for mileage or less than 100 miles or dispense with the mileage

scheme altogether, then will the brotherhoods have lost very much of that which it has taken many battles for thirty years to obtain.

At no time in the history of our union was there a better feeling towards it by the public, other organizations or even the railroads than exists at this time. This fact will aid our members materially where they have majorities in terminals in negotiating working schedules with the companies for which working. It will also materially aid those where we haven't a majority in the solicitations for membership and in changing their minorities into majorities. Every member has an important duty to perform in regard to such matters and, whatever his past attitude has been, it should now be one of activity for his and the union's welfare.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Roster will appear in March JOURNAL. Those auxiliary lodges that haven't already done so, should notify Miss Sara T. Jackson, G. S. & T., 220 Stevenson street, Buffalo, N. Y., of all changes made in date and place of meeting, as well as any changes in officers and their addresses. This information must be in not later than Feb. 15th, and be sent to none other than Miss Jackson, for we look to her and no other for this information.

A question in proportion: If with a \$1.00 assessment levied upon a little 10,000 S. U. of N. A. membership an eight-hour work day and a flat increase of 5 cents an hour in wages was obtained, what can be secured for the 400,000 members represented by the four brotherhoods' movement? The problem has been up for solution for two years and the only answer that can so far be given is that they ob-

tained an obnoxious law and President Wilson's proposal of another.

Let not the interest in our welfare lag at any point. Those who have received the benefits of the recent arbitration award owe it to themselves and the union to take active interest in keeping strongly organized their forces and to aid as much as they can in getting those in other terminals lined up so they, too, can have reasonable assurances of enjoying like conditions.

Be a booster for your lodge; get a new member; attend your meetings; be a live wire, a real worth-while member in the union for once in your connection with it, if you never were such before. This is an important time in its affairs. You are a part of it and it has just done you a splendid service. Shake the dust off yourself and do some real live work for your union—NOW!

The Adamson law makes no provision for eight hours or less to constitute a day's work. The Switchmen's Arbitration Award provides for it. There is nothing sure as yet that the Adamson law will apply to switchmen. According to the award handed down December 23, 1916, switchmen are dead sure about its application, for they have already felt some of it with their fingers.

Support your newly-elected officers with your presence at as many meetings as possible to attend and the shouldering of your full part of obligations to the union. If this is generally done, there need be no fear of anything going seriously wrong in our ranks anywhere, and success will surely follow efforts thus applied.

One never knows the amount of good he can accomplish for himself

and his organization until he has given the matter a fair try out, and done all he can for it. It behooves every member to give it such support on his part at this time. No other manner of appreciation of the eight-hour day and five-cent hourly increased pay can be so worthily expressed by you that will be of such value to the organization as that by diligently working for its success.

From Assistant President James B. Connors.

CHICAGO, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It has been some time since I have had anything to say through the columns of the JOURNAL. Now that the switchmen's wage controversy has been adjusted, I will try to explain to the membership, as best I can, what the effects of it will mean to the organization.

In the first place it must be admitted and is admitted by those who have had long years experience with the labor movement, as being one of the greatest victories ever won by organized labor. We have established the eight-hour day and with it we have obtained an increase in wages of from thirteen and a half to sixteen per cent. It is not recorded in the history of the labor movement where an eight-hour day was obtained with such a substantial increase in wages at the same time.

Some of our members may not agree with me, but I venture to say that in time they will become more familiar with the benefits that will come from the efforts of the Switchmen's Union and they will then agree that I am right. The agreement to arbitrate was dated August 7, 1916, and provided for making and filing the award within thirty days from the date of the first hearing. It was impossible for the board to conclude its labors within the time specified in the original agreement, so on December 9, 1916, a supplemental agreement was entered into extending the time in which the board might reach its decision and file its award to and including the 20th day of December, 1916.

On Dec. 16th, a second supplement-

tal agreement was entered into extending the time in which the board might reach its decision and file its award to and including the 23d day of December, 1916. You will realize how little attention the switchmen have received in the conferences of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, when you take into consideration the length of time consumed in the switchmen's arbitration hearings just passed.

Public hearings were held from November 13, 1916, to and including December 8, 1916. Testimony was taken comprising printed pages 1, to 1,495 inclusive, and exhibits were filed by the railroads, A to C, and 1 to 17 inclusive, including 13 A and 15 A, and 15 B. The exhibits introduced by the Switchmen's Union were printed in the record as a part thereof.

The Switchmen's side was ably presented by President Heberling, and the railroads side by Mr. Horace Baker, General Manager of the C., N. O. & T. P. Railroad, Cincinnati, O. The representatives of the Switchmen's Union on the Board of Arbitration stood solidly for the full measure of the demands made by the switchmen, but in the end had to be satisfied with the award that was agreed to by the majority of the board.

Vice-President Titus and myself felt that the switchmen were entitled to all they had asked for, but the neutral members on the board looked at it from a different viewpoint. There were many obstacles to retard our progress—the Adamson law was one of the things that stood in the way. Then again, the railroads, in presenting their side of the case, showed by the evidence that the switchmen desired and bid in the long hour jobs, and this was used against us, and bore out the contention on the part of the railroad officials that the switchmen did not want the eight-hour day. The railroad officials also succeeded in leading the neutral members on the board to believe that an eight-hour day was impracticable. There were trainmasters and yardmasters who testified under oath that the eight-hour day could not be put into operation and that it was a physical impossibility. The railroads, by expert testimony, by exhibits and otherwise, tried to convey to the neutral men on the board that the added

cost of operation would bankrupt the railroads if the eight-hour day was put into effect.

We expected that in the beginning there would be an added cost in operation of the railroads if our demands were granted, but we realized that, with good management, the extra expense in time would be overcome by the increased efficiency of the workmen. Evidence submitted by one of the trainmasters who testified, showed, that by proper management transfer runs in the Chicago switching district could be regulated so that their work could be done within the period of eight hours. It was shown that transfer crews under his jurisdiction had made round trips of more than 40 miles in five hours and they were required to travel over more foreign tracks than any of the other crews mentioned.

It was also shown by the evidence that switchmen worked long hours, but it was claimed by Vice-President Titus and myself that this was not a matter of choice with them; it was purely a matter of necessity, because with the present high cost of living switchmen cannot live and work ten hours on the wage that he would receive at the present rate per hour. Therefore they must work overtime to make both ends meet. We showed that, in our arbitration in 1910, it was proven by the evidence that between the periods of 1906 and 1910, the cost of living had advanced more than 25 per cent., but the switchmen received a compensation less than a 10 per cent. increase; but since 1910 the cost of living has advanced 60 per cent., with 15 per cent. added to that, makes it in round figures 75 per cent.

We argued that, because of this fact, a switchman working an eight-hour day, foremen should receive not less than 50c an hour, and helpers not less than 47c per hour. This would mean a daily wage of \$4.00 a day for foremen and \$3.76 per day for helpers. We also argued that switchmen as a rule were a poorly paid class, as was shown by the testimony of many of our witnesses. It was also shown that the position of a switchman was the most hazardous of any engaged in the transportation department. We contended that if the wages of a switchman was measured by the importance of his

position and by the dangers he incurs, he should receive the highest rate of wages of any man employed in that particular department. His duties require him to be constantly in action and every move he makes while on duty is fraught with danger, and if one of them should leave his work for any cause for a moment, the dangers of the balance of the crew would be greatly augmented because of his absence.

The switchmen will realize that we had a hard battle on our hands and, while we did not get all we desired, or as much as we expected, still we got something. The only thing that I am sorry for is that the 5c an hour increase does not apply to every switchman in the United States. Railroad officials on the roads where the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen have schedules will not put the award into operation because of the Adamson law. This law, as you know, is now (Jan. 5th) tied up in the United States Supreme Court and the railroads are waiting for a decision to be handed down as to its constitutionality. Should this law be declared unconstitutional, the four train service organizations will be right back where they started. Should it be declared constitutional, there is a grave question as to whether or not the switchmen are included under the provision of the law. I have been informed by men whom I regard as being in a position to know, that the law does not apply to switchmen, hostlers or telegraphers.

I hope, however, every switchman in the country, regardless of what his affiliations are, will soon be receiving a just compensation for his labor. If it were not for the division in the ranks of the switchmen, there could be a greater measure of benefits obtained through their economic power. It was shown by the testimony in the hearings before the board that in the conferences of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the switchmen were traded to get benefits for passenger brakemen, baggagemen, etc. It was also shown that the hazard of the switchmen was traded to benefit men in road service.

One railroad official testified that the preponderance of the committees were men in road service who were

looking out for their own interest and that it was very seldom that there was more than two on a general committee to represent men in yard service. I hope then that our members will accept this award and give it a fair chance to be tried out. It will be in force for twelve months and, in the meantime, we can be organizing and preparing ourselves to be in a position to take up with our officials at the end of the year any matters that seem to be retrogressive and have them amicably adjusted.

For years the switchmen have been complaining of the long hours that they are required to work and this union has been trying since 1905 to get an eight-hour day. We have been asking for some regulation that would shorten the hours of toil. The best that has been done, the best that could be done, because of the fight waged against us by the railroad officials, was to obtain through an act of Congress a law preventing the railroads from working the men more than 16 hours in one calendar day. This law provides for a fine to be imposed upon the railroads for violation.

I am informed that more than one million violations of that law have occurred. It may be more or less, but not very much either way. This refers to the cases of violations of the law reported; those violations not reported are not counted and, judging from what has happened in the past, it occurs to me that it will be a long time before the railroads put the eight-hour day into operation. I have always believed that the proper way to enforce an eight-hour day is to place a penalty on the overtime, and your representatives on the Board of Arbitration stood for time and a half for overtime to the end, but the majority of the board was against us on this proposition.

Again expressing my wish that the members refrain from any adverse criticism of the award until it has been tried out, I am,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
JAS. B. CONNORS.

In the long run men hit only what they aim at. Therefore though they should fail immediately, they had better aim at something high.—*Thoreau*.

CORRESPONDENCE



Communications for the JOURNAL must be received BEFORE the 15th of the month to insure their publication. All communications for the JOURNAL must be accompanied by the name of the sender, and written only on one side of paper



New York, N. Y.—56.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Under recent date there appeared in many New York papers Charles H. Mottsett's testimony given before the Arbitration Board, which is trying to settle the differences between the Switchmen's Union of North America and the railroads with which it holds working agreements, under the heading, "Switchmen's Aim Seems to be to Multiply Jobs."

To the uninformed I wish to state that Mr. Mottsett is the superintendent of the New London Division of the N. Y., N. H. & H. Ry. Mr. Mottsett's testimony in part, according to press reports, was:

"Lack of spirit is responsible for less efficiency than in former years among railroad switchmen."

Perhaps Mr. Mottsett is right in this. Perhaps it is lack of spirit; but, isn't there something in the switching service of the railroads today that causes lack of spirit and resultant "less efficiency."

In our larger switching terminals the yardmen has to arise at 5.30 a. m., eat breakfast, then take an overcrowded trolley car to the yard where he is working to start in at 7 a. m. Most of these yards work their crews from 12 to 14 hours per day, seven days per week. The yardmen work in sunshine, heat, cold, rain or sleet until 7 p. m., or later. He then returns home via trolley, arriving there between 8 or 10 p. m. A hasty supper and then to bed, for 5.30 comes early in the morning, especially when one has the beneficent rest of going to bed after a hearty meal. Perhaps some will say, why doesn't he eat a light

meal if going to bed right away? To these I make reply: Just try rising at 5.30 a. m., eat breakfast and then continue to walk steadily over any rough and uneven road. When you are fairly tired, take a ladder and climb up and down about fifteen feet, twenty or thirty times, as the yardman often has to do in climbing to the tops of cars during his day's work. About 1.30 or 2.30 p. m., sit down for thirty minutes and eat your cold lunch, just as the yardman does. Then go out and continue your walking around here and there and, if not too tired, run a little bit or walk faster, until about 3 or 10 o'clock. Then ride home on a street car and if you are not hungry (?) why eat a light meal and go to bed. If you are nearly famished, eat heartily and then go to bed, prepared to get up at 5.30 the next morning, and do the same thing over again. Upon arising, notice how nice and refreshed (?) you feel and consider your ability to meet the efficiency test expected by railroad officials.

Now, what is the efficiency of which Mr. Mottsett testifies?

Efficiency means speed; speed means produce more work. Safety first teaches, "Take the safe course and assume no risks." Efficiency means disregard safety first and get more work done with the proviso, if any employe accidentally causes damage to cars, etc., through an endeavor to create efficiency, then he shall be disciplined for his disobedience of safety first rules.

Mr. Mottsett, asked by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, how he reached his conclusion, replied:

"They (the switchmen) work only to increase jobs." They make no ef-

fort to work so the road can reduce its engines. They want to keep all the jobs they can going all the time.

I ask the question: Did anyone ever hear or know of any railroad officials, the high-salaried officers, working so as to reduce their personal earning power? I anticipate a negative reply.

If the officials do not, why should Mr. Mottsett expect it of the men, most of whom have a hard time making ends meet working seven days a week, and God only knows how many hours. "Self-preservation is nature's first law," so it seems the men would be foolish trying to put themselves upon a half time and pay basis simply to put a feather in some official's cap. Further, it developed, some time ago, that through manipulations in high finance the New Haven was robbed of \$68,000,000. The employers had to produce this money. Does Mr. Mottsett think the men should "speed-up" and make up this loss?

"To what do you attribute the difference?" Prof. Jenks asked.

To the labor organizations and to the fact that the men today seem to consider quantity instead of quality. In the old days a foreman would report and recommend the discharge of a switchman who failed to do what was expected of him, but you never hear of such a thing today.

"Why not?" he was asked.

"I suppose they want to keep up their organizations, increase their membership and not lose members."

This, to a certain extent is true, but in the main misleading. It is the policy of the railroads and not the organizations that cause the above conditions.

In different cities there exist correspondence schools which profess to teach an inexperienced man to become a brakeman or fireman, as the case may be, by correspondence. In Brooklyn, N. Y., there is one which calls itself "The Brooklyn Railway Association" and advertises extensively in numerous daily newspapers. Mr. Mottsett, in 1913, was trainmaster in Harlem River for the New Haven and had jurisdiction over the Harlem River yards. All of the yardmen were hired by him and while he hired many experienced men through necessity, he "flooded" the yards with Brooklyn Railway Association graduates and other

"students" or inexperienced brakemen. In order to accomplish any work in a yard a foreman must have competent helpers. The yard is the worst place possible to place "students" to work, for they are not only in great danger of being killed or injured themselves, but place the other men's lives in jeopardy through the many mistakes they are bound to make and also their unfamiliarity of signals upon which they frequently place the wrong interpretation. Did Mr. Mottsett consider efficiency and "safety first" when he, as trainmaster, placed these students in the yard? Was not the "quantity instead of quality" the railroads own making?

Now, as for "turning in" switchmen who are incompetent and do not do what is expected of them.

To my positive knowledge Yard Conductor John McVenough "turned in" two of these students one day who had been placed upon his engine to work.

Did Mr. Mottsett discharge them? Indeed, he did not. He placed them on another engine. Seeing it did not do any good, the other foremen did not "turn them in," and tried to make the best of the matter. No one is better qualified to judge the veracity of these statements than Mr. Mottsett himself, but I do not think he will care to admit their truth. However, anyone interested can verify them by making inquiries in Harlem River yard, located at the foot of Willis avenue and East 133d street, New York City.

The Switchmen's Union of North America is not in any way connected with the so-called Big 4 Railroad Brotherhoods. The railroads and many other prominent people advocated *arbitration* as a means of settling disputes between the railroads and their employees. The men, as a rule, are dissatisfied with this method, as they do not think they get a "*fair deal*."

Whether they do or not is not the question. If arbitration is the proper method, then every thing should be done to convince the employers that it is proper. The railroads, if they are sincere in their plea for arbitration, should be the first by acts to prove the fact to their employees. When, however, a railroad official takes the stand and testifies to facts that are not

really as he describes them and originate from an entirely different source, simply to mislead the men who are to decide the question they, (the railroads), are going in the right direction to prove their employees contention that they do not get a fair deal and to plant the seed of discontent and distrust in their minds as to the justice in arbitration.

Efficiency, as I understand it, should be to ultimate productive result. To achieve this, rigid economy must be practised and, as far as the employees are concerned, certain set rules must be observed. Give the employee a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. Treat him fairly and with kindness, make his work of personal interest, instead of drudgery, and the animal instinct of man's gratitude will reflect in better service.

Observe all known rules of "safety first," thereby making an enormous saving in damage suits for personal injuries, in damage and breakage of equipment, etc. Don't preach "safety first" in public and at the same time maintain a staff of petty officials (assistant yardmasters) to urge and goad the employees to "hurry up," even to disregarding all rules of "safety first."

Cut the day's work to reasonable hours and let the employee have the pleasure of being with his family. Certain railroads maintain that the men's domestic relations at home reflect in their work. "Where there has been trouble at home it has occupied the minds of men in responsible positions and caused temporary neglect of duty, resulting at times, in wrecks." This is a "railroad" argument and probably to a great extent is true. However, "it should work both ways." Let the employee spend some of his time in leisure at home with his family and see if a happy and contented frame of mind doesn't produce more satisfactory work.

Last, but not least, hire when available experienced men. Abolish the 30 and 35 years age limit, for at this age the average man is entering the prime of manhood. Breaking in "students" is costly and at best is experimental and would also go a long way to prevent the loss of life and limb to the traveling public. I have in mind two disastrous wrecks that occurred on a New England railroad simply because

the train (passenger) was manned by an inexperienced flagman.

By this rules it is easily seen how efficiency, which in its final definition means dividends, can be produced and at the same time make the railroads and employees one big family, working in the interest of one for all.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

E. L. MARCELLUS.

December 9, 1916.

December 23, 1916.

Since the above article was written two things have happened that have a relative bearing upon it:

First—The N. Y., N. H. & H. Ry. declared an embargo upon most commodities in freight.

Second—An award has been made by the Federal Arbitration Board upon the S. U. of N. A.'s controversy with the railroads. Commenting on the first statement above, following the embargo on the New Haven and the consequent falling off of business, it has been found expedient to reduce the working force. In regard to this I wish only to comment upon the New London, Ct., yard, over which Mr. Mottsett has jurisdiction. The subordinate officials at this point (who in reality carry out instructions from Mr. Mottsett) knew that the slack business was only temporary. They also knew that they had experienced great trouble in securing men to work in New London yard during the past year. Desiring to retain the men whom they had secured and to prevent their resigning and going elsewhere, they conceived the following plan whereby they hoped to keep the extra men over the dull period. This idea was tried closely upon the heels of Mr. Mottsett's disparaging testimony of the men, and on that account was really adding insult to injury. The idea was this: The company would pull off an engine and to protect itself against a future shortage of men, they asked the senior yardmen to agree to a temporary plan whereby the men on all engines would lose one day in turn so that the extra men could work and on this account would not resign. Can you beat this for colossal nerve?

The company to insure its own future could not afford to keep the engine in service and let the men make some

easy money, because it would mean the loss of a few cents in *present dividends*. But the *rich* employees could afford to lose the time and money and make the sacrifice and, if necessary, let baby go without shoes to put another feather in the well-adorned caps of the officials.

The yardmen at New London agreed to this plan, but will they publicly receive the credit? Indeed, not. If called upon Mr. Mottsett would probably repeat his testimony—"The men will not work so that the company can pull off engines." In view of the above fact it seems to support my contention that railroad officials never credit their employees, but in every instance will give misleading statements to the public regarding them.

Now, in regard to the Switchmen's award: There will be many who will be disappointed and will want to criticize. To these I extend the following statements for consideration before passing judgment. What the S. U. has obtained, it has secured by straightforward, honest means and by its own ability. It did not need the assistance of the B. of L. E., the B. of L. F. & E., the O. R. C., or the B. of R. T.

You have an award which is tangible, which goes into immediate effect, and in getting it regardless of the obstacles placed in the way by the railroads and the Big Four brotherhoods, your union and the cause of labor was not delivered into the hands of politicians.

To bring this movement to a successful issue you were assessed the enormous (?) amount of one dollar. Compare this assessment to the several (which amounted into the millions) assessments that have been levied upon the members of the Big Four.

Compare your award with the Big Four award of last September.

From your award you derive actual benefit.

From that of the Big Four continued assessments are to come, for now that the Big Four has failed in politics they must spend more money to convince congress they are labor organizations and not political organizations. To do this they are trying to line up alongside the A. F. of L.,

the organization they so arrogantly despised one short year ago.

Finally, study the Adamson law, and see if you can find anything that affects switchmen, directly or indirectly. The yard men are excluded under the wording of the law. Consider these things, and I think you will agree with me and be willing to extend to Bro. Heberling and the other Grand Lodge officers the congratulations and thanks of the union for their untiring efforts in our behalf.

E. L. MARCELLUS,
Lodge No. 56.

P. S.—The above letter was submitted to the *New York World* for publication by Bro. Marcellus, and returned to him with this reply:

"The editor of the *World* regrets that he cannot make use of matter you have kindly offered."—[Ed.]

Chicago, Ill.—69.

ST. BERNARD'S HOSPITAL,
6337 HOWARD AVE.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

A friend from Galveston, Texas, requested me to write upon the question of militarism. He has served two terms in the army of Uncle Sam and ought to understand militarism in all its ramifications. I know nothing of the inside workings of the army or navy, but do know how each branch of this service is used by capitalist class governments to further their economic and political interests of their capitalist class. If history proves anything, it is that militarism is the natural adjunct of capitalism, and both of them the arch enemy of labor. What is militarism? Well the United States is committed to it and it stands for a huge army and navy, to be used by the capitalist class against all others who are forced to fight against the encroachment of Wall Street money lords.

In every nation we find a capitalist class, a working class and militarism. It owns the railroads, mines, mills, nearly all the machinery of production, distribution and exchange, and hires the working class to operate them. Such a situation, naturally enough, calls for a military system to protect it. For it is known far in advance that sooner or later the workers will revolt on account of low

wages, long hours of toil and other bad working conditions. It is something like a great railroad system that for the moment has no wrecks, but keeps on hand a wrecker ready for any emergency. Society being composed of classes, produces class antagonisms, and out of these antagonisms arise the struggles which find expression in strikes, lockouts and boycotts and, as all know, there is no single factor so potent as the presence of troops to keep strikers from interfering with the strike-breakers or scabs. Capitalism and militarism are interdependent, and the workers, nowhere as yet, have been able to withstand their combined onslaught because of ununified forces.

The capitalist class exploit the workers as fiercely as possible. The more surplus value produced the more money for capital. The capitalists in all countries are alike in their greed to rob and skin their fellowmen to the last pin feather. Do others before they do you, is their motto. Capitalists well know the wages paid to their workers are insufficient for them to buy back all that is produced. So we see a surplus on hand and come to a point where we see the need of a large, powerful navy. Surplus goods must be sold; new customers must be found; a world wide scramble for such markets and customers is going on continually. The government functions as an agent for the American capitalist class. At government expense its agents make reports from time to time, showing what chances there are in this or that country to sell American products. The more trade, the more business, and the wheels of manufacture hum so long as the products can be sold. Only under the stress of dire circumstances is it an easy matter for one country, or capitalist group, to sell to or enter the markets controlled by foreign capitalists. The old line politician has yelped about high tariff many years; he spoke for the interests of his capitalist master. Free trade would admit into this country the cheap goods from Europe and hurt our profit system. American trusts will tolerate no competition here which they can prevent, neither will foreigners stand for the importation of American goods into their markets.

With all of them it is a question of where can we find new markets? I will cite a few examples. Spain owned the island of Cuba; her capitalists were robbing the natives, as all capitalists do. Their harsh treatment brought on a revolt and a war against the mother country was carried on for quite a number of years. The American tobacco and sugar trusts were very much interested in Cuba. They owned vast tracts of land, had contracts for different products produced by its slaves, and also of Porto Rico. Revolts interfered with the profits of the sugar and tobacco trusts. So it was up to them to find some pretense by which the United States could appear justified in interfering and putting an end to the war. It was not long before a half dozen reasons for intervention were brought before the public. The great capitalist class-owned daily papers got busy and told stories both true and false of the indignities heaped upon all Americans. These stories raised a storm of protest as contemplated, and President McKinley ordered the battleship Maine to Havana, and you all remember what happened. Admiral Dewey sailed into Manila Bay, sank the Spanish fleet and poor old Spain lost these islands and American capitalists obtained a new market and a new territory to exploit. Many thanks for the U. S. army and navy.

The Boer war in South Africa was brought on by the English capitalist class headed by Cecil Rhodes. The Dutch pioneers who faced the savages in the Transvaal and Orange Free State and made the country blossom and bear fruit, were ruthlessly ousted by the British army and navy. The army and navy are the black jacks that intimidate and rob the people in the interest of capitalism. In the class struggle between the miners in Virginia, Colorado, Michigan and Idaho can be found what soldiers are used for, and had the Big Four brotherhoods gone out on strike you would have had another experience of 1894, when Grover Cleveland, Democratic President, used the armed savages to shoot and kill strikers, break up the strike and destroy industrial unionism. We now see a Congress and another Democratic President figuring on a bill that will compel all railroad men to op-

erate trains in case of a military necessity, and it will be the easiest thing in the world to make the men operate the roads under any old kind of a necessity so long as the powers that be can find a necessity (and they are experts in finding things), their influence will be strong enough to invoke the power of the military forces.

The German and French governments financed a bunch of missionaries who were to convert the Chinese heathen; after a while the coolies got tired of hearing strange doctrines and protested against any further propaganda; but their protests were not heeded and ere long a massacre occurred and the German and French governments demanded the Chinese government to apologize and pay a heavy indemnity. China got there with the apology but could not with the coin. The French and Germans well knew China had no money, so under threat of military force a treaty was made and China gave large land grants to both these hold-ups in lieu of any money consideration. Capitalist governments resort to any method, no matter how dirty, to obtain markets for its exploiting class, and a large army and navy is absolutely necessary. We could go on indefinitely showing how the land grabbers have you workers fight for them in the name of God, fatherland, sacred rights, insults to the flag, and many other appellations. The workers of one nation are encouraged to shoulder a gun and kill the workers of another country with whom they have no grievance. Frederick the Great of Prussia once said: "If my soldiers were to begin to reflect, not one of them would remain in the ranks." The conditions remain as they were when Frederick made that truthful statement; neither has the reflecting propensities of either the soldiers or the working class, and that's the worst of it. Catherine II of Russia had this to say: "The only way to save our empires from the encroachment of the people is to engage in war, and thus substitute national passions for social aspirations."

This method, or part of it at least, has worked like a charm. Did any of you notice how eager the soldier boys were to put on the uniform and beat it for Mexico? They were simply crazy to get away. They were so

eager to get a shot at some poor Mexican peon that, under such a hysteria, or hypnotic influence, over their services, they forgot their economic misery, yelled themselves hoarse for the President, and followed the flag to El Paso, leaving their families in destitution. Hundreds of such cases happened right in Chicago. Such is militarism and capitalism and patriotism.

In conclusion let me say that the laboring forces must get together into one industrial union and one political party and use both to fight private capital. For it is the profit system in industry that is making slaves out of men and women of all nationalities; it exploits labor, creates war and makes of the whole world a constant burning hell that can not and must not be tolerated much longer. But the workers' minds are poisoned by the smart, shrewd editors of the capitalist press, who are well paid to keep them in ignorance, which they so far have successfully done. If you desire enlightenment upon the subject of how can we furnish employment for everybody where exploitation will be unknown, how to do away with child labor, crime, misery, war, poverty and all the multitude of abuses that have been heaped upon us as a result of capitalism, if you wish to understand capitalism with all its ramifications, and be able to understand what they mean to you, then get busy, buy socialist papers and magazines, become a rebel, and do all you can to educate your fellow man with your intelligence thus acquired.

GEO. H. MALATT.

Detroit, Mich.—160.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

One month of the New Year has passed and copies of the award, as handed down by the Arbitration Board, have been received by most of us, but the oft-repeated question has been asked: "Will we profit by it?" Well, let us see:

The first article calls for an established eight-hour work day (that is for those thirteen roads) and a flat rate of a 5c increase per hour. Heretofore you have been working from 10 to 16 hours per day, say for 35c per hour as a helper's rate for a basis. Now that the eight-hour day has been awarded

it will, with the *five-cent increase*, bring your \$3.20 per day for EIGHT hours. Can you honestly say you are getting less money? As I understand it it was not a question of rate per hour as it was to establish the eight-hour work day—that is work *eight hours and go home*.

As it is now you work, as I said before, from 10 to 16 hours as a helpers' rate as a basis, for a whole month. We will take for an average of 12 hours per day for 30 days, which will make your 360 hours, multiplied by 35c per hour, and you would receive \$126.00 for 360 hours, or 12 hours per day for 30 days. Now, can you at the expiration of that 30 day period continue to work another 11 month period? No! Your physical elements could not stand the strain. You would have to lay off. I am coming to that later.

Now, with the eight-hour work day you could work every day, have those other four hours at home and would not feel all "used up" the next morning when the time came to go to work. Now, supposing you had been given the eight-hour day with no increase in an hourly rate. Eight hours at 35c would equal you \$2.80 for EIGHT hours at 35c, or 40c per day *less* than the new 5c per hour increase. Can't you see through it? It is as plain as day to me.

Now you lay off, we will say for four days in the month following the 30 days continuous work, thereby averaging one day per week for that month finished; there is 48 hours you have been off continuously where, with the eight-hour work day, you have four hours to yourself for the 30 days, making 120 hours and *you will be working the second month just as regularly as the first one*.

Now, in the eight-hour work day for 30 days you would have 240 hours, and at the increased rate of 5c would make \$96.00 for 240 hours at 40c per hour, and at the same time have four hours of the former 12-hour day at home. Then, besides, you would have an established eight-hour day, also a chance to increase the *hourly rate* from time to time.

Only a few years ago the bricklayers were given an eight-hour day at what was a fairly good rate per hour in those days. They increased their hourly rate till at the present time—well,

just hire one of them to do some work for you and see what you will pay them per hour. You won't get by with 40c or 50c per hour, let me tell you that.

I know the award does not apply to the Pere Marquette, as this management would not go in with the General Managers' Association, but nevertheless the General Adjustment Committees of the Pere Marquette system will, no doubt, try and have the eight-hour work day as one of the clauses or articles in the new schedule or revision thereof.

Much consternation has been wrought up over the award, but I want to say, as I have said before, "Get the eight-hour work day first and then the hourly increase from time to time."

According to press reports President Lee of the B. of R. T. is a liar, just exactly what the dictionary says: "A liar is one who departs from the truth." To substantiate this, in an issue of the Detroit *Free Press* of Nov. 12, 1916, he is quoted as saying: "Any railroad which attempts to cancel the present schedule of hours and pay, or refuses to put the eight-hour law into effect, will find itself with a strike on its hands." "We have no fear that the Adamson law will be declared unconstitutional. We were advised in the first place that it would stand the fire of a LEGAL test."

Again, in the Detroit *Journal* of January 13, 1917, he is quoted as saying: "No matter *what decision* is handed down by the United States Supreme Court, you will never hear any of us threaten a strike which would tie up the railroads of the nation. We want the shippers and the general public to rest content with our pledge." Rather a hard matter for the conflicting statements to both be true, isn't it?

Of course, we all know that all things are subject to change, but it looks to me as if some one had cold feet and was trying so hard to satisfy those 142,000 that they claim are union men. What did they do to the Street Carmen in Cleveland, to the Switchmen in the Northwest and, right here at home, to the Switchmen on the Wabash? Ask one of them sometime, if you care to talk with them. I don't.

We are taking in members nearly every meeting and doing good work and I hope this letter will be read by many.

Come up to lodge where you can talk freely and feel at home among the boys. But not enough of our members do this to their own detriment.

Are you aware of the fact that, at the convention in Buffalo, the representatives of the lodges here in Detroit instructed the Grand Lodge officers of this organization to get us an eight-hour day. To this end we are trying to attain, but some of your overtime hogs will gain nothing to your interest as long as you stay home hugging a steam radiator or hard-coal burner on lodge nights. Remember that Bro. Titus has, in a special meeting, given us cold facts in the interest of this union and its members.

If you wish to accomplish anything you will have to go where lodge work is held—not in switch shanties—otherwise our schedule will continue being torn to atoms, all due to the fact that you don't come to lodge.

In the near future the adjustment committees will, in a body, meet the General Manager and they will have to have something to meet him for—something to present to him for the interests of this lodge, its members, schedule and working conditions.

After it is all over and there were some things YOU wanted to change, don't say a word. Why? You DIDN'T come to lodge to help OUR local adjustment committee in the interests of this lodge and its members.

Bro. J. L. Drohan was severely hurt some time ago, having fallen some way and dislocated his hip. His address is 1019 Garfield avenue and you should go to visit this brother if you possibly can. Yours in B., H. and P.,

"HAWKSHAW."

Buffalo, N. Y.—209.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The annual installation of officers took place Wednesday evening, Jan. 10th, during the regular meeting, which, by the way, was a very spirited one. Now that the new officers are installed, we look for a very prosperous and successful year. But success is based upon harmony, and without harmony success will, of course, be very limited. And so, first of all, we must infuse harmony into our

midst before we can even aspire to success.

But we must necessarily have the earnest and hearty co-operation of each individual of the organization. Therefore, let us get together and co-operate, and I feel certain the ultimate result will be what we are all anxious to secure, namely, success.

John F. Newman, the local all-around athlete and cab conductor, celebrated the second anniversary of his wedding day, Jan. 7th. Great hilarity and effusion prevailed. The festivities started in the early afternoon and the grand finale came in the late evening. Among the honored guests was Harold Twillington Witt and his futurity. Yes, we all received an invitation, but were unable to attend due to pressure of business.

James Mullin, the old veteran, has a great proclivity for raising animals. His latest stunt is the rearing of a batch of kittens. Tom Shaver whit-tled out a bed for the felines.

The whirlwind conductor that has charge of the east-bound engine at the west end of the east-bound yard is raising a full-grown beard in order to protect his fine complexion. Of course, I am referring to Mr. C. J. Sullivan, the youngest of the old delegation. It certainly gives Con. a professional look, to say the least.

Bill Dubey lately took the matrimonial leap. Well, good luck, Bill; here is hoping you prove a successful pilot the sea of matrimony.

To whom it may concern: James Malone is now calling on a fair damsel on Lakeview avenue, realizing there are still some fair ones left west of Main street.

Mr. Martin A. Lavelle, our worthy and energetic president, is kept so busy that one can never find him at home. Evidently his wife sees so little of him that she hardly recognizes him when she happens to see him. Marty is going to make some fine leader for the Lehigh delegation. Under his tutelage we ought to shake things up to a considerable degree.

Stop, look, listen! The new organization committee, composed of Messrs. Spence, Barrett and Murphy, are out to do business. Although their power is limited, they mean to do things up right. They are going after the no-bills, and heaven help those who heed

not their warning. They won't stop until they get them into the organization.

The Lehigh boys are also out to support the woman suffrage question. They believe in equal rights and have appointed Messrs. Hartman, Holleran and Murphy to take the stump for the fair sex and argue in their behalf. The three gentlemen in question will be kept pretty busy this fall campaigning for the girls.

In conclusion let me ask that the men of Lodge No. 209 give their support to the various committees who are about to start out to *get results*. With your co-operation we ought to meet with success. But without it we can make but little headway. And don't forget we want *eight* hours. Demand that we be given eight hours, and don't stop until they accede to our demands. At the next meeting we are going to start the ball a-rolling and keep it rolling until it rolls the eight-hour day into actual operation.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

HERB. H. MURPHY.

Blue Island, Ill.—29.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The members of Lodge No. 29 were called upon to sacrifice a highly esteemed and beloved member Jan. 11th, Bro. Frank R. Griffin, whose death was due to injuries received Jan. 8th while in the performance of duty in the Barr yard, B. O. C. T. Ry. He died in the Francis Hospital, with his beloved wife and dear widowed mother at his bedside.

Every effort was made to save his life, but the injuries sustained were beyond the power of surgical skill to save him. He was loved and respected by all who knew him on account of his manly qualities. The bereaved family have the sincere sympathy of all our members. May God bless them, and may our departed brother's soul rest in peace.

Now that our officers have been elected and we are well started upon the year 1917, let us all make business agents of ourselves and make it a point to get the Chicago and vicinity switchmen membership up to a point of activity where it should be. Some of our lodges are not making as much progress as they should.

Whatever the cause of this has been, or may now be, it is the business of us all to get our forces as well organized as possible.

Certainly the five-cent-an-hour increase of pay obtained through the S. U. was a great victory for the union, and should enable us to win many doubting Thomases into our organization. It appears to me that now is the most opportune time in the history of the organization to get switchmen lined up in it.

Surely we all ought to do all we can in regard to this matter, after what it has lately done for us.

As a rule we have fairly well attended meetings in No. 29, and I am sure all who attend them are benefited on account of so doing. We can all derive much benefit from these meetings if we attend them as we should.

The auxiliary here can show us many advantages obtained from good lodge meetings and activity in its affairs. We have to take our hats off to them in many respects about such matters.

Their work is done with a unity of purpose and harmony that is certainly a credit to them, and our members could use it as a pattern with advantage and credit to themselves.

From the various JOURNAL letters there seems to be a pretty good spirit of feeling throughout the country as regards the affairs of the S. U. We all realize the value of this, but in addition to it it should be the purpose of all members not only to have a spirit of good fellowship prevailing all the while, but in addition to it a growing membership all the time. It can be done, but to do it we must all get actively into the game.

Wishing all lodges in both organizations a most successful year's work, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

T. EARNER.

Omaha, Neb.—5.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Omaha Overland Lodge No. 5 held its annual election of officers, and the following well-known members were elected to rule its destiny with the assistance of the other members during this year: President, Bro. A. J.

Donahoe; past president, Bro. L. H. Asdell; vice-president, Bro. John Domgren; secretary treasurer, Bro. A. L. Short; chaplain, Bro. John Egan; JOURNAL agent, J. J. Fenton; medical examiner, Bro. M. J. Ford; board of directors, Bros. A. J. Donahoe, J. F. Gilligan and L. H. Asdell. With this good set of officers, headed by Bro. Tony Donahoe, Lodge No. 5 will be doing some business this year. We have five applications to start on for next meeting night, and several more in view.

The big question here is how will the Big Four come out of their eight-hour squabble, or are they out already? Some of them think there is a pickle or two in the Adamson bill that will taste pretty sour when they come to eat it. Well, if it does, it will teach some of them a little sense, and maybe teach them to join the order that gets them more money and not so many big assessments.

Bro. Gilligan received a bad injury to his foot and hand a few weeks ago, but is getting along nicely. Hope to see him back on the side hill soon again.

Business is good here at present; everybody working and waiting for the bonus (one month's pay) which the Union Pacific is giving all their employees this year for a present. No excuse to hold out on your dues now, brothers, so pony up and "keep in the clear." The Union Pacific is also giving their employees free insurance. How much we get I don't know, but it will surely be enough to give us one automobile ride (the last one), anyway.

Bro. Short, our genial secretary-treasurer, visited the landlord for a while today. Archie is still on the disability list, but as cheerful as ever.

Wishing good luck and prosperity to all members and lodges of the S. U. for the next year, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

THE LANDLORD.

St. Paul, Minn.—206.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

There have been quite a few things of note happened since the last writing, but what concerns us the most is the splendid result of the arbitration with the railroads in which we

were awarded the eight-hour day and a five cent increase in pay, which is certainly going some, especially for an order that was deemed too small to join the great (?) four, and the best of it is that we got it without having to enlist the aid of the President or Congress to do it for us, as was necessary with them. No, it was just another instance of where the S. U. has had to fight its battle alone, as it always has done, and we certainly showed them that we haven't weakened any, but are still in the game.

This was a very fine settlement, so let us get busy and grab it while it is hot and make it a 90 per cent. contract, and roll the other fellow around a bit.

As to the Big Four, if they had asked the President or Congress to probe the H. C. of L. they might have been commended for their action, for a wage increase they showed their yellow streak the same as usual.

While we can be proud of the number of union switchmen in the Twin Cities, good and loyal men, too, they seem to be composed of a 90 per cent. "slackers," so far as attending meetings goes, and right here is where they are going to get a rap, which I think the most of them will admit they have coming.

Speaking of our own lodge, No. 206, composed of nearly 70 members, of whom only a very small number make it a point to show up on meeting night, which surely isn't very flattering, either to themselves or their officers. What's the matter, boys? Can't you manage to break away at least one evening out of thirty to show your loyalty and interest to the lodge that is supporting you? I know that these cold nights the temptation to stick to the hot stove is very strong, and a corner at "Dinty Moore's" is very welcome, too; but you know that your duty to your lodge does not end when you hand over your dues, and that your presence at the meetings is needed in order to accomplish anything. So why not make it a new year's resolution to attend at least one meeting a month and surprise the officers and yourself by coming out to the next one? Try it once and get the habit; it's a good one.

You know if we want any better working conditions or anything else,

we will have to put our shoulders to the wheel and pull together.

Well, boys, I have "shot off my face" and feel better, and I trust my little "spiel" will do some good.

Work here in the Twin Cities is very good at present, so we cannot complain on that score.

With best wishes to all the brothers,
I am, Yours in B., H. and P.,

"JOE PETE."

Chicago, Ill.—17.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I will endeavor to convince those stay-at-homes, and other worthy brothers, that never come to lodge only when there is something special on t-a-p, or to smoke, that there are a few of the worthy brothers who are always on the job and hustling for the good cause.

It certainly is an up-hill job to get some of the brothers to attend meetings. Their heart is in the right place but there seems to be something lacking; but it seems it cannot be helped. They will fall by the way-side and do not get there, and what are you going to do about it?

Well, here is my answer for the brothers of No. 17. We have a sick benefit for the brothers, if the register shows the brothers have attended two meetings previous to sickness or injury. Let us hope the brothers fully understand our local by-laws, and in case of sickness or injury the brothers will all fully understand who is entitled to benefits and who is not.

Well, we are off for another year, and let us hope we can accomplish a little, or, I should say, a great deal more than we did in the year just passed, and our membership should be increased at least two-fold. We should never think of leaving the home without from one to three applications in our pockets; always be on the job and ever ready to hand out an application.

You have all received the circular letter from the Grand Lodge. How many have read it carefully? Did you read any of it? That is the trouble with the majority of our members—lack of interest.

The old story came true once more. You have to hand it to the switchmen. They always bring home the

bacon. Where is the Big Four getting off at? What did they get? The same old story; just you wait, and just watch our smoke the next time. Poor, poor stinger! I feel sorry for your family and your pocketbook. Oh, oh, these assessments must be something awful!

To close for this time, I do not want to forget that the retiring and incoming officers of No. 17 wish to thank the ladies who so kindly assisted the brothers and members in serving our refreshments at our installation of officers, Jan. 7th.

Wishing the Grand Lodge officers and all S. U. members a prosperous year, I am,

Yours in B., H. and P.
Geo. H. Hoos.

Buffalo, N. Y.—39.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It has been some time since Lodge No. 39 has had a letter in the JOURNAL. Now that the eight-hour day has been provided for and the five-cent increase has been granted, let us all appreciate them as we should. Getting them was one of the greatest feats the Switchmen's Union accomplished and it has performed many good services. I think the officers and committeemen who had charge of it deserve more credit than they are receiving and that all should now boost and cut out all knocking.

In the Buffalo yards there are few disgruntled ones. But most of their troubles are caused by not attending the meetings more regularly than they do. A loyal union man will never knock on the men who represent them in times of trouble, or in wage movements, because he feels that they have accomplished all that could be done, with the great odds that are against us.

Now the reason that the old L. S. M. S. boys are receiving the 5 per cent. hourly increase in pay is because they have an S. U. schedule that gave them proper standing in the wage movement lately concluded.

Let us cut out this knocking game and get down to business. Let us put a little pepper in ourselves and endeavor to get the working schedule for all our forces in the S. U. Above all, let us all pull together and victory will perch on our banners.

We are trying to get the old L. S.

M. S. schedule extended over the entire Buffalo terminal. In order to get this we must prove to the officials that we have the percentage of men employed therein. At present we have about 550 members in good standing in the N. Y. C. Buffalo terminals.

At our last meeting we took in five new members, so let us all keep pulling in this way and try and get all switchtenders and switchmen in our ranks before our committee goes away. Getting the schedule depends upon the members and their interest in their own affairs. Let us work together and meet one another with a good word and a cheerful smile. We must all realize that we one and all are fighting for the same little mite—our bread and butter. I send this appeal to you because what will burn me will burn you also. So now, brothers, let us make 1917 the banner year and, above all, be true to one another.

At our last regular meeting a motion was made to hold our first annual consolidated ball on Wednesday evening, April 25th. Bros. M. M. Tompkins, E. A. Kennedy and C. A. Dixon were appointed as a committee on arrangements with full power to act. They have taken hold of the matter with a vim that means success. Oriole's Hall, 558 East Genesee street, has been selected as the place for holding the ball. It is given up to be the best hall in the city. Every member is expected to take and pay for at least two tickets and dispose of as many others as possible and turn in the money for them as soon as possible. Tickets are 50c a person. Cloak room, 25c. Here is a chance for us all to do a good service for the lodge. So let us all get together and assist the committee in charge all we can.

I see old boy Hons is working very steady lately. Look out, girls, he will soon be making the rounds.

Bros. Joe Rudolph and Herman Fischer have joined the Canadian volunteers. Look out brother. You had better stay away from Victoria, Joe.

I saw Bro. Healy at the stern the other night looking them over. Be careful, brother!

Wishing all brothers a prosperous year, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

CHARLES KINMARTIN.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—6.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As Council Bluffs Lodge No. 6 hasn't been heard from yet, I thought I would let the JOURNAL readers know that No. 6 is still alive and increasing in membership very fast. As we have a good bunch of boosters, we can talk S. U. matters to the switchmen here and receive courteous attention while so doing. I will also mention that Lodge No. 6 is going to give a dance Feb. 22d, and hope there will be a big crowd present. Our balls are always first-class entertainments and this one will measure up with the best of them.

We have for our worthy president, Bro Charles Lockwood; for treasurer, Bro. Edward M. Lee; recording secretary, Bro. L. B. Frame. I think that we have a good bunch for the new year.

I must say, however, there are a few members who don't attend meetings regularly. I wish those members would be more prompt, as there is one member of the lodge who said he would be up sure, but he was seen on the street with his best girl. Now, if the meetings interfere with the girls, why quit the girls, and if the girls interfere with the meetings, quit the meetings. I know that this member is a pretty good-natured brother, or else I wouldn't write in this manner about him.

In conclusion I wish all the brothers of the S. U. a prosperous year, and hope Lodge No. 6 will advance every month.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
GEORGE TURNER.

Chicago, Ill.—19.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I have just been appointed JOURNAL agent at a large salary, so if I shoot letters to you remember I am only trying to hold my job. Bro. C. E. Kilmer, our new president, formerly JOURNAL agent, has been too busy attending to household duties since his recent marriage to write anything to the JOURNAL, but his wife assures us that he can attend all the meetings this year, so we know it will not be her fault if he is not present.

Bro. J. J. Cowhey, past president, is to be married this month, and we hope

his new responsibilities will not keep him from lodge.

Our new officers were installed at our last meeting, and Bro. J. B. Ashby is to be congratulated on his work as installing officer.

Bro. Pat Murphy is in the hospital, and Bro. Roche is still on the sick list. Bro. Craney is back at work.

Business on the C., B. & Q. is good. We are looking forward to a successful year and expect a large class of new members. The little band of 10,000 switchmen is steadily forging ahead, and if all its forces do their part will soon receive that degree of recognition it merits. It is a reasonable proposition that the switchmen should handle the affairs pertaining to the yards with railroad companies, and they will when they get together and insist upon such a plan. Wherever the members of this union are in the majority they should let the company know about it and insist upon the recognition due them. If this was always done we would have at least a few more working schedules than we now have.

Our members are all urged to give their new officers all the support they can, not only at the beginning of their administration but throughout the entire year. Let's each do his part to make 1917 the most progressive year in the history of the union.

JOURNAL AGENT.

Freeport, Ill.—149.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I have not seen anything in our JOURNAL for quite awhile from Lodge No. 149, so I will write a few lines at this time.

While I have only been in switching service one year, I am nonetheless greatly interested in the cause of the S. U. and have been trying hard to keep up with the different wage moves that have been made lately.

My brothers, I am one of the Wabash men that Bill Lee and his gang of B. of R. T. put on the tramp and I have not done a job of switching since. But I am a long ways from being cut off the game yet.

Now the stingers have tried every way in the world to put the S. U. of N. A. out of commission, but have failed to do so, and what they have done to the only real true union men

of the Switchmen's Union should be a lesson to every man switching cars for a living. I consider the stinger as the lion in the old story. Years ago when there were so many lions and very few deer, people often wondered how long the deer would last among such savage beasts. But the deer are here yet and out number the lions at the present time.

Now, my brothers, we have been misused long enough by this band of roaring lions. Let every man that is switching cars today take notice of how the big lions have lain down in the present move. Mr. Lee, apparently, has been fourflushing for very near a year. I consider the B. of R. T. one of the biggest jokes on earth today for a switchman to belong to. Our little number of real men got their eight-hour day and 5c increase. Of course, we could not expect to get all that we asked for, but what we did get means a lot to the S. U. of N. A. and I think every member of the Switchmen's Union should be satisfied with what we got. And, to think the Big Four, 350,000 strong has not got a thing up to the time I am writing this letter. And I don't think they will get anything in the next nine hundred years at the present way they are going at it. As far as I can understand it the Big Four has sent out another strike ballot for the men to vote on. Now it is a safe bet that the men in the rank and file are all disgusted at the way their leaders have handled their affairs and when another vote is taken well, a two-year old kid can guess how it will be.

Wake up, switchmen! Get under the S. U. banner. Get where you belong. There is no chance for any more arguments. It is as plain as day. Come now, get in line and let all the S. U. brothers get on the firing line for a few minutes each day and see how fast we can grow.

Well, our Wabash strike will soon be one year old and I often wonder how the stingers feel about the rotten job they did and are now doing on the Wabash.

Well, I have got some of it out of my system, but have more when I meet some real redhot stinger face to face.

With best regards and best wishes to all members of the S. U., I am, as ever,
Yours in B., H. and P.,

MOBILE & OHIO.

Chicago, Ill.—199.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

The following brothers were elected officers of Lodge No. 199 for 1917: William Daniels, president; Ed. D. Brough treasurer; J. W. Hemen, secretary; James J. Maher, JOURNAL agent; board of directors, Leroy Vazey, William Kelley, John L. Conway: delegates to C. F. of L., James J. Maher and S. R. Snider; delegates to the Chicago District Council, J. P. Mulvaney, Ed. D. Brough and William Daniels.

Now, brothers, co-operation is the order of the day. It is a word we hear a great deal of, and is the key that opens the door to success. Without it no lodge can succeed. Do you co-operate with your fellow-members and officers, or are you a link in the chain that is rusting and weakening the whole chain? Your lodge has as enthusiastic a set of officers as it ever had in its history, but they need your co-operation, your presence at meetings, and your advice and suggestions, and must have them if you expect that degree of success we all should strive for. Be a live wire. If you have not been to a meeting for some time, come up and get acquainted. Be friendly with your brothers; you may learn something from them or they from you. So, think it over; be a live wire, a booster, and co-operate.

Our annual reception and dance you are again reminded, takes place the latter part of February, at Baker's Hall, Thirty-eighth street and Archer avenue. Date will be given later. Tickets will be mailed in the course of a few days. All of us should do everything to make it a success.

We are advised that our esteemed brother, John Crofton, is contemplating matrimony; in fact, is already on the verge of the precipice.

Bro. Trost, our district organizer, has been a regular visitor to Lodge No. 199's meetings.

Bro. William Sweeney, an old member of this lodge, is quite seriously ill at his home.

Bro. Genac is reported injured; Bro. John Curry reported sick. Don't forget to visit these members. Their addresses can be had from Bro. Brough.

Brothers, any ex-member of this lodge owing Lodge No. 199 any money

will be taken in by paying for the month of suspension and for the month of reinstatement; lodge will waive all other claims. Good till April 1, 1917.

Don't forget to boost for our dance among your friends, for by so doing you will help make it a grand success. Keep your eye on Lodge No. 199.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

J. W. HEMEN.

Minneapolis, Minn.—7.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

It is some time since I have seen anything from Lodge No. 7 in the JOURNAL, so I will make an effort to let the members of the organization know that Lodge No. 7 is still in business as of yore, and the prospects look very bright for this same old lodge for this year. We are increasing our membership slowly but surely, but when one stops to consider the conditions that the switchmen have had to contend with for the past six years in this part of the country, we can not only be thankful for the small increase in membership but thankful that we are in existence at all. In most of the yards in this part of the country the great and powerful Lee has largely predominated, and it is only in the last year that an honest switchman would dare to expose his membership. But, thanks to the good judgment of some of the railroad managers and to the officers and members of our organization, these conditions are becoming a matter of history, and the S. U. men are beginning to see daylight once more.

I wish to say that the switchmen in this part of the country, and also the general public is of the same opinion, that the officers of the Switchmen did the greatest piece of engineering in the present labor controversy in the history of the labor world. And we earnestly hope that the men working in yard service will look at things from the right light and discard any opposition or factional feelings that they imagine they have and join the organization that always has and will set the pace for men employed in yard service and not allow men employed in other service to set the price of their labor.

With many thanks to our President and all the officers of the union for

their good judgment in matters of this kind in the past and best wishes for the future, I am,

Fraternally in B., H. and P.,

J. F. KENAFICK.

Erie, Pa.—38.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

After receiving the circular letter from the Grand Lodge, notifying us of the settlement of our wage controversy and reading the opinions contained in the neutral arbitrators' statement which was attached to the findings, we find ourselves in a position to be pleased or displeased, according to the point of view of each brother. However, taking the membership as a whole, I think we have every reason to be on the side of the very much pleased.

Speaking as one member, yet I think I am reflecting the sentiment of the majority of members of Lodge No. 38, I think the way our case was handled by Bros. Connors and Titus, as members of the board, and Bro. Heberling as inquisitor, was highly creditable to them. Again, I think they showed good judgment in accepting the two neutral members of the Arbitration Board who, in my opinion, rendered as fair a decision as any two men who could have been picked, even though they were not chosen by the parties affected.

Of course they made some statements which were far-fetched, from our point of view. Nevertheless they showed they were thinking all the time of all sides of the case.

One statement they made was that long hours did not always mean excessive labor, as crews are held up at different times during the working period by various delays when the men were not switching. Sure, sometimes we have a car off the track and we don't have anything to do but lie on our back in the mud or snow and wrestle with a 75-pound iron frog, while the actual switching is at a standstill. Of course, that is rest and recreation for the switchman. Then there are times when we are blocked at a tower and the conductor walks a quarter of a mile to find out what's up and the men are out on top looking for a signal and surely that can't be

classed as all the comforts of home. In granting a five-cent an hour increase, they have split fifty-fifty, as we asked for eight hours with ten hours pay, we get nine hours pay. But we have reason to be disappointed in not having any penalty on overtime. There should have been a penalty placed on overtime after ten hours at the least. But we are thankful for the award anyway and, as things stand now, we can make demands at some future time for the rest of the money, as we have our dissenting opinion filed and the railroads will be expecting us back and, with a few more attacks, we will have our aim accomplished.

According to some of the testimony offered by one of the company witnesses from Cleveland, most of the damage done in the switching service is done by men under 30 years of age, which causes us to ask, Why the age limit? Again, he said it would take fifty more engines and an army of men for a change, but he omitted the hundred million dollars which they have used all through this eight-hour movement as a scare.

But the big show is not over, so wait for the concert. We have yet to hear from the anvil chorus. They have been clanging away unceasingly and now, at this stage of the game we hear William "Wadell" Lee in his Evansville (Ind.) speech recently: "For twenty-five years we have settled our differences across the table and we will settle this matter in a manly fashion in the same way." Imagine him doing anything manly. It is to laugh.

Then they proceed to New York and, on Dec. 28th, met in what was to be first of a series of conferences which was to settle the question out of court before the first of the year. Let us see what happened.

They first notified the managers that the men expected to get the extra money that the Adamson law provided for, the second pay day in January and they were going to get it, which, of course, provoked a laugh from the managers, for had they not agreed to await the decision of the Supreme Court? Well, the meeting lasted about two hours and ended with Lee and the rest of them buying tickets for home and the managers inside laughing at what they refer to in the *Railway Review* as

The Brothers. Then they start to place the whole matter before the men again, and if they make many more trips to New York with the 600 chairmen, the railroads will have made the cost of the eight hours out of the carfare.

The arguments and the way of handling the whole case by the Big 4 are so full of inconsistencies that it would be hard to enumerate them. However, I have one or two in mind now. The Hon. Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania, presenting the employes' side of the eight-hour question in the House, has his remarks extended in the *Congressional Record* of August 29, 1916, in which they say, "The railroads refuse to arbitrate whenever and wherever they feel strong enough to defeat a strike, and only insist upon arbitration where they fear they cannot defeat a strike." Which means that the railroads were afraid of the Switchmen. They accuse the railroads of kidding the public, but they are not kidding themselves, as the Big 4 is doing. Then they postpone their conferences to see what the Arbitration Board awards the Switchmen, notwithstanding the fact that they regard them as of no consequence in this big eight-hour movement.

It is recorded that Napoleon's thirst for power was due to a physical defect which modern science has discovered would cause him to act as he did at the battle of Waterloo, where it is said by his generals that he slept at a table on the field and gave orders between naps and was so drowsy that he had to be helped on his horse after the battle. And when we hear Mr. Lee, now advocating a commission of eight men—four to be chosen from the big brotherhoods and four from other walks—to adjust future railroad troubles, we can readily see that the thirst for power and a soft snap, with the government paying the bill, looms up before Lee and, comparing his to the case of Napoleon, we may well say that he was sleeping while the battle was being fought and, owing to his deficient makeup, he failed to grasp the iron while it was hot and has lost the chance to get the bacon and bring it home to his poor deluded followers in yard service.

Well, the case is settled as far as we are concerned and, while not to our

entire satisfaction, we should not worry any more about it, but keep on getting members so that, when we go up again after what is coming to us, we will have a membership that will make them sit up and take notice.

In reading the letters in the JOURNAL I noticed the one from Bro. Marcellus of Lodge No. 56, which I think covers the Big 4 case thoroughly. However, Bro. Wetherby of Buffalo Lodge No. 220 takes exceptions to it in the December issue and wonders why it was allowed to be printed. Now I cannot see where the objectionable part is and I agree with Bro. Sterling of Lodge No. 131 in his comeback, and I think the brother from Buffalo has shown himself to be a poor critic and would advise him not to criticize too severely until he has his own house in order.

Lodge No. 38 acted on 16 applications at our last meeting and, if any other lodge can beat it, would like to hear from them. We are taking them from the stingers and engineers and when we pass the P. R. R. stingers, they all tip their hats to us.

Well, they say enough is as good as a feast, and for fear that this will make too much of a meal, I will close by advising all the brothers to get to work and take advantage of the situation which the Big 4 has thrown in our way and get them to come in while the water is fine and partake of the feed, even though they did not help to get it, they can help us get the rest of it. It ought to be easy to get the members in the Middle West where, according to the papers of this date, they are threatening to strike because the yardmen are not coming in for anything but the work.

Trusting that all the brothers will soon be enjoying the fruits of the recent award, and feeling that our Grand Lodge officers did all they could to get more, regardless of the opposition they had to face, and wishing them all kinds of prosperity during the year, I am,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

M. A. GOOLEY.

Chicago, Ill.—68.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

At our last regular meeting we took in eight members and there were eighteen more applications read off.

Lodge No. 68 is going up higher with its membership. All our new members are going after other members all the time. The new material we are taking in now is all of the hustler-brand and when they get their 5c per hour raise, which is granted them by the arbitration, I don't think our hall will hold them if they all attend. The attendance we now have at our meetings is something grand.

Business is very good around Chicago, especially around the C. J. If there is any brother outside of Chicago out of work, he would better come to Chicago, as he will not have any trouble getting work if his record is O. K. and he can stand doctor's examination.

We held our second annual ball New Year's eve and it was a grand success. Bro. Frank Conners and wife lead the march; Bro. Geisel and wife assisted. The ladies had a beautiful bouquet presented to them by the lodge. Everyone enjoyed himself very much. They danced until 2 a. m. Some of the brothers had not been to a dance for a year and they danced every dance. The only thing lacking was that Bro. Powers did not show up to dance the cakewalk. Myself and Bro. Moyer had to dance the fox trot to make a showing. The Ladies' Auxiliary attended very well and we thank them.

We had election of officers and there were only a few changes made. Bro. Lyons would not accept the president's chair for the coming year, which we all regretted very much, as he held the position for a good many years. But he thought it best that he should step down and give someone else a chance. We elected Harry Young as our president, whom we all think will make a very good man. We had the good luck of holding our old war horse, Bro. Pratt, who still holds the office as treasurer.

With best wishes for a prosperous New Year, I am,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
JOHN COLE.

New York City, N. Y.—56.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I will write a few lines for February JOURNAL to let the brothers know how things are around the big city.

To begin with, the switchmen around

here are well pleased with the outcome of our recent wage move and feel that the Grand Lodge officers and committeemen in charge of it came out of it creditably and obtained all that was possible to get at the present time.

Not all of our members realize what a stiff game a little union is up against when in a battle of this nature. Gen. Sherman's war definition applies to these struggles as well as to the wars he defined so briefly.

But this union came out of it most creditably, even though the Big Four wouldn't admit it into their wage move; and, after all their smoke has died away, I will wait very patiently to see to what extent they raise the S. U. ante. They'll do mighty well to come out as good as the little band of reptiles did; at least I've got my eye on 'em, and they'll have to show me where they've done any better than the snakes did. I'm not exactly from Missouri, but none the less have to be shown some things before I can digest them.

It looks to me as though Lee & Co. had run up against some pretty serious snags in their movement, and that all was not as lovely as might be on their ship destined for the harbor of more gold. Possibly, though, a few more strike votes, assessments levied against their members and a little more press publicity will anchor their demands in a more hospitable port than they have yet anchored in.

It seems, though, to a fellow up a tree as though the suspense after a year or so more negotiating would be somewhat trying on the nerves of the men financing the proposition. The fruits they get should taste most sweet if they don't rot in maturing, for the season has been long since the budding time of the movement, and those at the throttle, brake, switch and bill-book have waited patiently and paid well for its care.

Anyhow, that five cents per hour increase the S. U. brought home to the switchmen in the yards represented in their movement, and which will take it into many others, looks good to me, and I believe it does to a lot of others.

Remember, too, this was obtained without any strike votes or any threats to turn things upside down or stop Labor Day traffic or cause any other direful catastrophes; just handed it

out quietly and peacefully and with a smile.

Of course, we well know it wasn't as much of an increase as we were entitled to, or as much as the companies could afford to pay, but it was a good, substantial raise, and the thing now to do is get busy, organize our forces as they ought to be, and then go back and get what we failed to obtain this time.

We can make no better start on the new year, nor any better program any time during its twelve months, than by getting into the game of organizing in a livelier and more persistent manner than ever before. We owe such a course of action to our union and ourselves, and this means we should all work and boost all the time.

There has been nothing out of the usual in a local way here for some time. We are getting a new member now and then, and hope to get in quite a number before the year is gone.

Our election of officers resulted in some changes this time, and two familiar names—those of Bros. Cordial and Burns—will not appeal in the roster this time; but they are still and will remain active in the good work, let no one be worried as to that.

Bro. Peter Finnegan was elected president, and Bro. McEntee was chosen as treasurer, so both positions will be well filled even if their occupants are newly elected. The program now is to get in line with our officers and assist them in every manner possible, and if we all do this Lodge No. 56 will continue advancing and making things count for the union in a worthwhile manner.

Here's wishing for all the lodges, as well as those of the auxiliary, the best of success.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
SHULTS.

Superior, Wis.—107.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Having been appointed JOURNAL agent for the ensuing year, and as it is my aim to show my appreciation of such, I will therefore endeavor to inform the brothers throughout the land of the doings of Head of the Lakes Lodge No. 107, and especially so of the installation of officers of Lodge No. 107

and Superior Lodge No. 28, L. A. to the S. U., which occurred Jan. 2d at Tower Hall, where all the eats, decorations and the like had been arranged by the ladies. We had the pleasure of meeting our worthy installing officers, Sister Stang of Duluth, of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and Vice-President Clohessy of the Grand Lodge.

It is regarded as a gala occasion here to have one of our Grand Lodge officers with us, but when one comes to consider having these two estimable persons with us at the same time, with all their rivalry, as I might say, wrought up to the highest pitch to outdo each other in the installation ceremonies, it is more than anyone can realize that did not attend of the pleasure we had to witness this function.

Sister Stang, it seems, as the years roll on and leave their impressions on all works of Nature, continues to improve in this art, and I doubt if there is anyone who can outdo her; yet Bro. Clohessy carried on his part without a hitch, and he is the pride of this grand Northwest. He gave us a timely talk on the recent award of the Board of Arbitration and other things pertaining to the welfare of the union, which were greatly appreciated by all. Come again, and may your visits be oftener.

Lodge business concluded, we sat down to a bountiful repast, thanks to the labors of the ladies, where all did justice to the same.

After supper the floor was cleared and Bro. Marx officiated at the piano in sublime fashion, and the enjoyment that followed is beyond the power of my pen to describe, but suffice it to say it was of the best. Bros. Clohessy and Quinn are past artists in the Saraband, as they fully demonstrated.

Our standard-bearer, President Oshner, was the recipient of a beautiful ring bearing the S. U. initials, the gift of Lodge No. 107 in recognition of his good work in our behalf.

It behooves us one and all to put the power behind the dough that has just been kneaded in Lodge No. 107, and give the officers, one and all, our undivided support. Of course, some of us may have little petty grievances with our officers, but bring them with you and come to lodge, for that is the place to thresh them out.

Bro. Wilcox, what is the trouble you

did not enjoy the duties of JOURNAL agent and let us see you up to lodge meetings regular this year.

The year just begun holds many things in store for us if we but realize and appreciate such fact. Among them we are going to increase our membership, and, by the way, have you noticed the 100% increase we rolled up the last year and a half. Have a care, Mr. Lee, that that vast yard membership of yours has sounded the death knell on those fanaticisms of yours and the little S. U. has once more "jumped in the hole, pulled the hole in after them," and ascended as a bright star out of the ground with all there is to be had and then some from the eight-hour move.

Oh, you Big Four, how we envy you your membership. Give us one-third of that amount and we will get the switchman a real day's pay.

Well, this is enough for the first time. In conclusion I wish to thank Bro. Clohesy and Sister Stang for the faithful and efficient work rendered at our installation exercises, and may 1917 and a great many years to come give out all the joys and but few of the sorrows they have in store for you.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

F. K. BARNARD.

Oelwein, Ia.—84.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It has been some time since anyone has written to the JOURNAL from Lodge No. 84, and as I was appointed JOURNAL agent, I will try and make a showing along that line of duty.

We had election of officers the last meeting in December, and the first meeting in January we had installation. The following are our principal officers for the ensuing term: President, W. Hamilton; vice-president, H. Campbell; secretary and treasurer, R. Sheldon. We hope all our new officers will do as good work this year as did our old officers last year. Let's not only hope they do it, but aid them all we can so they will not only do as well but much better.

On Dec. 20th we gave a dance in Ridler's, and if you could have seen some of the brothers dance you would not think they had worked hard all day. Everybody reported a good time.

We took in quite a few members in

1916, and hope to continue increasing our membership during 1917, as business is good and the brothers are all interested in the affairs of our union.

Well, as I have written enough for this time, I will close hoping good health and prosperity will accompany all our brothers and their families, and with best wishes for the success of our union and the auxiliary, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

HARRY CAMPBELL.

Little Rock, Ark.—98.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As I have been appointed JOURNAL agent for this year, I will try and fill the place to the best of my ability.

Of course everyone has received the good news of the switchmen's wage award and so far I have not heard a brother here speak of it any way but with praise, and we all hope that in the near future it will be in force and all working eight hours and no more. I think we owe our Grand Lodge officers a lot for the way in which they have handled the matter and the small expense they have assessed the brothers to pay for it. A one dollar assessment is not very much of a bill for such a service and many of us would willingly have paid much more, had it been necessary.

Well, Lodge No. 198 has taken in a few new members lately and we have several applications in now for membership, also two or three transfers. So you see we have not been asleep.

I think that now is the accepted time for every member of the S. U. of N. A. to put forth strong and continuous effort for new members, for there will be lots of men who are switching cars who are going to sit up and take notice of what the switchmen have been doing in the past and what we will be prepared to do in the future. So let us all throw our feet out and get the good work started. Everyone of us should have a pocket full of applications and give all of the eligibles one and tell him of what he is missing by not being a member of the good old S. U. of N. A.

Lodge No. 198 had election of officers last meeting night and, as we have had such a good bunch of them for the past year, we just re-elected most of them for this year. Some of

them hollered a bit, but we would not listen; so just put them in any way.

Our worthy president, Bro. G. H. Ferrill, has given such satisfaction that we would not listen to his protests at all; also our treasurer, E. B. Toler. When you get a good thing keep it, is my motto, and I think that I can speak for all the brothers.

Bro. Dossett nominated Bro. E. G. McCoy for secretary, so we elected him and he said he never knew that Bro. Dossett had it in for him before until he got him a job with all of that writing attached to it. Bro. Duzett as well as myself fooled around and both of us got a job.

Now, brothers, let us all try and do better work for the union that has done so much for us during the next twelve months than we did during the year 1916. Let us give the officers more support and attend lodge meetings as we should. I know if we do this it will make them feel as though someone else had some interest as well as they have and it will give them more heart to work. So let us all make a special effort to be there and help with the work. It is our place to be there as well as our duty to do it. Let each of us also make a special effort to get every switchman working in the terminal where we are employed into this union. We can do much about this matter if we will and now is the time for our wills to be in action.

I will close for the present by wishing all members of the S. U. of N. A. a happy and prosperous New Year.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

F. B. LEONARD.

Minneapolis, Minn.—30.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Lodge No. 30 and the Ladies' Auxiliary conducted a joint installation of officers Jan. 14th in the presence of an audience of 500. Chief Louis Harthill gave an address in place of Mayor Thomas Vanlear, who was unable to be present on account of sickness in his family. Edward Dillon, assisted by J. Lenihan, the only and original Irish bagpipe player in the Northwest. Mr. Dillon, with his hornpipe and Irish reel, received great applause and was called again and again to give us a couple more bars. Miss Adelalde Collins sang, accompanied by her sis-

ter, Miss Helen Collins; Jack Sullivan gave us some monologues; Mrs. A. H. Makepeace recited a recitation. An address was made by representative William Dwyer and Thomas Corridan, an O. R. C. conductor of the I. V. R. R. But a true blue member of Lodge No. 30 sang the "Ould Du-deen" and this brought down the house with laughter. Thomas Clohessy, vice-president, spoke on "The Benefits of the Union." Edward Fortier also sang for us. A banquet was served after the musical program. Sir Edward Thomas was listed to sing for the ladies, but forgot to bring his notes, so he passed coffee and cake to ladies only.

For the benefit of our sailor brothers who sail from state to state and all foreign countries, if looking for work, call on this line of general yardmasters in the Flour City: Jeremiah Moynihan, Superintendent Railway Transfer, Tenth avenue and South Second street; Gene Saunders, G. Y. M., North Town Junction, N. P. R. R.; Peter Houle, G. Y. M., M. E. Ry., High street, between 3d and 4th avenue, South; J. W. Devans, G. Y. M., M. & St. L. R. R., Cedar Lake; Dennis Cavanaugh, G. N. Ry., Minneapolis Junction; Teddy Danford, G. Y. M., Soo Line, 29th and Central avenues; James Trumble, G. Y. M., C. & G. W. Ry., Nick Island; Mr. Hamilton, G. Y. M., C., St. P., M. & O, Fifth avenue, North, and Second street; John O'Brine, Mil. Ry., South Town Junction. Don't fail to let them know when you arrive in the Flour City or Twin City. You may get within walking distance of the depot, but don't let any old switch engine stick you for 45 or 50 minutes, as the case may be. We are on the road to cut a large crop of no-bills. The harvest is ripe and we will store them in our barn for further use.

All the brothers of Minneapolis are thankful for and pleased with the new schedule of 5c per hour advance and eight hours or less to constitute a day's work. They are thankful also to all the officers and committee.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

CAST IRON.

Marshalltown, Ia.—126.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

In the death of our late Bro. W. E. Young, which occurred Dec. 28th,

Hawkeye Lodge No. 126 has been deprived of a most worthy member. He recognized his duties towards his fellow-men and met them fairly and openly. He early appreciated the necessity of the S. U. and championed its cause until death. He held several important positions of trust in this lodge, having been its recording secretary for some time. He was well and favorably known here and loved by all acquaintances because of his sterling qualities. After long sufferings here he went to Alamo, N. M., in quest of relief from that dreadful disease, consumption, with the hope of finding a cure there.

But death relieved him of his sufferings one day after his arrival.

The surviving relatives and friends have the sympathy of all our members in their time of bereavement. The funeral services were conducted under the auspices of the I. O. O. F.

Lodge No. 126 came out of the old year in good shape and its members are all hoping that 1917 will be even a more successful season for them. At least it is our present good intentions to try and see that it so results.

But in order to make the success we should it becomes the duty of each member to be a booster for the cause all the while.

If all do their full part for the union there can be no fall downs on our onward course. Let us all do this, brothers, everywhere, and see what the reward will be at the end of the year for a twelve months' interest of such nature. We read with much pleasure the letters in the JOURNAL from different sections of the country and are glad to note the willingness on part of the brothers to keep us posted in regard to what is transpiring. It shows that there is much interest in the organization and all feel it is the proper body to represent the best interests of switchmen. So let us all be willing to do our full part for it.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

H. D. BARRETT.

A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter.

(Postscript.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—D. A. Hayes, third vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association

of the United States and Canada, died of pneumonia last Tuesday, in Philadelphia, after an illness of but two days.

Despite the great pressure of duty President Gompers proceeded to Philadelphia and at Brother Hayes' bier officially represented the American Federation of Labor and pronounced a eulogium upon the deceased, recounting his great life work and characteristics.

Funeral services were held today at Zanesville, Ohio, where the remains were interred. Because of the urgent requirement of their presence at Washington on account of the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate on the pending railroad legislation intended to inaugurate compulsory investigation, it was impossible for President Gompers or Secretary Morrison to attend the funeral exercises at Zanesville. The American Federation of Labor was represented by Vice-Presidents Joseph F. Valentine, Frank Duffy and William Green. The flag on the A. F. of L. Building has been placed at half mast and the offices of the Federation were closed today.

The Executive Council, in the name of the A. F. of L., had a floral piece placed over the remains of Brother Hayes and worked in the design the following: "His Work Lives. American Federation of Labor." A card on which the names of the Executive Council were written, and the name of D. A. Hayes omitted, was attached to the flowers.

Deceased was President of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association for nearly a quarter of a century and was a vice-president of the A. F. of L. for sixteen years. He was first elected sixth vice-president of the latter body at its 1900 convention, held in Louisville, Ky. His membership on the A. F. of L. Executive Council has been continuous since that time.

He was known throughout the entire labor movement as a man of unflinching courage. He was thoroughly imbued with the principles of trade unionism and stood for this ideal with great intelligence and unwavering fidelity and zeal.

Abstinence from low pleasures is the only means of meriting or of obtaining the higher.—*Landor.*

LADIES' AUXILIARY

TO THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION



MRS. HENRIETTA CLARK, GRAND PRESIDENT
1214 West 21st St., Kansas City, Mo.
MISS SARA T. JACKSON, GRAND SEC'Y AND TREAS.
220 Stevenson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It has been some time since the JOURNAL heard from us and since we had a "big night" at our last meeting, I thought I would let you know about it.

A dinner was served at 6.30 p. m. Jan. 17th, by Wild Rose Lodge to the members and their families, also to the members and families of Standard Lodge No. 92, S. U. The tables were beautifully decorated with the lodge colors and white carnations. A large number of members from both lodges were present.

A joint installation followed the dinner, Sister Allene Dick acting as installing officer for Wild Rose Lodge, ably assisted by Sister Beare. The officers installed were: Sister Nichols, president; Sister Berger, vice-president; Sister Burk, past-president; Sister Mead, secretary; Sister Nellie Lybarger, treasurer; Sister Allord, chaplain; Sister Anna Miller, conductress; Sister Moyer, guard; Sister Jacob, organist; Sisters Dick, Kiffe and Stritesky, board of directors.

Bro. Manchester acted as installing officer for Standard Lodge No. 92, assisted by Bro. Curran. The officers installed were: Bro. Mead, president; Bro. Beare, vice-president; Bro. Gaines, past-president; Bro. Stonebraker, secretary. Bro. Pirkil, treasurer; Bro. Black, chaplain; Bro. Curran, conductor; Bro. Stritesky, guard; Bros. Larkin, Lybarger and Beare, board of directors.

After the installation Wild Rose Lodge presented Sister Beare, the retiring past-president, with a lodge emblem. Sister Burk made the presentation. Sister Berger presented Sister

Burk, the retiring president, with a potted plant. Sister Burk responded with quite a speech, thanking the members and especially the past officers for their assistance during their term of office.

An open meeting followed and both the brothers and sisters discussed the eight-hour question.

Now that we have closed a successful year and have entered on a new one, let us all, members as well as officers, make a firm resolution that we will attend at least one meeting a month. It does not help the president, secretary or any other officer to do his or her duties successfully to have to address a row of empty seats.

Oh, yes; last but not least, we understand the brothers of Lodge No. 92 presented the grievance man, Bro. Stonebraker, with the "key" of Kansas City, as he was leaving for that city the next day. We'll leave it to you to guess what it was. What did you do with it Bro. Stonebraker?

Wishing all the S. U. and Auxiliary Lodges a prosperous year, both in gaining members and financially, I am,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

San Antonio, Tex.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As Mission Lodge No. 53 has never made any visible attempts to let its light reflect through the JOURNAL, I'll endeavor at this time to represent our members with a brief letter for February issue with the hope that the effort will be pleasing to our members here, and not objectionable to those elsewhere.

As yet our lodge is small in numbers, but we're an optimistic and en-

thusiastic bunch, and that's a factor that counts mightily towards success.

We are always on the lookout for new members, and have been very successful of late in our solicitations for new recruits. We have a number of prospective members in sight, and shall leave no stone unturned to try and get them into our auxiliary.

We feel that our cause merits the approval and support of all families whose husbands, brothers, sons or fathers are members of the S. U. We hope to be able to interest all the women folks in such families here and do all we can to get the brothers interested as well, for we are sure it is a cause and a work worthy of their hearty co-operation.

I thought the letter of Sister Clark in December JOURNAL just fine on that subject, and I trust our brothers everywhere will give it the thoughtful consideration it should receive.

Our brothers' interests are ours, and ours theirs; so each should encourage the success of the other's worthy undertakings, and I am sure no thoughtful brother will for a moment consider the auxiliary as anything but a worthy association.

So, good brothers, we are banking strongly on you to aid us every way you can in our efforts to succeed.

We hold our meetings at the home of Sister Oliphant, 421 Lamar street, on the second and fourth Tuesdays each month, and hope to see as many present at these meetings as possible, for each one adds to the pleasure and success of them.

I feel that our election of officers was conducted to the satisfaction of all, and now that the officers are chosen, it becomes the duty of each member to assist those elected in every manner possible towards making their duties pleasant and productive of the best results for our local.

If we all do this, the year's work we have entered upon will be crowned with the best of results. That is what all should strive for, but all must aid to accomplish it.

Those elected are: Mrs. Adams, past president; Mrs. Oliphant, president; Mrs. Urquhart, vice-president; Mrs. Tillett, chaplain; Mrs. Austin, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Hope, conductor; Mrs. Askew, guard.

As this is my first letter to the

JOURNAL, I shall not attempt to fully explain everything pertaining to Lodge No. 53, but keep in reserve a few good things to relate in future issues.

We are pleased to read the numerous letters from our sisters and brothers in the JOURNAL, and trust all in both organizations will realize their obligations of duty to them and meet them in the fair brotherly and sisterly spirit they should.

Yours in U., H. and J.,

MRS. ALICE J. OLIPHANT.

Milwaukee, Wis.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Just a few lines to let all interested friends know that Cream City Lodge No. 39 is entering the new year's work with vim and ambition to accomplish much work for this year.

We held our annual ball Thanksgiving. The chairman of the fourth committee was Mrs. Annie Harmiller and I am proud to be able to report a pleasurable and profitable evening for the order.

On Dec. 1st the following were elected to office for the ensuing year:

President—Margaret Burtrand.

Past-President—Catherine Collins.

Vice-President—Mattie Lambolt.

Chaplain—Mary Huck.

Secretary—Adeline Dean.

Treasurer—Florence Schroeder.

Conductress—Helen Geise.

Guard—Minnie Lembke.

Directors—Bertha Dunphy, Annie Harmiller, Gertrude Williams.

We have at present a number of members on the sick list, notably Mary McRae, Mary Fergus, Myrtle Fuller. Our Past-President, Lydia Gormly, is seriously ill and has been for a long time. However, the good work must go on. Let us hope for health and strength to meet our obligations and our opportunities as they confront us.

Wishing all members of the S. U. of N. A. and the Auxiliary thereto a happy and prosperous year, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

MARGARET BERTRAND.

The Illinois Glass Company granted a nine-hour day to 500 employees, who have been working ten hours.

IN MEMORIAM.

At the last regular meeting of Auto City Lodge No. 160 the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father in His wisdom has removed from us our worthy brother, George Packer.

WHEREAS, By his death we realize the sadness it has brought to the hearts of his loved ones as well as the lodge in which he was ever ready to extend a helping hand. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this lodge in meeting assembled extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this sad moment, with hope that in their sad affliction they may see the hand of God and in Christian confidence be submissive to His will, and be it further

Resolved, As a tribute of respect to our brother our charter be draped for thirty days; a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes, one copy be sent to his respected family, and one to the JOURNAL for publication.

W. T. ARMSTRONG,
W. A. WELSH,
W. M. EGAN,
Committee.

At a meeting of the members of Progress Lodge No. 58, Chicago, Ill., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst our beloved brother, William H. Tobin, whose death occurred after a long illness, and we realize the sadness brought to the hearts of his family and to this lodge, of which he was a worthy member; and

WHEREAS, In his sad demise the wife has suffered the loss of a loving husband, the children a faithful father and the lodge a staunch and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and children, with the hope that He who hath taken him away will cheer and comfort them in this time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That, in respect to the memory of our departed brother, our charter be draped for a period of

thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

JAMES S. NIX,
P. J. McKEOUGH,
THOMAS B. GREEN,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Wild Rose Lodge No. 51, L. A. to the S. U. of N. A., Cedar Rapids, Ia., held Wednesday, January 3, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Angel of Death visited our lodge and has taken unto himself our beloved sister, Janie Calhoun Patten; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as a band of sisters, extend our sincere sympathy to this bereaved husband and mother. Let us pray that what has been our loss has been her gain; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in loving remembrance of her who has only gone before; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to be spread on the minutes and one to be sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

ELLEN MEAD,
MELISSA ALLARD,
JOSEPHINE BEAN,
Committee.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Success Lodge No. 134, Switchmen's Union of North America, at a regular meeting, held January 5, 1917:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Emil C. Bastian, whose untimely death occurred on November 23, 1916, the result of an accident while in the discharge of his duty; and

WHEREAS, By his death a beloved wife and other relatives and friends now mourn the loss of his love and friendship, and this lodge a faithful and worthy member; therefore be it

Resolved, By members of this lodge in meeting assembled that our deepest sympathy be extended to the bereaved widow in her time of deep sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to our deceased brother, we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved family and a copy forwarded to the editor of the JOURNAL for publication.

E. E. WELLS,
J. P. HANRAHAN,
L. M. OLLIGES,

Committee.

At a regular meeting of Erie Lodge No. 226, S. U. of N. A., held January 10, 1917, in Buffalo, N. Y., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from this earth Mr. Mohler, brother of Henry M. Mohler, whose death occurred while in the performance of his duties; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as brothers of this lodge, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one spread upon the minutes and one sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

WM. H. WATCHORN,
W. M. AVERY,
H. E. HUXLEY,

Committee.

At a regular meeting of Erie Lodge No. 226, S. U. of N. A., held January 10, 1917, Buffalo, N. Y., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from us our beloved brother, Arthur M. Winslow, whose untimely death occurred January 5, 1917; and

WHEREAS, His untimely death has caused deep sorrow, not alone to his bereaved wife and children, but to a large circle of friends and brother switchmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of Erie Lodge No. 226, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved wife and children in their time of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to the memory of our departed brother, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these reso-

lutions be sent to the bereaved family, one be spread upon the minutes and one sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

WM. H. WATCHORN,
W. M. AVERY,
H. E. HUXLEY,

Committee.

At a regular meeting of St. Paul Lodge No. 31, held Jan. 14th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father has removed from our midst our beloved brother, William Brettner, whose death occurred Jan. 11th; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this lodge, in meeting assembled, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy as a token of the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him; and, be it further

Resolved, As a tribute of respect to our beloved brother, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, one to the JOURNAL, and a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting.

L. E. PITMAN,
A. J. JOHNSON,
THOMAS JOYCE,

Committee.

At our last regular meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst our worthy brother, James R. McGuire, who met his death in the performance of his duty; and

WHEREAS, We realize the sadness brought to the hearts of his family and to this lodge of which he was a true member; and

WHEREAS, In his sad demise the family has suffered the loss of a loving son and brother, and the lodge a worthy member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we respectfully tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, with the hope that He who hath taken him away will cheer and comfort them in this hour of great sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That, in respect to the memory of our departed brother, our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, one to the JOURNAL

for publication, and one spread on the minutes of this meeting.

J. J. MALONEY,
W. A. WELSH,
W. M. EGAN,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Zenith Lodge No. 28, S. U. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst our beloved brother, William J. Ryan; and

WHEREAS, By his death a bereaved wife mourns his loss, and this lodge has been deprived of a worthy brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of this lodge assembled, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved wife in this her time of sorrow, with the hope that He who has removed him from her will comfort and cheer her; and, be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to our departed brother, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one sent to his bereaved wife, and a copy to the JOURNAL for publication.

C. H. STANG,
WM. E. BAKER,
PATRICK FLAHEITY,
Committee.

At the regular meeting of Daisy Lodge No. 46, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., held Jan. 5, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Angel of Death has taken from Sister Lena Schmidt her beloved mother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in her sudden death our sister has been deprived of a kind and loving mother, and it should serve as a warning to all of us of the uncertainty of life and teach us to so order our lives that we may be ready to meet the great summons; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and commend them to the care of the Great Giver of Good, "Who doeth all things well"; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of

this meeting, one sent to the family, and one to the JOURNAL for publication.

STELLA A. FLEMING,
HARRIETT E. SLAYBAUGH,
MAYME SAUNDERS,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of Daisy Lodge No. 46, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., held Jan. 5, 1917:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from this world to her eternal home our sister, Annie FitzGibbons, who was a charter member of this lodge; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved sons and daughters, with the prayer that He who has seen fit to transport her to that higher life may also send comfort to those to whom it has caused such great sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That, in respect to her memory, our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one sent to the family, and one to the JOURNAL for publication.

STELLA A. FLEMING,
HARRIETT E. SLAYBAUGH,
MAYME SAUNDERS,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of White Rose Lodge No. 27, East St. Louis, Ill.:

WHEREAS, Sister Nellie Battis was called upon to sacrifice her dear husband, whose death occurred Jan. 8th; and

WHEREAS, By his death the members of this lodge realize the sadness that has come into Sister Battis' life; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this lodge extend to Sister Battis their heartfelt sympathy in her sad time of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Sister Battis, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and one forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

LIZZIE HARRINGTON,
CLOHA MORRISON,
ROSIE SMITH,
Committee.

Following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting, held Jan. 17, 1917, by Council Bluffs Lodge No. 6:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our fellow-workman, Bro. Amos H. Granshaw, who was instantly killed Dec. 3, 1916, in discharge of his duties; and

WHEREAS, His untimely death has caused deep sorrow to his bereaved wife and family and to a large number of friends and also to a large circle of brother switchmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, By members here assembled that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved family in this their time of deep sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one copy be sent to his wife and one be forwarded to JOURNAL for publication.

W. V. HOCH,
F. J. BRUEGMAN,
F. COLBURN,
Committee.

Cards of Thanks.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan 21, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I desire to convey my sincere thanks through the columns of the JOURNAL to the Grand Lodge for the very prompt settlement of my claim for the death of my husband, Fred Battis; to the members of Victory Lodge No. 16, S. U. of N. A., especially to Bros. Gearity, Peterson and Kerr, who so ably assisted me in all details and arrangements during my hour of bereavement, and to the Ladies' Auxiliary also for their part.

I also desire to thank members of both lodges, friends and neighbors for the beautiful floral offerings, of which there was an abundance.

For the benefit of those who are claiming the S. U. of N. A. are unable to meet their claims, I will add that my husband died on Jan. 8th and that the check for \$1,500 was in my possession on Jan. 16th. Rather prompt payment, in my opinion, for a lodge whose Grand Lodge offices and headquarters are in Buffalo, N. Y. Again thanking

one and all and wishing all success for the New Year, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. NELLIE BATTIS.
344 Converse Ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 21, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We feel it our duty to write a few lines for publication in the JOURNAL in order to express our thanks and appreciation to all the brothers of Minneapolis Lodge No. 30 for their kindness shown me in my recent illness, and for their liberal donation. My wife joins me in extending our heartfelt thanks. We also wish to assure these brothers that we owe them a deep debt of gratitude for such loving kindness.

With sincere regards, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
GEORGE A. SCHIMELFENIG.

GARY, Ind., Jan. 8, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We wish, through the JOURNAL, to thank the Grand Lodge of the S. U. of N. A. for the prompt payment of claim held by our late husband and father, Arthur Kirk; also Joliet Lodge No. 3 and Gary Lodge No. 47 for the beautiful floral pieces sent from them, and especially his fellow-workmen at mill yard at Gary, Ind., for the many kindnesses and sympathy shown during his long illness and death.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. ARTHUR KIRK AND FAMILY.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 10, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I desire to thank the Grand Lodge for the prompt payment of claim held by my husband, R. P. Anthony. I also wish to thank the members of Lodge No. 94, S. U. of N. A., also the Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 49, for their sympathy and for the beautiful floral offerings received from both orders.

With best wishes for success of the S. U. of N. A. and its auxiliary, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

MRS. CATHERINE ANTHONY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 18, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I wish to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the members of

Lodge No. 58, S. U. of N. A., for their kindness and sympathy extended to me at time of death and burial of my beloved son, James R. McGuire; also for the beautiful floral tributes. I also desire to thank the Grand Lodge for its promptness in payment of claim he held in the union.

With best wishes for success of the union, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

MRS. A. MCGUIRE.

Notice.

Central Lodge No. 39 will give its first annual consolidated ball at Oriel's Hall, 558 Genesee street, Wednesday evening, April 25th. As this will be the first ball given since the consolidation of lodges Nos. 39, 99 and 201, it is planned to make this event one worthy of the 550 members of which Central Lodge is composed. The committee in charge will spare no necessary effort or expense to assure every one who has the privilege of attending it a most enjoyable occasion. The hall selected is the most modern in the city, and Genesee cars take you to its door. Tickets are 50 cents a person; cloak room privileges, 25 cents. Remember, the place, the date, and make it a point to be with us, as an enjoyable time is assured for all. M. W. TOMPKINS, *Chairman Committee.*

Lackawanna Lodge No. 221 will give its tenth annual ball in Fiddler Wick's Hall, Lackawanna City, Friday evening, Feb. 9th. Our lodge has started the new year with a determination of boosting everything in connection with the union's work. Let there be no fall-down in regard to making this social event the splendid success it should be. The committee in charge is sparing no effort to see that all who have the privilege of attending are well entertained. Remember the date and the place and plan to attend. Tickets are 25 cents a person. A cordial invitation is extended to the members of all Buffalo lodges to be present with us on this occasion. HARRY T. TURNER, *Sec'y-Treas., Lodge No. 221.*

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Charles M. Corbett kindly inform Bro. Harry Corbett, 4639 West Adams street, Chicago, Ill., of his address.

This information earnestly requested on account of death in family.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of J. H. Caldwell, last heard from about ten years ago, will confer a favor by sending his address to his aged mother, Mrs. M. A. Caldwell, in care of J. H. Caldwell, 972 Argentine Boulevard, Kansas City, Kans.

Bro. D. Collins, member Lodge No. 163, who last month reported the loss of his card case containing S. U. and Moose receipts and railroad pass, informs us they have been found.

The Mothers of Men.

The bravest battle that ever was fought!

Shall I tell you where and when?

On the maps of the world you will find it not—

'Tis fought by the mothers of men—
Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen!

Nay, not with eloquent words of thought

From mouths of wonderful men,
But deep in the walled-up woman's heart—

Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently, bore her part—
Lo, there is that battlefield!

No marshalling troop, no bivouac song,

No banner to gleam and wave;
But, oh! their battles, they last

From babyhood to the grave.

Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars,

She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on and on in endless wars,

Then, silent, unseen, goes down.
Oh, ye with banners and battle shot,

And soldiers to shout and praise,

I tell you the kingliest victories fought
Were fought in those silent ways.

Oh, spotless woman in a world of shame,

With splendid and silent scorn

Go back to God as white as you came—
The kingliest warrior born!

—Joaquin Miller.

Pullman Porter—"Next stop is yo' station, sah. Shall I brush yo' off now?"

Morton Monrose—"No; it is not necessary. When the train stops I'll step off."

Statement of Claims Paid During the Month of January, 1917

| No. | NAME | Lodge | Disability or Death | Date of Disability or Death | Date Proof Papers Received | Date Paid | PAID TO | RESIDENCE | Amt. |
|------|----------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------------|------------|
| 2268 | G. B. McMurphy | 62 | Death | 11-22-'16 | 11-30-'16 | 1-15-'17 | Maggie, wife | Pittsburg, Pa. | \$1,500.00 |
| 2272 | F. Normile | 173 | Dis. | 11-28-'16 | 1- 6-'17 | 1-15-'17 | Himself | Waverly, N. Y. | 1,500.00 |
| 2275 | C. B. Hill | 96 | Death | 11-27-'16 | 12-18-'16 | 1-15-'17 | Essie R., wife | Lima, Ohio | 750.00 |
| 2276 | A. H. Granshaw | 6 | Death | 12- 3-'16 | 1- 4-'17 | 1-15-'17 | Emma J., wife | Council Bluffs, Iowa | 1,500.00 |
| 2278 | J. E. Abbott | 26 | Death | 12-10-'16 | 12-19-'16 | 1-15-'17 | Mary, wife | Cincinnati, Ohio | 1,500.00 |
| 2279 | Wm. Quirk | 39 | Death | 12-12-'16 | 12-22-'16 | 1-15-'17 | Mary, wife | Buffalo, N. Y. | 750.00 |
| 2280 | Wm. J. Ryan | 28 | Death | 12-23-'16 | 1- 8-'17 | 1-15-'17 | Ursula, wife | Duluth, Minn. | 375.00 |
| 2281 | E. W. Jones | 51 | Death | 12-23-'16 | 1-17-'17 | 1-15-'17 | Barbara, wife | Bay City, Mich. | 750.00 |
| 2282 | A. R. Warner | 30 | Death | 12-25-'16 | 1-13-'17 | 1-15-'17 | Anna, mother | Harrisville, Ind. | 750.00 |
| 2285 | J. R. McGuire | 68 | Death | 12-16-'16 | 1-13-'17 | 1-15-'17 | Agnes, mother | Chicago, Ills. | 1,500.00 |
| 2286 | Fred Battis | 16 | Death | 1- 8-'17 | 1-15-'17 | 1-15-'17 | Nellie, wife | E. St. Louis, Ills. | 1,500.00 |

\$12,375.00

Claims Nos. 2280, 2270, 2277, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2287—Proof papers not returned.

Previously reported \$2,436,332.89
 Paid since last report 12,375.00
 Refunded Insurance 2.50
 Total \$2,448,710.89

Acknowledgment of Claims Paid in December, 1916

Helen V. Ruddy, Lackawanna, N. Y. \$ 750.00
 Katherine and Mary Huthmaker, Pittston, Pa. 750.00
 Julia Kearney, New York City, N. Y. 375.00
 Katie Meredith, Kansas City, Kans. 1,500.00
 Emma Vance, Terre Haute, Ind. 1,500.00
 Horatio Brott, Little Falls, N. Y. 750.00
 Katherine Rafferty, St. Paul, Minn. 1,500.00
 C. A. Mulvey, Cleveland, O. 750.00
 Marie Bastian, St. Louis, Mo. 1,500.00
 Emma Packer, Chicago, Ill. 750.00
 Ed. Simmons, Fort Worth, Texas. 1,500.00
 Ellen Kirk, Gary, Ind. 1,500.00



Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

GRAND LODGE SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 1, 1917

BROTHERS:

You are hereby notified that dues and assessments are due and payable to the Treasurer of your Lodge before the first day of every month (see Section 64d). Grand Dues are fifty cents (50) per month; members holding Class "B" certificate, assessment \$2.50; Class "A" certificate, assessment \$1.25; Class "C" certificate, assessment 65 cents (see Section 29f). A failure on your part to comply therewith is a forfeiture of membership in the Union without further notice (see Sections 64e and 71a Subordinate Lodge Constitution). This assessment is to pay beneficiary claims only.

The Treasurers of Local Lodges are required to remit to the Grand Lodge, Grand dues and assessments collected from members, as above provided, not later than the fifth day of the month (see Section 54a).

Yours in B., H. and P.

M. R. WELCH,

Grand Secretary and Treasurer.



LODGE DIRECTORY BY STATES

Alabama
Mobile166

Arkansas
Little Rock ...198

California
Los Angeles .. 43
Oakland158
San Francisco.197
San Jose101

Connecticut
Bridgeport 40

Colorado
Denver 35
Colorado City.. 46
Pueblo 49

Illinois
Blue Island ... 29
Calro205
Centralia109
Chicago 17
Chicago 19
Chicago 36
Chicago 53
Chicago 68
Chicago 79
Chicago 83
Chicago 91
Chicago117
Chicago199
Chicago208
Chicago230
Coal City..... 18
Danville175
Dolton189
East St. Louis. 16
Franklin Park.193
Freeport149
Joliet 3
La Salle173
Peoria 72
Peoria224
Rock Island ...133
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Indiana
East Chicago..145
Elkhart151
Fort Wayne... 78
Gary 47
Hammond 67
Indianapolis ..146
Michigan City. 74
Muncie 45
Terre Haute... 94

Iowa
Cedar Rapids.. 92
Council Bluffs.. 6
Fort Dodge...203

Marion111
Mason City....170
Marshalltown.126
Muscatine187
Oelwein 84
Oakaloosa 93
Ottumwa 89
Valley Junction 174
Waterloo 34

Kansas
Arkansas City..104
Chanute 77
Emporia 33
Fort Scott.... 65
Herington 32
Kansas City ... 2
Kansas City... 42
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Treas.—George H. Hooa, 9960 Commercial Ave.; phone South Chicago 3923.

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Journal—T. Howell, 238 E. Saline St.

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Sec., Treas. and Journal—E. J. Hexter, 550 Kilbourne St.

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President—Charles Stannard, 616 St. James St., No. La Crosse, Wis.

Sec. and Treas.—J. H. Brinkman, 533 Berlin St.

LICKING LODGE No. 23, Newark, O., meets second and fourth Thursdays, 7.30 p. m., in O. R. C. Hall, 31½ South Park Place.

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Journal—P. Flaherty, 120 W. 4th St.

BLUE ISLAND LODGE No. 29, Blue Island, Ill., meets second and fourth Sundays at 8 p. m., Moose Hall, 261 Western Ave.

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Treas. and Journal—Thos. Earner, 331 Vermont St.

MINNEAPOLIS LODGE No. 30, Minneapolis, Minn., meets second Sunday at 3 p. m., and fourth Sunday at 2 p. m., Richman Hall, 3d Ave. S. and Fifth St.

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Treas.—John Shea, 3026 Rose Court.

Journal—W. E. Secord, 3965 Xavier St.

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Treas. and Journal—Grant Hammond, 4942 Lilburn Ave.

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Sec.—L. H. Wagner, 619 E. 22d St.

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CENTRAL LODGE No. 39, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second and fourth Tuesdays 8.30 p. m., and third Tuesday 8.30 a. m., in Boyer's Large Hall, corner Swan and Emslie Sts.

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911 East Ave.

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SILVER CITY LODGE No. 42, Kansas City, Kan., meets third Wednesdays at 8.30 p. m., Lupham's Hall.

President—O. J. Cason, 3118 Jefferson, Kansas City, Mo.
Sec. and Treas.—Thos. P. Condron, 1159 Metropolitan Ave.

PRIDE OF THE WEST LODGE No. 43, Los Angeles, Cal., meets second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m., in Taft Hall, Walker Theater Bldg., 730 S. Grand Ave.
President—M. McNulty, 840 W. 54th St.
Sec.-Treas. and Journal—T. A. Bailey, 942 Denver Ave.

UTICA LODGE No. 44, Utica, N. Y., meets 7.30 p. m., second and fourth Saturday, Labor Temple, 2d floor.

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Sec. and Journal—Fred Strobel, 525 Niagara.

Treas.—F. Hayes, 915 Brayton Park Pl.

GAS BELT LODGE No. 45, Muncie, Ind., meets second and fourth Sundays 2.30 p. m., at 2205 S. Madison St.

President—Charles F. Thorpe, 1515 W. 7th St.

Sec., Treas. and Jour.—Chas. Lawrence, 2205 S. Madison St.

HAPPY THOUGHT LODGE No. 46, Colorado City, Col., meets second Sunday, 3 p. m., and fourth Sunday 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall.

President—M. M. Sonnichsen, 219 Lincoln Ave.

Sec. and Treas.—C. F. Sonnichsen, Box 202.

GARY LODGE No. 47, Gary, Ind., meets at K. of C. Hall, East 6th Ave., second Sunday at 1.30 p. m., and fourth Sunday at 7.30 p. m.

President—H. W. King, 335 Marshall St.; phone 2320.

Sec.—T. R. Williams, 9713 Ewing Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Treas.—Geo. W. Staab, 548 Broadway; phone 1077.

Journal—G. W. Scott, 408 Harrison St.

COPPER CITY LODGE No. 48, Butte, Mont., meets second and fourth Sundays, 8 p. m., at Carpenters' Hall, West Granite Street.

President—Harry Miller, 824 1-2 North Montana St.

Sec., Treas. and Journal—P. O'Shea, 837 S. Main.

THREE RAIL LODGE No. 49, Pueblo, Col., meets first Tuesday 7.30 p. m., and third Tuesday 2 p. m.

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Treas. and Journal—E. N. Haling, 2224 Cedar St.

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Journal—F. E. Jackson, 802 Rudyard Rd., N. E.

HARLEM RIVER LODGE No. 56, New York City, meets first Wednesday and third Thursday 10 a. m., in Union Hall, 444 Willis Ave.

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Sec.—A. J. Cuff, 703 Rhinelander Ave., Van Nest, N. Y.

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LAKE ERIE LODGE No. 57, Sandusky Ohio, meets second and fourth Saturdays at 7.30 a. m., in Trades and Labor Assembly Hall.

President—G. Schiller, 420 Osborne St.

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PROGRESS LODGE No. 58, Chicago, Ill., meets first and third Sundays at 8 p. m., at Marquette Hall, 1910 W. 12th St.
President—S. D. Orr, 3928 W. Polk St.; phone Garfield 3556.

Sec.—Walter M. Egan, 1846 So. St. Louis Ave.; phone Lawndale 5100.

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MONROE LODGE No. 60, Rochester, N. Y., meets fourth Thursday at 8 p. m., in Painters' Hall, 42 Exchange St.

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Sec., Treas. and Journal—F. E. Hall, 359 West Ave.

JACKSON LODGE No. 61, Jackson, Mich., meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p. m., Engineers' Hall, Webb Block, S. Mechanic St.

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GILT EDGE LODGE No. 62, Pittsburgh, Pa., meets second Sunday, 7.45 p. m., and fourth Sunday, 1.45 p. m., Union Labor Temple, Washington and Webster Aves.

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Sec.—James Earley, 5144 Carnegie Ave.
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Journal—C. E. Cavanaugh, 169 45th St.

NORTH STAR LODGE No. 63, Winnipeg, Man., meets first Sunday, 2.30 p. m., third Sunday, 8.30 p. m., 496 Jessie Ave.

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Sec. and Treas.—A. J. Young, 496 Jessie Ave.

FORT SCOTT LODGE No. 65, Fort Scott, Kans., meets first and third Sundays, 2.30 p. m., K. of P. Hall, Wall St.

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Sec. and Treas.—W. G. Bicknell, 903 E. Wall St.

Journal—Henry Ward, 711 S. Barbee St.

MARTHA LODGE No. 67, Hammond, Ind., meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m., Unity Club Co. Hall, Homan and Logan Sts.

President—Elmer Scott, 1192 Van Buren St.

Sec.—E. E. Randall, 584 Sibley St.
Treas. and Journal—A. L. Crout, 1014 Park Place.

UNION STOCK YARDS LODGE No. 68, Chicago, Ill., meets first Sunday, 7.30 p. m., third Sunday, 2.30 p. m., McNally's New Hall, 47th and Halstead Sts.

President—H. P. Young, 4353 Washtenaw Ave.

Sec.—Wm. C. Weltzel, 5253 Hermitage Ave.

Treas.—F. E. Pratt, 6920 S. Laflin St.
Journal—John Cole, 6416 Bishop St.

HOUSTON LODGE No. 69, Houston, Tex., meets first Tuesday, 8 a. m., fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., Gordon & McCullen Hall, 1209 Hogan St.

President—D. E. Martin, 2312 Hardy St.
Sec., Treas. and Journal—J. T. Woodrome, 2312 Hardy St.

OLEANDER LODGE No. 70, Galveston, Tex., meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 8.30 p. m., Cooks and Walters' Hall.

President—M. M. McGarrity, 3305 Ave. N.

Sec.—W. J. Henderson, 2823 Ave. Q.
Treas.—F. C. Carr, 1409 33d St.
Journal—J. J. Graney, 38th and Ave. H.

QUEEN CITY LODGE No. 71, Seattle, Wash., meets second Sunday, 2 p. m., fourth Sunday at 8 p. m., Room 11, Labor Temple, Sixth Ave. and University St.

President—J. E. Hiles, 4328 Dayton Ave.

Sec.—H. C. Robinson, 836 W. 64th St.
Treas.—J. H. Arbuthnot, 1347 17th Ave. South.

Journal—T. B. Gemmill, 6316 13th Ave. S.

PEORIA LODGE No. 72, Peoria, Ill., meets first and third Sundays, 8 p. m., Schmitt's Hall, Hecox and S. Adams Sts.

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Sec.—C. T. Middleton, 1518 Lincoln Ave.
Treas.—W. S. Dimon, 127 Lincoln Park Place.

Journal—R. W. Bundy, 806 Butler St.

BAY STATE LODGE No. 73, Springfield, Mass., meets first Wednesday of each month, 8 p. m., 118 Plainfield St.

President—W. N. Clark, 5 Birnie Ave.
Sec. and Treas.—E. T. Clark, 118 Plainfield St.

Journal—H. D. Marsh, 93 Marengo Pk.

CLIPPER LODGE No. 74, Michigan City, Ind., meets fourth Thursday 7.30 p. m., Burkhardt Hall, Franklin and Sixth Sts., third floor.

President—Arthur Voss, 221 Detroit St.
Sec. and Journal—N. S. Navoraki, 214 Ann St.

Treas.—E. E. Wright, 426 E. 9th St.

STEARNES LODGE No. 75, Ludington, Mich., meets K. C. Hall, first and last Tuesdays, 8 p. m.

President—A. Perfountaine, 105 E. Melindy St.

Sec.—Irvin Clark, 215 E. Melindy St.
Treas.—F. L. Smith, 411 E. Melindy St.

Journal—M. Sherlock, 413 E. Melindy Street.

SOUTHERN KANSAS LODGE No. 77, Chanute, Kan., meets second and fourth Thursdays, 7.30 p. m., Morrison's Hall.

President—W. J. Smith, 1115 S. Grant St.

Sec.—C. D. Coulter, 518 S. Central.
Treas.—G. G. Basler, 1112 S. Evergreen Ave.

Journal—K. Hendrickson, 718 S. Evergreen Ave.

FORT WAYNE LODGE No. 78, Fort Wayne, Ind., meets at 736 W. Berry St., fourth Tuesday 8 p. m.

President—Joseph A. Deahl, 713 Fredricks St.

Sec.—G. T. Sunley, 1910 Koenig St.
Treas. and Journal—G. W. Thiebolt, 736 W. Berry St.

JACKSON PARK LODGE No. 79, Chicago, Ill., meets second Sunday 8 p. m., and fourth Sunday at 2 p. m., Pussy Hall corner 75th St. and Drexel Ave.

President—C. D. Wiltale, 7232 University Ave.

Sec. and Journal—J. H. Landers, 822 West 50th Place.

Treas.—E. G. Wilson, 6342 Vernon Ave.

UNION LODGE No. 80, Grand Rapids, Mich., meets first and third Tuesdays at 7.30 p. m., Simmons Hall, 758 Division Ave. S.

President—W. H. Parks, 904 Arlington Place, S. E.

Sec.—Chas. H. Edinger, 32 Sycamore Treas.—H. A. Cable, 1050 Sheldon Ave., S. E.

GREAT FALLS LODGE No. 81, Great Falls, Mont.

President—L. W. Brisley, 422 5th Ave., S. W.

Sec.—Thos. Wright, 611 3d Ave., S. W. Treas. and Journal—John Kinniburgh, 10 9th St., S. W.

PARK LODGE No. 82, Herington, Kan., meets second Saturday, 3 p. m., and fourth Tuesday, 3 p. m., I. O. O. F. Hall.

President—W. E. Haggard, 910 W. Walnut St.

Sec.—Treas.—H. Mann, 212 W. Walnut Street.

Journal—A. E. Heath, box 534.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LODGE No. 83, Chicago, Ill., meets at Pussy Hall, corner 75th St. and Drexel Ave., first and third Monday nights.

President—J. D. Cook, 6230 Kenwood Ave. Phone Midway 3066.

Sec. and Journal—W. G. Weamer, 6928 Kimbark Ave.

Treas.—M. S. Meehan, 8540 Maryland. Phone, Hyde Park 5589.

MAPLE LEAF LODGE No. 84, Oelwein, Ia., meets first Tuesday, 8 p. m., and second Tuesday, 4 p. m., in Temple Hall.

President—W. E. Hamilton, 624 5th Ave., W.

Sec.—Treas.—Ralph Sheldon, 210 1st St., East.

Journal—W. N. Campbell, 632 1st Ave., West.

WICHITA LODGE No. 85, Wichita, Kans., meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m., A. O. U. W. Hall, 138 N. Lawrence St.

President—J. E. Ceurvorst, 335 N. Washington St.

Sec. and Treas.—D. W. Entsminger, 425 S. Chautauqua St.

SANGAMON LODGE No. 86, Springfield, Ill., third Sunday, Odd Fellows Bldg., 5 Monroe St., 2.30 p. m.

President—T. J. Murphy, 1129 N. 6th St. Sec. and Treas.—Wm. Burns, 1117 N. 6th St.

Journal—Wm. Gilmore, cor. 15th and E. N. Grand Ave.

COLUMBIA LODGE No. 87, Portland, Ore., meets second Sunday, 2 p. m., Woodman Hall, Russell and Rodney Ave.

President—B. F. Charles, 208 S. 17th St. Sec. and Treas.—A. F. Schumann, 503 1/2 Union Ave., N., Mayo Apts.

Journal—J. T. Beach, 822 Haight Ave.

ENTERPRISE LODGE No. 88, Green Bay, Wis.

President—Truman Culish, corner Elm and Harvard.

Sec.—M. A. Thompson, 503 Ashland Ave. S.

Treas.—H. E. Jansen, 926 S. Jackson St. Journal—M. H. Cleary, 802 N. Chestnut St.

OTTUMWA LODGE No. 89, Ottumwa, Ia., meets first and third Sundays at 8 p. m., in Labor Hall, cor. Main and Court Sts.

President and Treas.—O. C. Kenney, 706 W. 4th St.

Sec. and Jour.—S. H. Loring, 120 N. Holt St.

DENISON LODGE No. 90, Denison, Tex., meets second Wednesday at 8 p. m., and fourth Wednesday at 2.30 p. m., in Labor Hall, 300 W. Main St.

President—E. S. Clark, R. F. D. No. 4. Sec. and Treas.—J. M. Phillips, 115 E. Morton St.

Journal—H. H. Crockett, 509 E. Main.

IRONDALE LODGE No. 91, Chicago, Ill., meets in Duffy's Hall, cor. 106th St. and Torrance Ave., second and fourth Sundays at 7.30 p. m.

President—R. J. Norton, 9220 Commercial Ave.

Sec.—H. A. Flynn, 9137 Houston Ave. Treas.—C. J. Welmer, 10210 Ewing Ave.

STANDARD LODGE No. 92, Cedar Rapids, Ia., meets in Turner Hall, S. 3d St., between 4th and 5th Aves., first Wednesday, 4 p. m., and third Wednesday, 8 p. m.

President—G. E. Mead, 1649 N. 6th St., West.

Sec. and Journal—G. M. Stonebraker, 816 Camburn Court.

Treas.—Fred Pirkl, 1314 S. 1st St., W.

TRUE BLUE LODGE No. 93, Oskaloosa, Ia., meets first Sunday, 8 p. m., and third Sunday at 7.30 p. m., at 802 1st Ave. W.

President—O. F. Cox, 408 1st Ave., W. Sec. and Treas.—J. Brown, 802 1st Ave., W.

Journal—Geo. Oswandle, 215 B Ave. W.

ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH LODGE No. 94, Terre Haute, Ind., meets first and third Fridays 8 p. m., in Central Labor Union Hall, 624 1-2 Main St.

President—M. M. Scherich, 1639 1st Ave.

Sec.—D. B. Joice, 2039 N. 8th St.; New phone 3208-J.

Treas.—O. D. Barnett, 1138 Poplar St.; New phone 662-L.

Journal—H. H. Byington, 318 N. 16th Street.

ASHTABULA LODGE No. 95, Ashtabula, O., meets second Sunday at 7.30 p. m., and fourth Sunday at 2.30 p. m., in Foresters' Hall, Morrison's Bldg., Main St.

President—C. F. Chapell, 178 Prospect. Sec. and Journal—C. G. Nelson, 402 Columbus St.

Treas.—Charles L. Kain, 12 McGovern Ave.

LIMA LODGE No. 96, Lima, Ohio.

President—M. Clifford, 831 N. Union St. Sec. and Treas.—M. C. Clancy, 988 N. Elizabeth.

FREEBORN LODGE No. 97, Albert Lea, Minn., meets first Wednesday at 8 p. m., in Red Men's Hall, cor. William and Broadway.

President—J. P. Woods, 810 Water St.

Sec. and Treas.—A. L. Hove, 258 S. Pearl.

Journal—Morris Hagen, 725 Jefferson Street.

CADILLAC LODGE No. 98, Cadillac, Mich., meets first and third Fridays, 8 p. m., Trades and Labor Council Rooms.

Pres. and Treas.—T. Long, 1049 Haring Street.

Sec.—A. Craig, 510 Aldrich St.

Journal—B. J. Long, 521 1-2 N. Mitchell Street.

LITTLE GIANT LODGE No. 100, McKees Rocks, Pa., meets second and fourth Sundays 7.45 p. m., in Christian's Hall, 219 Chartiers Ave.

President—J. J. Connors, 816 Island Ave.

Sec.—E. T. Brown, R. F. D. No. 1, box 40

Treas.—Robt. McCarthy, 400 Woodward Ave.

Journal—H. M. Dunmire, 623 Harriet St.

ALUM ROCK LODGE No. 101, San Jose, Cal., meets in A. O. U. W. Hall.

President—Frank E. Webber, S. P. Yard Office.

Sec. and Treas.—P. J. McKay, 126 N. 4th St.

LEHIGH LODGE No. 102, Lehigh, Pa., meets in Reber's Hall, second and fourth Sundays, at 8 p. m.

President—M. A. Cochran, 2d and Iron Streets.

Sec.—Treas.—Granville Mertz, Box 120, Pockettown, Pa.

Journal—Geo. Dolan, 389 Brush, Allentown, Pa.

SHREVEPORT LODGE No. 103, Shreveport, La., meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p. m., in Frank Ryan's residence.

President—Frank Ryan, Bossier City, La.

Sec.—Treas. and Journal—S. C. Moore, 926 McNeal St.

SWEET CLOVER LODGE No. 104, Arkansas City, Kan.

President—J. A. Kanuth, 420 Fulton Ave., Hannibal, Mo.

Treas.—G. B. Hammond, 511 S. C. St.

OZARK LODGE No. 105, Springfield, Mo.

Treas.—B. F. Cole, 1111 W. Center St.

TUBE CITY LODGE No. 106, McKeesport, Pa., meets first and fourth Sundays 7.30 p. m., Roth's Hall, St. Clair and Jerome Sts.

President—P. J. Brennan, 1005 Walnut Street.

Sec. and Treas.—C. E. Minnick, 518 Scott St.

Journal—R. B. Goe, Dravosburg, Pa.

HEAD OF THE LAKE LODGE No. 107, Superior, Wis., meets first Monday at 8 p. m. and third Sunday 2.30 p. m., Tower Hall, corner Tower and 13th Sts.

President—John Ohmsen, 1528 Elmira Ave.

Sec.—J. C. O'Connell, 1124 Grand Ave.

Treas.—W. Whearatt, 1523 Banks Ave.

Asst. Treas.—W. J. Schustrum, 1725 Hughtitt Ave.

Journal—F. K. Barnard, 1309 Clough Ave.

ROUGH RIDER LODGE No. 108, Hornell, N. Y., meets first and third Thursdays 8 p. m., A. O. H. Hall, St. Ann's Federation Bldg.

President—James Carroll, 47 E. Main Street.

Sec.—Treas.—A. C. Jones, 51 Jane St.

Journal—J. W. Baldwin, 50 Oak St.

OKAW LODGE No. 109, Centerville, Ill., meets first and third Sunday afternoons at 421 S. Elm St.

President—John W. Berbaum, 609 W. 6th St., South.

Sec.—H. F. Watts, 823 S. Locust St.

Treas.—H. B. Oberst, 506 N. Hickory St.

SAGINAW LODGE No. 110, Saginaw, E. S. Michigan, meets on the first Sunday 9.30 a. m., in Myrtle Hall, 524 Potter St., East Side.

President—A. Packard, 926 N. Sixth Ave.

Sec.—Treas. and Journal—H. S. Gay, 1028 N. Sixth Ave.

INDIAN CREEK LODGE No. 111, Marion, Ia., meets second Saturday afternoon and fourth Saturday 8 p. m., I. O. O. F. Hall.

Sec. and Treas.—John Leming, 482 18th St.

Journal—T. J. Ryan, 7th Ave. E.

NETCONG LODGE No. 112, Stanhope, N. J., meets I. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Sundays 7.30 p. m.

President—C. Bird, Allen St., Netcong, N. J.

Sec. and Journal—Burtis Bird, Allen St., Netcong, N. J.

Treas.—James O'Neal, Mechanic St., Netcong, N. J.

EAST END LODGE No. 113, Cincinnati, O., meets 704 E. Pearl St., third Tuesday, 8 p. m.

President—J. T. Cain, 262 Page St.

Sec.—F. E. Alwin, 2784 Hoff Ave.

Treas. and Journal—A. T. Carlius, 843 Overton St., Newport, Ky.

BROOME LODGE No. 114, Binghamton, N. Y., meets second and fourth Monday 8 p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall, 299 Chenango St.

President—John McMahon, 42 Griswold St.

Sec. and Treas.—Geo. Martin, 41 Mendelssohn St.

JERSEY CITY LODGE No. 115, Hoboken, N. J., meets at Rankin's Hall, 125 27th St., first and third Sundays at 8 p. m.

President—J. Londregan, 20 10th St., West New York, N. J.

Sec.—Treas.—Martin Keating, 42 Clifton Terrace, Weehawken, N. J.

Journal—Thos. Drennan, 622 Monroe St.

BUCKEYE LODGE No. 116, Conneaut, O., meets first Sunday 10 a. m. and third Thursday 8 p. m., G. A. R. Hall, Stanley Block, Main St.

President—J. Q. Cox, 462 Mill St.

Sec.—W. A. Kremer, 390 Beaver St.

Treas.—E. C. McCloskey, 693 Broad.

Journal—R. H. Christensen, Harbor St.

HARMONY LODGE No. 117, Chicago, Ill., meets in Colonial Hall, cor. Chicago and Western Aves., second and fourth Sundays 2.30 p. m.

President—Jas. Murray, 1108 N. Monticello Ave.; phone, Albany 4931.

Sec.—Treas.—F. J. Wilbur, 151 S. Albany Ave.; phone Kedzie 595.

Journal—Wm. F. Johnston, 740 Spaulding Ave.

SALT LAKE LODGE No. 119, Salt Lake City, Utah, meets second Tuesday at 8.30 p. m., at Labor Temple, 2d East, between 1st and 2d South.

President—Joseph H. Cox, 432 W. 5th St., N.

Sec.—Treas.—W. S. Lemon, 523 W. 1st St., N.

LINCOLN LODGE No. 120, Lincoln, Neb., meets first Sunday 2.30 p. m., and third Sunday 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 215 N. 11th St.

President—J. H. Francisco, 2525 Y St.

Sec.—V. R. Umphres, 3124 F St.

Treas.—A. G. Strause, 2919 F St.

Journal—W. A. Weston, 2117 D St.

IVORYDALE LODGE No. 123, Elmwood Place, O., meets in Keller's Hall, Walnut St. and Main Ave., second and fourth Fridays at 8 p. m.

President—J. J. Stadlander, 502 Elmwood Ave.

Sec.—J. M. Foit, 6408 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

Treas.—Anthony Ash, 300 Elmwood Ave.

Journal—T. R. Turner, 410 Oak St.

EL RENO LODGE No. 124, El Reno, Okla., meets in Red Men's Hall, 112 Russell St., second and fourth Tuesdays, 7.30 p. m.

President—D. H. Seivers, 620 S. Choctaw St.

Sec.—Dacy Havendon, 320 S. Foster St.

Treas.—G. F. Hodgkinson, 918 W. Woodson St.

Journal—Fred L. Downey, R. R. No. 4, Packers Add.

NECHES LODGE No. 125, Beaumont, Tex., meets K. of P. Hall, second and fourth Sundays, 8 p. m.

President—L. C. Kelly, 1547 Laurel St.

Sec.—Treas. and Journal—C. E. Wood, P. O. Box 1002.

HAWKEYE LODGE No. 126, Marshalltown, Iowa, meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m., 510 S. 3d St.

Fres., Sec. and Treas.—H. D. Barrett, 110 1-2 S. Center St.

Journal—W. P. Carver, 608 Cole St.

ST. ANTHONY'S LODGE No. 128, Minneapolis, Minn., meets second Sunday 2.30 p. m., 2429 Seventh St., S.

President—W. D. O'Connell, 52 E. Hennepin St.

Sec.—Treas.—A. L. Maeby, 2429 7th St., S.

ELECTRIC CITY LODGE No. 129, Scranton, Pa., meets second Sunday 2.30 p. m., fourth Thursday 7.30 p. m., G. A. R. Hall, Pennsylvania and Linden Sts.

President—R. W. Flynn, 427 Railroad Ave.

Sec.—Patrick T. Ryan, 519 Emmett.

Treas. and Journal—J. P. Crowley, 274 Railroad Ave.

FORT HAMILTON LODGE No. 130, Hamilton, O., meets second and fourth Thursdays, 8 p. m., Crescent Aid Hall, 7th and Walnut Sts.

President—Thomas Connell, 463 S. 4th Street.

Sec. and Treas.—W. J. Welsh, 1503 Dixie Highway.

Journal—F. Welsh, 524 S. 4th St.

SHAWNEE LODGE No. 131, Shawnee, Okla., meets first and third Sundays 8 p. m., Stern's Bldg, East Main St.

President—C. C. Fertig, 415 N. Roosevelt St.

Sec. and Journal—J. T. Sterling, 321 N. Kickapoo St.

Treas.—E. L. Fisher, 329 N. Aydelotte Street.

TRI-CITY LODGE No. 133, Rock Island, Ill., meets second Tuesday 8 p. m. and fourth Sunday 9.30 a. m., Industrial Home Hall, Moline, Ill.

President—Wm. Melke, 510 39th St.

Sec.—J. B. Pritchett, 8016 10th Ave.

Treas.—Ben Jacobson, 602 39th St.

Journal—J. W. Perry, Silvis, Ill.

SUCCESS LODGE No. 134, St. Louis, Mo., meets first and third Fridays 8 p. m., Bremen Hall, 3607 N. 11th St.

President—J. P. Hanrahan, 3611 N. 9th.

Sec.—W. F. Keane, 4118 Blair Ave.

Treas.—J. J. McCarthy, 5436 Geraldine.

PUGET SOUND LODGE No. 135, Tacoma, Wash., meets first and third Mondays 8 p. m., Milwaukee Hall, 23d St. and Jefferson Ave.

President—J. W. Vail, R. F. D. 4, box 872-a, Fern Hill Sta.

Sec.—Raymond Olsen, 408 South L St.

Treas.—C. E. Whitman, 2716 A St.

Journal—C. R. Hess, 3106 East D St.

SPOKANE LODGE No. 137, Spokane, Wash., meets first Sunday 8 p. m., at Baker's Hall, 722 First Ave.

President—J. H. Brighton, 124 S. Pine Street.

Sec.—Treas.—E. A. Edlund, 1627 Normandie St.

Journal—J. J. Rhoe, 320 S. Browne.

ALAMO LODGE No. 138, San Antonio, Tex., meets second and fourth Fridays 8 p. m., Trades Council Hall, 114 1-2 South Alamo St.

President—R. G. Askew, 321 Burleson Street.

Sec.—Treas.—H. E. Tillett, 506 Crosby Street.

Journal—A. Von Blon, 203 S. 4th St., Waco, Tex.

SECOND CITY LODGE No. 140, Nashua, N. H.

Treas.—J. Gilmore, 2 Chase St.

SUSQUEHANNA LODGE No. 141, Susquehanna, Pa., meets first and third Thursdays, 8 p. m., at 84 High St., Oakland.

President, Sec. and Treas.—D. H. Griswold. R. F. D. No. 2.

OPEN PORT CITY LODGE No. 142, Muskegon, Mich., meets first and third Sundays at 11 a. m., at North Yard's Office, upstairs, P. M. Ry., Ottawa St.

President—C. H. Root, 85 Octavius St.
Sec.—Treas.—Geo. Hanson, 88 Jackson.

TELEGRAM LODGE No. 144, Elmira, N. Y., meets first Monday 8 p. m. and third Tuesday 8.30 a. m., Eagles' Hall, 108 Lake St.

President—N. W. Powers, 902 Lake St.
Sec.—Wm. Murphy, 318 W. 7th St.
Treas.—T. J. Hurley, 1006 College Ave.
Journal—J. W. Bowes, 448 W. 5th St.

CALUMET LODGE No. 145, East Chicago, Ind. meets first and third Sundays 7.30 p. m., in I. O. O. F. Hall, Forsyth Av.

President—H. Zimmerman, 4743 Barring Ave., E.
Sec.—G. H. Childs, 4818 Olcott Ave.
Treas.—E. Morrissey, 4914 Northcote Ave.
Journal—C. Moss, 4732 Olcott Ave.

INDIANAPOLIS LODGE No. 146, Indianapolis, Ind., meets first and third Mondays 8 p. m., Morrison's Hall, 50 Monument Pl.

President—P. O'Shea, 702 E. Georgia St. (Flat 1).
Sec.—C. A. Akers, 1701 N. Capitol Ave.
Treas. and Journal—H. L. Hicks, 1956 Park Ave.

GATE CITY LODGE No. 147, Texarkana, Tex., meets second and fourth Tuesdays 8 p. m., 1320 Maple St.

President—J. T. Smith, 306 Pecan St., Texarkana, Ark.
Sec.—Treas.—Wm. Kelley, 1320 Maple St.
Journal—F. J. Bumb, 112 State St.

FREEPORT LODGE No. 149, Freeport, Ill., meets first and third Sundays 7.30 p. m., Knights and Ladies of Security Hall, Stephenson St.

President and Journal—John D. Hogan, 28 Fairview Avenue.
Sec. and Treas.—Wm. H. O'Malia, 197 Benton.

ELKHART LODGE No. 151, Elkhart, Ind., meets first and third Mondays 7.30 p. m., in Painters' Hall, 306 S. Main St.

President—W. C. Worrell, 511 S. 5th St.
Sec.—R. L. Le Fevre, 713 Thomas St.
Treas.—E. D. Parker, 1009 Garfield Ave.
Journal—John Knowles, Jr., 906 Harrison St.

SYRACUSE LODGE No. 152, Syracuse, N. Y., meets fourth Monday 8.30 p. m., in Trades Assembly Hall, 134 W. Onondaga St.

President—R. E. Corser, 1134 Bellevue Ave.
Sec.—T. Shannahan, 206 S. Lowell Ave.
Treas.—A. H. Richardson, 732 Otisco St.

TRIANGLE LODGE No. 154, Staples, Minn.

President—R. E. Davenport.
Sec.—J. Guth.
Treas.—W. A. Cummings, Box 625.
Journal—R. P. McGivern.

THANKSGIVING LODGE No. 155, Chicago, O., meets in K. of C. Hall, first Friday at 7.30 p. m., and third Friday at 3 p. m.

President and Journal—Charles Bradley.
Sec. and Treas.—J. S. Swartz.

HOBOKEN LODGE No. 157, Hoboken, N. J., meets in Grubers' Hall, Washington and Newark Sts., first and third Sundays 9.30 a. m.

President—T. Sweeney, 46 Seneca St., Hornell, N. Y.
Sec.—Wm. Shindle, Rutherford, N. J.
Treas.—J. Whelan, Hackettstown, N. J.

GOLDEN GATE LODGE No. 158, Oakland, Cal.

President—A. F. McCall, 1128 8th St.
Sec. and Treas.—C. J. McCarthy, 697 Brockhurst St.

AUTO CITY LODGE No. 160, Detroit, Mich., meets first and third Thursdays 8 p. m., and third Sunday 9 a. m., I. O. O. F. Hall, Hubbard Ave. and Baker St.

President—John W. Ireland, 599 Baker St.
Sec.—E. S. Armstrong, 80 Henry St., River Rouge, Mich.
Treas. and Journal—F. J. Cotter, 739 Cavalry Ave.

HUSTLING LODGE No. 161, Trenton, Mo., meets second and fourth Thursdays, Weaver's Hall.

President—F. V. Sheffield, 2013 N. Main Street.
Sec. and Treas.—J. R. Weaver, 1601 Lulu St.
Journal—D. Ferguson, 1715 N. Main St.

BESSEMER LODGE No. 163, Albion, Pa., meets third Friday, 8 p. m., at Firemen's Hall.

President—T. G. Battin.
Sec.—E. E. Bowes.
Treas.—J. H. Redmond.
Journal—C. L. Newlon.

BIENVILLE LODGE No. 166, Mobile, Ala., meets first Tuesday 8 p. m., 409 Claiborne St.

President—J. Connors, 260 Beauregard St.
Sec.—W. W. Benthall, 458 N. Jackson St.
Treas.—C. W. Rayfield, 357 Earl St.
Journal—F. J. Lewis, 314 N. Joachim St.

PHILANDER LODGE No. 168, El Paso, Texas, meets first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., 7 Austin Apts., 114 Virginia St.

President—E. S. Roberts, 1005 N. Florence St.
Sec. and Treas.—John M. Lochridge, 7 Austin Apts., corner Virginia and Overland Sts.
Journal—R. B. Mangels, 345 1-2 Myrtle Ave.

GOOD HOPE LODGE No. 169, Youngstown, O., meets third Tuesday 10 a. m., 243-245 Federal St.

President—J. F. Owens, 30 Thornton Ave.

Sec. and Treas.—F. Owens, 724 Wilson Ave.
Journal—F. S. Merwin, 741 Himrod Ave.

MASON CITY LODGE No. 170, Mason City, Iowa, meets first and third Sundays 7.30 p. m., Labor Hall.

President—J. C. Waller, R. No. 3.

Sec. and Treas.—Homer P. Widows, 28 4th St., N. W.

Journal—Robert Johnson, 618 4th St., N. E., Monmouth, Ia.

PRIDE OF THE HILLS LODGE No. 171, Holloway, O., meets first and third Thursdays, K. of P. Hall.

President—L. A. Hinds.

Sec.—J. J. Thulman.

Treas.—T. B. Warder.

Journal—G. P. Sims.

VALLEY LODGE No. 172, Sayre, Pa., meets second and fourth Tuesdays 8.30 p. m., P. O. S. of A. Hall, Lockhart St.

President—D. H. Ramey, 110 Willow St., Athens, Pa.

Sec.—John Goodall, 316 Chemung St.

Treas.—F. J. Cafferty, 99 Clinton Ave., Waverly, N. Y.

Journal—Thomas F. Frost, 412 Broad St., Waverly, N. Y.

TWIN CITY LODGE No. 173, La Salle, Ill., meets first and third Sundays 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, corner 1st and Gooding Sts.

President—A. J. Kerwick, 35 6th St.

Sec. and Journal—J. E. Bowers, 308 Fourth St.

Treas.—P. B. Davis, 184 Gooding.

DES MOINES LODGE No. 174, Valley Junction, Ia., meets first Sunday and third Thursday, 7.30 p. m., Masonic Hall, Valley Junction, Ia.

President—M. E. Sherman, 101 E. 12th St., Des Moines, Ia.

Sec.—D. J. Farrell, 1753 E. Lincoln, Des Moines, Ia.

Treas.—A. L. Ketter, Box 17.

DANVILLE LODGE No. 175, Danville, Ill., meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m., A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Main and Hassel Sts.

President—John H. Smith, 527 Porter St.

Sec., Treas. and Journal—John King, 1210 Tennessee St.

SALAMANCA LODGE No. 176, Salamanca, N. Y.,

President—J. Murphy, Sycamore St.

Treas.—J. J. Connelly, 4 Pimlico Ave.

WHIRLPOOL LODGE No. 177, Niagara Falls, N. Y., meets the second and fourth Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Carpenters' Hall, 2207 Main St.

President—S. T. Caldwell, 2927 McKoon Ave.

Sec. and Treas.—J. M. Whelan, 2831 McKoon Ave.

BLACK DIAMOND LODGE No. 179, Pittston, Pa., meets first and third Tuesdays at 8.30 p. m., at St. Aloysius' Hall, S. Main St.

President—Wm. Reed, 18 Green.

Sec.—Treas.—B. B. Rader, 37 Curtis St.
Journal—John Hopkins, 6 Drumons St.

WHEAT BELT LODGE No. 180, Fargo, N. D., meets first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., Eagles' Hall, 66 5th St.

President—G. W. Weisert, 718 5th St., North.

Sec., Treas. and Journal—T. J. Cavanaugh, 523 4th Ave. S., Moorhead, Minn.

BIG FIVE LODGE No. 181, Dallas, Tex., meets last Sunday in month 8 p. m., Co-operative Hall, 1704 Commerce St.

President—Frank Mackin, 3001 Swiss Ave.

Sec. and Treas.—Thomas J. Peters, 2408 Birmingham Ave.

Journal—W. P. Hocker, 416 Wash Ave.

KALI-INLA LODGE No. 182, Halleyville, Okla., meets first and third Thursdays 7 p. m., Memia Hall.

President and Journal—John Yockstick.

Sec.—Treas.—John W. Witt, Box 285.

WINDSOR LODGE No. 184, Windsor, Ont., meets second Wednesday at 8.15 p. m., and third Sunday at 9 a. m., at Foresters' Hall.

President—Thos. Barrows, McKay Ave.

Sec.—J. W. Alldritt, 203 London St.

Treas.—J. J. Lonnes, 68 Crawford Ave.

BLACK RIVER LODGE No. 186, Lorain, O., meets K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p. m.

President—C. B. Lightfoot, 242 10th St.

Sec.—Harry Westfall, 1782 Broadway.

Treas.—T. J. Britt, 212 10th St.

BEND CITY LODGE No. 187, Muscatine, Ia., meets first and third Sundays at 7.30 p. m., in Trades Labor Assembly Hall.

President and Sec.—John H. Roth, 111 Neidig Ave.

Treas.—F. A. Timm, 1000 East 8th St.

MAD RIVER LODGE No. 188, Dayton, O., meets second Monday 8 p. m., 28 Virginia Ave.

President—M. J. O'Connors, 51 Lombard Ave.

Sec.—Treas.—William M. Thompson, 28 Virginia Ave.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE No. 189, Dolton, Ill., meets first and third Sundays 8 p. m., Village Hall.

President—D. J. Gallagher, 13743 Leyden Ave., Riverdale, Ill.

Sec.—H. I. Ferguson, 134 Park Ave.

Treas.—C. H. Smythe, 221 Park Ave.

Journal—E. J. Wirtz, Jr., 125 Park Ave.

LYONS LODGE No. 191, Lyons, N. Y., President and Journal—James McDermott, Congress Hall.

Sec.—A. Tuffy, Elmer St.

Treas.—James Harrigan, 100 Geneva St.

TIGER LODGE No. 192, Detroit, Mich., meets second and fourth Mondays 8 p. m.,

American Eagle Hall, Bethune and Brush Sta.

President—A. Templeton, 82 Geimer Ave., Hamtramck, Mich.

Sec.—P. Koops, 217 Bethune Ave.

Treas.—John F. Tonjes, 185 Euclid Ave., East.

Journal—C. F. Goff, 284 Owen Ave.

FRANKLIN PARK LODGE No. 193, Franklin Park, Ill., meets second and fourth Sundays, 7.30 p. m., Switchmen's Hall.

President—Geo. W. Ciasna.

Sec.—Albert H. Barton.

Treas.—Frank Brinkerhoff.

Journal—J. F. Squires, Kolze, Ill.

KEYSTONE LODGE No. 194, Hallstead, Pa., meets first Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. and third Wednesday at 7.30 a. m., Swartz Hall, Main St., over postoffice.

President—Wm. Squires, 180 Hawley St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Sec.—Wm. Carroll.

Treas. and Journal—Fred Decker, 242 Maine St.

THUNDER BAY LODGE No. 195, Fort William, Ontario, meets first Thursday, 8 p. m. and third Sunday, 2.30 p. m., Trades and Labor Hall.

President—G. J. Rivord, 235 Cameron St., Pt. Arthur, Ont.

Sec.—C. H. Lundgreen, 231 W. Francis.

Treas.—A. J. Tomlinson, 224 Dease St.

Journal—J. J. Clarke, 218 McVicar St., Port Arthur, Ont.

SAN FRANCISCO LODGE No. 197, San Francisco, Cal., meets first and third Sundays 8 p. m., 2876 24th St.

President—P. M. Kelly, 4300 19th St.

Sec. and Treas.—W. J. Howard, 2876 24th St.

Journal—G. Vosburg, 2876 24th St.

TERMINAL LODGE No. 198, Little Rock, Ark., meets first Thursday and third Sunday at 8 p. m., in Printers' Hall, Frank's Building, 3d and Louisiana Sts.

President—G. H. Ferrell, 1009 E. 8th St.

Sec.—E. G. McCoy, 505 W. 31st St.

Treas.—E. B. Toler, 3920 W. 14th St.

Journal—E. B. Leonard, 415 W. 32d St.

CHICAGO LODGE No. 199, Chicago, Ill., meets second Sunday, 2 p. m. and fourth Sunday, 8 p. m., at room 811, Masonic Temple, State and Randolph Sts.

President—Wm. Daniels, 3754 S. Washenaw Ave.

Sec.—J. W. Hemen, 3319 Lowe Ave.

Treas.—E. D. Brough, 1214 E. 46th St.; phone Drexel 6606.

Journal—Jas. J. Maher, 3535 S. Washenaw St.

PASCO LODGE No. 202, Pasco, Wash., meets third Tuesday 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall.

President—C. R. Ridout, Cunningham Hotel.

Sec. and Treas.—F. G. Cooper, Pasco Hotel.

Journal—C. R. Quincy, Gen. Del.

FORT DODGE LODGE No. 203, Fort Dodge, Ia., meets second and fourth Sundays 7.30 p. m., G. A. R. Hall, Central Ave. and 8th St.

President and Journal—R. H. Gorman, 1230 4th Ave., S.

Sec.—Treas.—J. A. Gray, 1230 4th Ave. S.

DELTA LODGE No. 205, Cairo, Ill., meets third Saturday, 8 p. m. Union Labor Temple, 12th St. and Commercial Ave.

Sec.—Treas. and Journal—Geo. J. Gilmore, 510 Walnut St.

MIDWAY LODGE No. 206, St. Paul, Minn., meets first Thursday, 8.30 p. m., and third Tuesday, 2.30 p. m., in Brooks' Hall, University and Prior Ave.

President—James A. Cavanaugh, 307 Dewey Ave.

Sec.—Treas.—C. S. Perry, 1911 W. Minnehaha St.

Journal—Joseph P. Vincent, 503 Plymouth Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.

AUBURN PARK LODGE No. 208, Chicago, Ill., meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m., in Auburn Hall, cor. 79th St. and Lowe Ave.

Pres.—Jas. P. Casey, 7554 Lowe Ave.

Sec.—Maurice Glover, 6339 Fairfield Av.

Treas.—A. J. Sterling, 7835 Green St.

Journal—Chas. Rice, 5926 Union Ave.

EVENING STAR LODGE No. 209, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second Wednesday 8 a. m. and 8.30 p. m., and fourth Wednesday 8.30 p. m., Boyer's Hall, Swan and Emale Sts.

President—Martin M. Lavelle, 145 Hamburg St.

Sec.—Thomas A. Davis, 359 Elk St.

Treas.—John J. Keough, 141 Abbott Rd.

Journal—Herbert H. Murphy, 219 West Ave.

MONONGAHELA LODGE No. 210, Pittsburgh, Pa., meets second Sunday at 10.45 a. m., and fourth Sunday at 8.15 p. m., in A. O. H. Hall, 2815 Sarah St., S. S.

Pres.—L. J. Sauers, 62 S. 30th, S. S.

Sec. and Treas.—W. J. Mangan, 99 11th St., S. S.

BRADDOCK LODGE No. 212, North Braddock, Pa., meets second Sunday 2 p. m., Rubenstein Hall, 1032 Washington St., Braddock, Pa.

President—E. W. Wonderly, 209 Crosby Street.

Sec.—Treas.—R. M. Stell, 1345 Belle Ave.

OLD KENTUCKY LODGE No. 214, Ludlow, Ky., meets second Sunday at 8 a. m., and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m., in Odd Fellows' Hall, Elm and Butler Sts.

President—M. M. Miller, 2 Euclid Ave.

Sec.—J. H. Canfield, 71 Trevor St., Covington, Ky.

Treas.—Chas. Schwartz, 20 Ash St.

Journal—F. W. Neebaum, Elm and Kenner.

TRUE SPIRIT LODGE No. 215, Cleveland, O., meets first Sunday at 2 p. m., and third Saturday at 8 p. m., in Murray's Hall, cor. W. 65th and Lorain Ave.

President—Peter Hayes, 9520 Allerton Ave.

Sec.—W. E. Goldrick, Gresham, Ohio.

Treas.—Geo. Kadel, 3119 W. 84th St.

OKLAHOMA CITY LODGE No. 216, Oklahoma City, Okla., meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 119 1-2 N. Broadway.

President—Willson McDonald, 725 E. 4th St.
Sec.-Treas.—A. H. Church, 1336 E. 9th Street.

CHICKASHA LODGE No. 217, Chickasha, Okla.

President—L. R. Russell, 218 Pennsylvania Ave.
Sec., Treas. and Journal—Van Dunham, 924 Michigan Ave.

NO. MCALESTER LODGE No. 218, No. McAlester, Okla.

President—J. Walden, 215 W. Chickasha St., McAlester, Okla.
Sec. and Treas.—A. C. Drumb, 65 Bowen Ave.

HULBERT LODGE No. 219, Memphis, Tenn., meets second Monday 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall, Penna. and Iowa Aves.

President—W. C. Younger, 714 Rayburn Blvd.
Sec. and Treas.—J. W. Jackson, 911 Polk Ave.

NICKEL PLATE LODGE No. 220, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second and fourth Tuesdays 8 p. m., McCarthy's Hall, Seneca and Walter Sts.

President—Chas. Crane, 89 Vincennes Street.
Sec.—A. S. O'Neill, 17 Seneca Parkside.
Treas.—E. C. Holohan, 2410 Seneca St.
Journal—F. B. McDonald, 140 Hubbell Ave.

LACKAWANNA LODGE No. 221, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second and fourth Fridays 8 p. m., and fourth Friday 9 a. m., McCarthy's Hall, Seneca and Walter Sts.

President—John Wright, 2261 Seneca St.
Sec.—W. M. Dehn, 212 Lockwood St.
Treas.—H. T. Turner, 725 Abbott Rd.
Journal—H. J. Davis, 31 Church St.

STILL CITY LODGE No. 224, Peoria, Ill., meets second and fourth Sundays at 8 p. m. in Society Hall.

President—W. V. Devmey, 1103 N. Monroe.
Sec. D. M. Smith, 700 Bryan St.
Treas.—J. V. Reath, 1103 Maywood Ave.

PONTCHARTRAIN LODGE No. 225, New Orleans, La., meets second and fourth Thursdays at 2 p. m., at McMahon's Hall, 1014 Dryades St.

President, Sec. Treas.—Thos. J. Donovan, 1529 S. Liberty St.
Journal—H. J. Scott, 1916 N. Villere St.

ERIE LODGE No. 226, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second and fourth Wednesdays 8.30 p. m., and third Saturday, 8.30 a. m., Roth's Hall, Babcock and Clinton Sts.

President—J. P. Collins, 781 S. Division Street.
Sec.—Geo. Helfrich, 78 Manitoba St.
Treas. and Journal—W. H. Watchorn, 50 Berea St. phone Crescent 1182-W.

FLICKER TAIL LODGE No. 227, Jamestown, N. Dak., meets third Sunday at residence of M. J. Enright, 214 7th Ave., S.

President—J. H. Hayes, Box 291.
Sec. and Treas.—Jerry Funda, Gen. Del. Journal—W. G. Sutta, Box 621.

MANCHESTER LODGE No. 228, Shortsville, N. Y., meets third Thursday, 8 p. m., Pratt's Hall.

President—H. C. Quinter, Box 225.
Sec.-Treas.—M. F. Bolan.
Journal—R. E. Quinter.

ANTHRACITE LODGE No. 229, Kingston, Pa., meets first and third Sundays, 7.30 p. m., Donahue's Hall, corner Market and Chestnut Sts.

President—E. Russell, 129 Pringle St.
Sec. and Treas.—W. R. Graver, 20 Wyoming St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Journal—Jacob Friant, 311 Madison St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.

KENSINGTON LODGE No. 230, Chicago, Ill., meets first Wednesday, 2 p. m., and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., in Beauchamps Hall, 11411 Michigan Ave.

President—Frank J. O'Neill, 457 W. 115th St.
Sec. and Journal—F. W. Calwell, 1206 E. 55th St.
Treas.—George P. Kavanaugh, 255 W. 119th St.

CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL, Chicago, Ill., meets first Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., in Chicago Federation of Labor Assembly Room, sixth floor, Mortimer Bldg., 166 W. Washington St.

President—E. D. Brough, 1214 E. 46th St.; phone Drexel 6806.
Sec.-Treas.—W. J. Trost, 600 Mortimer Bldg., 164-166 W. Washington St.; phone Franklin 1360.

BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL, Buffalo, N. Y., meets first Monday 8.30 p. m., McCarthy's Hall, Seneca and Walter Sts.

President—M. J. Colgan, 56 South St.
Sec.—Martin M. Lavelle, 145 Hamburg Street.
Treas.—W. F. Schleus, 67 Monroe St.

CINCINNATI DISTRICT COUNCIL, Cincinnati, O., meets first Monday Frey's Hall, 6th and State Aves., 8 p. m.

President—A. T. Carius, 843 Overton St., Newport, Ky.
Sec. and Treas.—H. D. Nolan, 2302 Warsaw Ave.

CLEVELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL, Cleveland, O., meets second Tuesday, 8 p. m., Letter Carriers' Hall, Beckman Bldg., 409 Superior Ave.

President—T. J. Hanrahan 6711 Fir Ave.
Sec.—C. A. Frawley, 3436 W. 49th St.
Treas.—G. N. Horne, 18014 Nottingham Road.

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT COUNCIL, St. Louis, Mo., meets last Friday of month at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market Sts.

President—H. Kerr, 1111 St. Louis Ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.
Sec.—J. H. Fallon, 1922 N. 23d St., E. St. Louis, Ill.
Treas.—G. F. Peterson, 1111 N. 15th St., E. St. Louis, Ill.

BALL WATCHES

OFFICIAL RAILROAD STANDARD



Easy For You To Own

HE who pulls the throttle on a new locomotive looks forward to weeks of "easing up"—adjusting, and last, but not least, to "getting acquainted."

How different when a fellow buys a watch.

Right from the send-off his mind is as comfortable with his *Ball Watch* as his feet in an old pair of shoes.

The *Ball Watch* is a dependable "old pal," having been through a long course of sprouts at the works which insures its never ending accuracy.

And then, too, Ball workmen are master watchmakers, working under ideal conditions—short hours and long pay. Each watch they turn out is right up to standard and better.

By special arrangements which we make, Ball Watches can be purchased on easy time payments through your home jeweler or watch inspector.

Drop us a card today for further information regarding these time payments.

Webb C. Ball Watch Company
Cleveland, Ohio

CHICAGO
Garland Building

SAN FRANCISCO
Flood Building

WINNIPEG
Confederation Life Building

(13)

WHEN ADDRESSING OUR ADVERTISERS, MENTION THE JOURNAL.

Remittance Roll of Honor for the Month of January, 1917.

The following is a list (by numbers) of the lodges whose remittances were received by the G. S. & T. during the month of January, 1917:

Jan. 2d—Lodges 5, 40, 46, 71.

Jan. 3d—Lodges 34, 100, 102, 141, 184, 194, 228.

Jan. 4th—Lodges 20, 22, 61, 73, 78, 86, 91, 117, 161, 171, 173, 176, 203, 205.

Jan. 5th—Lodges 11, 14, 15, 18, 30, 52, 55, 60, 69, 72, 74, 95, 98, 104, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 129, 142, 144, 151, 152, 154, 157, 166, 168, 177, 179, 186, 212.

Jan. 6th—Lodges 1, 3, 6, 10, 12, 23, 37, 38, 39, 42, 65, 67, 80, 92, 96, 97, 105, 107, 108, 110, 119, 128, 131, 133, 147, 170, 172, 174, 187, 193, 210, 215, 218, 219, 220, 224, 227, 229.

Jan. 8th—Lodges 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 36, 41, 43, 47, 49, 50, 51, 54, 57, 58, 62, 63, 68, 70, 75, 77, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 93, 94, 101, 109, 113, 120, 123, 124, 125, 126, 135, 146, 149, 160, 163, 169, 180, 182, 188, 189, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 208, 209, 214, 216, 217, 221, 226, 230.

Jan. 9th—Lodges 17, 24, 45, 103, 130, 134, 137, 138, 175, 181, 197, 202, 225.

Jan. 11th—Lodges 48, 56, 90, 106.

Jan. 13th—Lodge 206.

Jan. 15th—Lodges 44, 140, 155, 158.

Jan. 17th—Lodge 145.

According to Section 13d of the Constitution it is necessary that all treasurers make their monthly remittances on or before the 5th day of each month, and if they do not do so a fine of ten cents per capita shall be imposed upon all such delinquent lodges.

Members should interest themselves and render all assistance in their power by paying their dues and assessments on time, so that treasurers may remit to the G. S. & T. by the 5th day of each month.

Loophole in Child Labor Bill.

Serious question has been raised by members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee whether the child labor bill enacted through the efforts of President Wilson may not be evaded in many instances because of a provision in the form of a 30-day clause.

The bill provides that no products shall enter interstate commerce from any manufacturing establishment in which "within 30 days prior to the removal of such product therefrom children under 14 years of age have been employed."

It is pointed out that manufacturers may easily evade the law by storing the products manufactured by child labor until 30 days have elapsed.—*Fibre and Fabric.*



Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP :: :: :: :: ::

All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-Union :: :: :: :: ::

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Summer Street, BOSTON MASS.

JOHN F. TOBIN, *President*

CHAS. L. BAINE, *Sec.-Treas.*

Patronize Your Advertisers, Or They'll Not Patronize You.

We strongly urge upon our membership the advisability before making their purchases of articles advertised in our JOURNAL to give preference to same when they can be obtained upon equal or better conditions than those not favoring this union in such manner.

The advertising features of our publication have a present tendency upward, and such inclination will continue to the advantage of the union if all our members will make it a practice of patronizing those concerns that use the JOURNAL'S columns to inform them of the merits of their products.

They are paying for the space so used, and every dollar thus received goes into the funds of the union, and of which every member shares the benefits.

Too many of our members, however, spend their money with concerns who will not contribute a cent for the union's benefit, but will spend dollars to defeat anything it seeks to accomplish for its benefit.

Such course of action on our part is unfair to those who have expressed a willingness to and are trying out the merits of JOURNAL columns to ascertain to what extent we appreciate the money they are paying into the union in that manner to see to what degree of consistency union men and women practice the theory of patronizing those who patronize you.

They have thrown down their chal-

lenge to us to show them that we appreciate the dollars they are sending our way by calling for their wares when making purchases and informing them of the fact that we are so doing because their advertisements appear in our JOURNAL.

Will we accept their challenge and meet them half way on this proposition, or will we lose the patronage we

HIGH-VALUE PATENTS

SPECIAL TO RAILROAD MEN—As attorneys for Master Mechanics, Division Superintendents, Engineers, Switchmen and Brakemen, we have obtained hundreds of patents for railway inventions. References and free copy of our illustrated paper "Visible Results," on request.

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74 Barrister Building

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Driver Agents Wanted

Ride in a Bush Car. Pay for it out of your commissions on sales, my agents are making money. Shipments are prompt. Bush Cars guaranteed or money back.

Five-Pass., 30 H. P. 32 1/2" tires
Write at once for my 48-page catalog and all particulars. Address J. H. Bush, Pres. Dept. 26M
Electric Starting 114-in. Wheelbase
BUSH MOTOR COMPANY, Bush Temple, Chicago, Illinois

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THE FAMOUS BUNN SPECIAL, GUARANTEED TO PASS EVERY INSPECTION

Why pay retail dealer prices for a Standard Railroad Watch? Save money through our Direct to you easy payment plan! We will sell you this celebrated Bunn Special Lever Set, 21 jewels, adjusted to 6 positions, Montgomery R. B. Dial, 14k Gold filled case, at less cost, on small monthly payments, than your jeweler's cash price.

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE

Examine it carefully: If you don't like it send it back! It won't cost you a cent. You must be satisfied FIRST. If the watch suits you pay a little down and the rest in easy monthly payments—a few cents a day. You wear the watch right from the start. No Security—No Red Tape. Your credit is good. Write today for full particulars of this Great Watch Offer and our beautiful Deluxe FREE BOOK, the

GREATEST WATCH, DIAMOND AND JEWELRY BOOK EVER PUBLISHED

We will sell you any Standard Watch, Diamond or other article of Jewelry on our Liberal, Easy Payment Plan. FREE EXAMINATION. No Money in Advance. Everything at Rock Bottom Prices Direct to You. Write today.

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"THE WORLD'S GREATEST DIAMOND MERCHANTS"



have by a course of indifference towards them and trading with those whom we know are opposed to us?

These are questions members of all labor unions should take seriously to heart, since their right course of action thereon means much for advantage or disadvantage of every such union.

Let us show them, in this particular case at least, that we are consistent about such matters, and trade with those who trade with us.

This month these concerns have advertisements in the JOURNAL:

Larned, Carter & Co., Detroit, Mich., overalls, etc.

Universal Mail Order Co., Chicago, Ill., general household goods.

Nuxated Iron, Binghamton, N. Y.

Burlington Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.

Webb C. Ball Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.

Stiefel's Indigo Cloth, Wheeling, W. Va.

The Arlington Co., collars, New York City.

The Union Laboratory, Calvacura Hair Treatment, Union, N. Y.

L. W. Sweet & Co., jewelry, etc., New York City.

Chandee & Chandee, patents, etc., Washington, D. C.

R. S. & A. B. Lacey, attorneys for railroad men, Washington, D. C.

Bush Motor Co., automobiles, Chicago, Ill.

Boot and Shoe Workers; always demand their label in your shoes.

Jimmy Lynch, office boy for the ship news reporters at the Battery landing, had a dollar watch which ran regularly until it stopped abruptly. Jimmy took it to a jeweler and left it over night for observation and report. The jeweler handed it back the next day with an air of sorrow. "Can't do a thing with it," he said.

"What's th' matter?" asked Jimmy.

"Found a cockroach in it."

"That's what plugged up th' works, eh?"

"No. The cockroach had been keeping it going, but he died at his post."

—*Times-Star*.

Sins begin pleasantly.

Evil comes uninvited.

Say little, but say it well.

All is good that is useful.

Little leaks sink big ships.

Debtors forget—creditors never.

Will wins where wish fails.

Lent goods are generally lost goods.

Beggar—"I haven't tasted food for a month."

Dyspeptic—"You ain't missed much. It's the same old taste."—*San Francisco Star*.

Stiefel's Indigo Cloth



For

Overalls, Jumpers, Uniforms

is the nearest approach to an indestructible garment cloth.

In a period of over 75 years its strong, firm weave and fast color have never been successfully imitated.

IT'S THE CLOTH IN YOUR GARMENTS THAT GIVES THE WEAR—

and this little mark on the back of the cloth on the inside of the garment



on the the inside of the garment is your

guarantee of the

REGISTERED

genuine

Stiefel's Indigo Cloth. Look for it when you buy overalls, shirts, jumpers, uniforms, etc.

Cloth manufactured by

J. L. STIEFEL & SONS

Indigo Dyers and Printers. WHEELING, W. VA.

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| PHILADELPHIA..... | 324 Market Street |
| BOSTON..... | 31 Bedford Street |
| CHICAGO..... | 223 W. Jackson Boulevard |
| SAN FRANCISCO..... | Postal Telegraph Building |
| ST. JOSEPH, MO..... | Saxton Building |
| BALTIMORE..... | Coca Cola Building |
| ST. LOUIS..... | 928 Victoria Building |
| ST. PAUL..... | 238 Endicott Building |
| TORONTO..... | 14 Manchester Building |
| WINNIPEG..... | 400 Hammond Building |
| MONTREAL..... | Room 500, 489 St. Paul Street |

"I want to be procrastinated at de nex' corner," said the negro passenger. "You want to be what?" demanded the conductor.

"Don't lose your temper. I had to look in de dictionary myse'f befor' I found out dat 'procrastinate' means 'put off.'"

YOU CAN GROW YOUR HAIR



Successful Scientific Treatment
FREE OF CHARGE

Do you suffer from loss of hair? Does your hair get prematurely gray? Is your hair strip, sticky or matted? Do you suffer from dandruff, itching or eczema of the scalp? Are you bald-headed or about to become so?

If you suffer from any of the above-mentioned hair troubles, do not neglect it, but try to relieve the trouble at once. Delays are dangerous. Write at once for our illustrated booklet, "The Triumph of Science Over Baldness."

FREE TREATMENT.

We want to prove to you at our own risk that the Calvacura Hair Treatment stops the falling out of the hair; destroys dandruff and eczema of the scalp and promotes the growth of new hair. We will send you a box of Calvacura No. 1, together with the above-mentioned booklet, "The Triumph of Science Over Baldness," if you send us your name and address, together with 10 cents in silver or postage stamps to help pay the distribution expenses.

Cut out the coupon below and send today to UNION LABORATORY, No. 78 SECOND ST., UNION, N. Y.

Please find enclosed 10 cents to help pay the distribution expenses. Kindly send me at once your Calvacura No. 1 and your booklet, "The Triumph of Science Over Baldness."

(Enclose this coupon in your letter.)

Name
Street
City
Co. and State.....

Please write your name and address plainly and enclose 10c in your letter to

UNION LABORATORY,
No. 78 Second St., Union, N.Y.

You clean them instantly

Say good-bye to laundry bills

CHALLENGE CLEANABLE COLLARS

Made of cotton cloth—not starched but waterproofed. Stitched edge finish. All that a linen collar is and more. Rain, snow, soot and grease cannot harm. Instantly cleanable, with a bit of soap and water. 25c each, a year's supply \$1.50. A \$5.00 to \$10.00 annual saving. Your dealer's, or direct, State size and style. Try a half-dozen. Booklet on request.

THE ARLINGTON CO.
725 Broadway :: New York

DU PONT

Power of the Label.

Suppose every man of the 3,000,000 trade unionists in this country considered it a crime to buy prison products or scab labor products; suppose the merchants knew every penny of the \$1,500,000,000 spent by these trade unionists would be spent only for union goods, what would you see? Every store in this broad land patronized by workingmen would have a big union label over its door. Merchants would themselves advertise the union label, and manufacturers would produce union products and hire union labor or go bankrupt. If union men bought right they would not have to strike so much.

Class hatred is a bad thing, but the capitalists are opposed to abolishing the system that provokes it.—*The Worker.*

City Physicians Explain Why They Prescribe Nuxated Iron

To Make Beautiful, Healthy Women and Strong Vigorous Men

NOW BEING USED BY OVER THREE MILLION PEOPLE ANNUALLY

Quickly transforms the flabby flesh, toneless tissues, and pallid cheeks of weak, anaemic men and women into a perfect glow of health and beauty—Often increases the strength of delicate, nervous, run-down folks 200 per cent in two weeks' time.

New York, N. Y.—It is conservatively estimated that over three million people annually in this country alone are taking Nuxated Iron. Such astonishing results have been reported from its use both by doctors and laymen, that a number of physicians in various parts of the country have been asked to explain why they prescribe it so extensively, and why it apparently produces so much better results than were obtained from the old forms of inorganic iron.

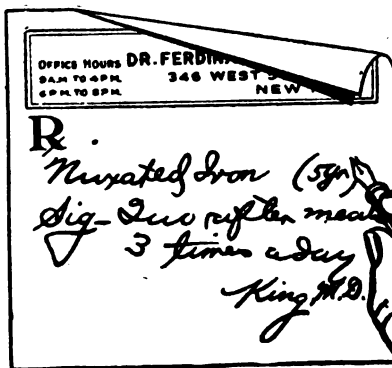
Extracts from some of the letters received are given below:

Dr. King, a New York physician and author says: "There can be no vigorous iron men without iron. Pallor means anaemia. Anaemia means iron deficiency. The skin of anaemic men and women is pale. The flesh flabby. The muscles lack tone, the brain fags and the memory fails and they often become weak, nervous, irritable, despondent and melancholy. When the iron goes from the blood of women, the roses go from their cheeks."

In the most common foods of America, the starches, sugars, table syrups, candies, polished rice, white bread, soda crackers, biscuits, macaroni, spaghetti, tapioca, sago, farina, degenerated cornmeal, no longer is iron to be found. Refining processes have removed the iron of Mother Earth from these impoverished foods, and silly methods of home cookery, by throwing down the waste-pipe the water in which our vegetables are cooked is responsible for another grave iron loss. Therefore, if you wish to preserve your youthful vim and vigor to a ripe old age, you must supply the iron deficiency in your food by using some form of organic iron just as you would use salt when your food has not enough salt.

Dr. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied widely in both this country and in prominent European Medical Institutions says: "As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only throw away patent medicines and nauseous concoctions and take Nuxated Iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, consumptive kidneys, liver and heart troubles, etc. The real and true cause which started their diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood."

Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with a blood pressure of only 90 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man, in fact a young man he really was notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking iron-nuxated iron had saved him from renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 he was careworn and nearly ill; now at 60, after taking Nuxated Iron, a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth.



Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly-looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test. See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were all going all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely rid themselves of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after ten months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. The iron demanded by Mother Nature for the red coloring matter in the blood of her children is, alas! not that kind of iron. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete and prize-fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the fray; while many another has gone down in inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron."

Dr. V. Von Unruh, Medical Director in Chief of the New York City Clinic said: "I have given Nuxated Iron a fair and

prolonged trial. I have been more than pleased with the results and will continue its use."

Dr. Schuyler C. Jaques, Visiting Surgeon of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City, said, "I have never before given out any medical information or advice for publication, as I ordinarily do not believe in R. But in the case of Nuxated Iron, I feel I would be remiss in my duty not to mention it. I have taken

it myself and given it to my patients with most surprising and satisfactory results. And those who wish quickly to increase their strength, power and endurance will find it a most wonderfully effective remedy."

Dr. James late of the United States Public Health Service says, "Patients in an enervated and devitalized state of health—Those, for instance, convalescing from protracted fevers, those suffering from a long-standing case of anaemia, all such people in my opinion, need iron. Of late, there has been brought to my attention, Nuxated Iron. In practice, I have found this an ideal restorative and up-building agent in these cases above mentioned."

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians as a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians both in Europe and America. Unlike the older inorganic iron products it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach. On the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in nuxated iron, that they offer to forfeit \$100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron, and increase their strength 20 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

May 31, 1918.

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JOURNAL OF THE SWITCHMEN'S UNION

OF NORTH AMERICA

MARCH, 1917

Vol. XIX



No. 3

Published Monthly at Buffalo, N. Y., by
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SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

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Union of North America

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance

W. H. THOMPSON, Editor and Manager



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Trade Unions and Social Insurance

It is not my purpose to deal with the vast array of details which enter into even a cursory discussion of social insurance, but rather to give expression to the basic principles of the American Federation of Labor with particular reference to the subject under consideration. The development of the A. F. of L. has proceeded along necessary and practical lines, but with unceasing vigilance that the organizations of labor should be maintained unimpaired and the individual workers should retain undisputed possession of the rights and liberties guaranteed by the organic law of our country and the spirit of our people.

The history of the movements of wage-earners in all ages reveals the machinations of their opponents to disintegrate and destroy their associations. It has not infrequently been accomplished by employing the lawmaking power, and even in our own time the legislative, judicial and executive branches of our federal government, as well as that of the states, have been made the instruments of oppression under the guise of benefiting the workers.

With these facts before us we organized wage-earners, cautiously scrutin-

ize every movement launched by outside agencies whose claimants profess devotion to the common weal. Before the A. F. of L. gives its approval to any plan contemplating the establishment by law of any form of social insurance it must first be assured that the economic freedom of the workers is guaranteed, and that the participation in benefits to be derived from any system of this character is not based upon continuous employment in a certain industry or predicated upon time of service or other devices intended to tie the workers to their jobs.

The primary step necessary to real, permanent betterment of the workers is to free them from thralldom which has been fastened upon them by those who took advantage of the necessity of the poor. The great majority of wage-earners each day earn daily bread—the opportunity to work stands between them and want on tomorrow. Employers have held men in subjection through the threat of loss of job. Only through organization has any degree of freedom or stability of employment come to wage-earners. Our first concern, therefore, in considering any proposition is, will it interfere with organization for freedom?

While the question of social insurance in all its phases is a proper subject for the serious consideration of all groups interested in the general welfare of the people, yet the underlying or basic causes which bring the demand for insurance of a social character ought first to be thoroughly comprehended and a combined effort put forth to apply remedies. The application of legislative remedies to industrial diseases without at the same time directing our energies to the eradication of the agencies which bring the disease into existence is abortive.

Organization among the men and women of labor has been the exclusive cause of their achievements. Group concert of action has been the means of compelling society to listen to the wrongs committed against Labor by the controllers of industry. Organization, advancing with the passage of each decade, has been the instrument through which at least a partial recognition of the justice of the claims of wage-earners has been secured.

Like every movement based upon immutable fundamental principles, the organized labor movement has attracted the attention of other groups of society which assume that in them and their schemes lies the only solution for the problems concerning the lives of the working people. These groups as a general rule are but little interested in the struggles of perpetuity of the economic organizations of the working people, and only on rare occasions, if at all, appear as their sponsors or extend assistance in the maintenance or advancement of their organizations.

Apparently the fundamental foundation of the American government is given no thought by social insurance enthusiasts who attempt to apply systems evolved in other countries whose form of government, history and traditions are wholly at variance with ours and founded upon radically different concepts.

Imbedded in the minds of the founders of the organized labor movement was the spirit of liberty. Throughout the history of the A. F. of L. this spirit has been maintained unimpaired, intensive and far-reaching. Regulation by statutory law is the panacea proposed for every social ill by welfare groups not associated with the organ-

ized labor movement, with apparently no consideration of the ever-present clash of the legislative and judicial branches of the government, whereby the rights and liberties of the working people might be jeopardized.

It is a fact too well known to be seriously disputed that the economic efforts of the wage-earners receive but half-hearted support, if any at all, from the so-called welfare groups of society. During periods of industrial conflicts brought about for the purpose of lessening the burden borne by the wage-earners and raising their standards of life, the brunt of the fight rests chiefly upon the shoulders of the members of the organized labor movement, while the social reform element permits itself to be largely classed with that mythical portion of society, euphoniouly denominated the "public." And yet these industrial conflicts are the real battlefields for justice and betterment for the masses of the people.

In spite of the opposition to our movement by manufacturers and other associations of employers the organized labor movement has made phenomenal progress, bringing to the wage-earners, both organized and unorganized relief that could not be secured except through organization. The responsibilities and sacrifices which it has been necessary to assume and meet have almost universally been borne by those directly interested. The achievements, influence and power now held by the organized wage-earners is the result of their own efforts. Appreciating to the fullest extent the potentiality of associated effort, realizing that the continuity of organization means the preservation not only of future opportunity, but guarantees that rights, liberties and achievements can be maintained, it is little wonder that the organized labor movement is reluctant to accept the proffered schemes of those who profess interest in their welfare, but who have failed to participate in the struggles that have eventuated in giving potency to the wage-earners' movement.

Organization is a foundation, it is fundamental, and under all circumstances it must be preserved—it must not be hampered, it must not be deflected to carry out experimental or vitiating schemes of those who are anxious to undertake responsibility for

the lives of others, and those who assume they are clothed with a prophetic wisdom enabling them to direct the power and influence of the organized wage-earners, even though they have not contributed in any way to the creation of this power and influence.

Within the organized movement the widest latitude possible is accorded to its affiliates. Compulsion of every character is frowned upon—freedom is the watchword. Voluntary in character, democracy in its most generous form is maintained. While codes of regulations are recognized as necessary, yet self-imposed compliance thereto constitutes the great strength reposing in unions of labor. No other human institution in society treats with equal sacredness the rights of the individual as does the organization of labor. It is equally true that many of our mistakes can be directly attributed to this broad policy, but the penalty which these mistakes impose compared with results flowing from a compulsory system, is but significant. The policy of liberality of action within the trade union has a still further significance. The trade union teaches the fundamental principles of citizenship, a democratic citizenship. If the democracy of our governmental institutions is to be maintained and perpetuated, the trade union school must be maintained and perpetuated, and its policy of maintaining individual rights, liberties and opportunity recognized and adhered to.

These organizations, with their widespread influence, were brought into existence by the slow process of education, the polyglot character of the American wage-earners making the task a most difficult one. But we have succeeded in molding a great mass of workers into a cohesive and effective combination, and even in the process of development benefits have unceasingly flowed. Realizing the tremendous task that has been accomplished, fully cognizant of the fundamental principles which underlie and give force and effect to our efforts, we do not propose to yield willingly to the importunities of those who would now employ the implements of our success in carrying out social experiments without regard to the dangers that lurk in their plans.

In the light of experience it can not

be asserted that our movement lags or is unmindful of the interests of every wage-earner, organized or unorganized. The organized labor movement is the only institution that has the unquestioned right to speak and act for the workers. Its efforts have been and are ever extended to unorganized, and the history of the past is replete with instances of sacrifices made by the organized for the unorganized. It is equally true that we, too, are impatient at our progress, but a structure strong enough to withstand industrial inclemency must be erected with due regard to the elements which compose it.

Organization, then, must be the beacon shedding its light upon all our efforts. It must be our first consideration.

Let me now draw your attention to the fact that there are many industrial combinations in our country that have and are inaugurating social welfare schemes. Many of them contemplate social insurance of infinite variety. Among them are sickness, accident, superannuation and pensions. All these schemes, however, are primarily based upon length of service and economic loyalty to the concern formulating the schemes. The power to extend or withdraw benefits resides wholly in the hands of the controllers of the industry. Freedom of action by the workers is thereby made a negligible factor. In plain English, the workers under this scheme are chained to their jobs.

It is likewise true that in all the combinations referred to the right of economic organization has been and is denied. In other words, a benevolent feudalism is the translation of the ordinary welfare scheme. In nearly all the plans promulgated for social insurance compulsion appears as the one chief characteristic. Compulsion to do an infinite variety of things on the part of the workers is indicative of control over their lives. Without the safeguard of economic organization, untrammelled and in full influence, the governmental agencies created to establish a system of social insurance would soon destroy the trade unions and transmute the wage-earners into industrial pawns on the governmental chess board.

Workmen's compensation laws now in operation in many states are pre-

senting many intricate problems. While it is not denied that they are conferring upon the wage-earners relief to which they are justly entitled, yet there are questions now arising under their administration that require our utmost vigilance in protecting wage-earners. Simultaneously with the advent of compensation laws came the introduction of systems of physical examinations. Industrial controllers, in their desire to reduce liability, are insisting upon ever increasing rigidity in physical examinations and excluding from employment those who show even non-essential defects. It is well known that able-bodied, skilled workmen have been dismissed from employment at the recommendation of the company's physicians who found in them the disease of unionism and diagnosed the cases under convenient professional terms.

Any further systems evolved having for their purpose intended benefits to the great mass must contain adequate safeguards to protect the wage-earners from industrial, law or welfare exploitation. The American Federation of Labor stands committed to the welfare of the wage-earning population of our country, but it will refuse now, as it has done in the past, to endorse or lend its assistance to any scheme, no matter by whom proposed, unless it is first convinced that the same measure of freedom of action as now enjoyed in the trade unions are secured to the workers under any insurance scheme proposed.

The purpose of social health insurance is to provide for emergencies and to prevent suffering of wage-earners and those dependent upon them. Well-to-do citizens do not make special provisions for such eventualities because they have a surplus upon which to draw. But wage-earners have no such surplus. Benevolent society has been moved to compassion for the suffering of the poor and their children—they offer a new form of charity, benevolent supervision and compulsory social insurance. Benevolent society does not go to bed-rock questions—why the meager wages, starved lives and the restricted opportunities of those who toil with their hands. It offers palliatives, not remedies. This new form of charity provides for the division of society into classes based upon wages re-

ceived. Those who receive less than a specified sum, automatically come under government supervision upon the theory that they are unable to care for themselves and their dependents properly. Therefore, the state and their employers set aside money for their upkeep in times of emergency. The workers, themselves make but meager contributions. Thus the fundamental principle of social insurance is to make permanent distinctions between social groups and to emphasize that distinction by governmental regulation. What wage-earners want is not benevolently administered saving of pennies but opportunity to do the world's work like free men and women and to receive honest returns for their labor in the form of adequate wages. Get off the backs of the workers and there will be no need for "insurance," for then wage-earners like employers will have enough to live on and to provide for emergencies without "aid."

Sympathetic advocates of health insurance justify the plan by indicating the members injured, incapacitated, and exhausted by modern production. Organized labor has also called attention to the number of debilitated and physically deteriorated men and women thrown aside as useless by industrial managements, and has demanded the eradication of the inhuman speeding up devices that have marked many human lives. Driving workers at high tension, over-fatigue, unsanitary conditions of work are fundamental in ruining the health of the workers. If the speeding-up sentiment pervading industrial managements is continued the physically fit must soon be transferred to the unfit class, thus we are confronted with a constantly increasing number of industrial defectives. This question alone is serious and must be solved first. Without the removal of the causes for sickness health insurance is not even a safeguard, for the burdens upon society would become steadily heavier until too great to be borne.

For prevention of disease there is no agency more effective than high wages—wages that enable the workers to be comfortably housed, well nourished and free from the harassing dread of pauperism and dependency.

The one agency that attacked the problems of the workers from the

fundamental construction side is the labor movement. It seeks to protect the health of the workers at work and at home, and to assure them the necessary means for living properly and providing for the future as any other citizen does. If you really wish to promote the health and welfare of wage-earners, devote your efforts to securing for them the opportunity to organize. The workers have fought for that right—some have secured it, but we are in the fight until that unquestioned right is assured to all. Because wages are not yet what they should be, many organized workers enjoy through collective action union benefits which provide for emergencies.

At the present time a large number of organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., as well as those not affiliated, are paying benefits in various forms, but mainly for death and sickness. Some of these organizations are also paying unemployment benefits and some pensions to superannuated members.

In all organizations now paying benefits there is at work a well defined sentiment not only to increase the benefits but to add to them to cover the misfortunes to which wage-earners are liable. In addition to what has already been accomplished, the United Mine Workers of America, the largest organization attached to the A. F. of L., is now formulating plans for a pension system which no doubt will be put into operation in the not distant future. In fact, the entire trend of our movement is expansive with a marked tendency to work out some feasible voluntary plan whereby organized wage-earners may place themselves in a position to guarantee to the less fortunate among their number safety from the ills and misfortunes of life.

Only a small degree of the efforts being put forth by organized labor or its accomplishments reach the distributive channels of our public press. For instance, for two or three years, the organized labor movement of the city of Chicago has provided for all members of unions and their families during the winter months, when unemployment, sickness and other misfortunes have befallen them. In other words, the organized labor movement

of Chicago has taken care of their own without any assistance whatever from any outside source.

This same state of affairs obtains in St. Louis and many other cities of the country. This is evidence of the growing interest in the organizations of labor toward instituting a voluntary system of general relief among the wage-earners.—*Grant Hamilton, in American Federationist.*

Mighty is Labor!

On a man's birthday he should think seriously about himself, and especially about his weaknesses. Let his friends praise him and congratulate him; let him question and criticize himself.

It is intelligent study, criticism of ourselves that bring progress, whether to the individual or to a great class or to that which labor is—an overwhelming majority.

Everything that you see is the result of labor—from the skyscraper with its steel skeleton to the copper wire that carries your messages or the food that keeps you alive.

To compare the value of labor and capital is childish. There is no comparison possible.

Take all the gold, all that which we call wealth in the world, and it is absolutely nothing without labor to make it productive.

On the other hand, put labor naked on the earth, and soon it will do again what it has done in the past—cut the forests, drain the marshes, build the houses and build civilization.

But the laborer of any kind who rejoices in his strength and who feels conceit proves his smallness, whether he be a laborer with a pick and shovel, or a laborer working at a great scientific problem.

The thing for us to do is to remember our littleness, our shortcomings and try, by giving full credit to others, to deserve credit for ourselves.

When you say truly that capital is a small thing compared to labor you add that the intelligence which controls capital is a very big thing.

Labor, it is true, represents the great strength of the world. The capital, let workmen remember, represents superior intelligence and cunning—that which conquers and rules.

Weight and strength alone are little.

The great monsters have died off, disappeared. Small, more intelligent animals remain.

The intelligent laboring man does not look with contempt upon capital or on the man who has had the intelligence to acquire capital.

He says, on the contrary, "that man has done what I would have done if I had been able to do it. The fact that he is the owner of capital proves that he or his father had the intelligence to do that which I could not do. He had superior mental power, or greater self-control that enabled him to save, or greater cunning that enabled him to outwit others. However, he did it, he managed with his mind to get that which I have not been able to get, and I shall not prove my smallness by endeavoring to belittle him."

There are two things in the world, labor and intelligence, and intelligence is infinitely superior.

Every workingman knows this, for the more intelligent the workingman the better the pay and the better the prospect.

There is an old fable that every worker understands.

It was written thousands of years ago.

The feet protested and decided to go on strike. They said that they were tired of carrying the head around all the time, the head, having such an easy life and the feet walking on the sharp stones and carrying the weight. And the feet protested, too, against the stomach, which got all the food, while the feet and the hands simply worked and slaved.

Intelligent workers today know that the head earns all that it gets, if it is an honest head, and the feet that respect themselves and do their work well and do not stumble are just as worthy of honor as the head that they carry.

Luckily in the great mass of human beings that we call the nation there is no permanent head or feet. There are tens of millions of separated individuals. One little boy on the farm today may be the head of the nation tomorrow; the man of millions sailing in his yacht to find the cool breeze may be poverty-stricken next year, sell his yacht to the small clerk graduated from a hotel cigar counter.

Every day is labor's day. Every man worth while is a laborer.

Every man worth while honors and recognizes grades in labor. All work is honorable. Some of it is more difficult.

It is harder to make a watch spring than to dig a ditch, harder to prepare the lens of a telescope than to make a watch spring, harder to measure exactly the length of the wave light of a certain element than to construct the most marvelous telescope.

What is needed in the world is realization of the fact that all labor is equally honorable when done earnestly, with dignity, self-respect, without hatred of those more fortunate, or contempt for those less fortunate.

The day will come when there will be no hatred and no jealousies. For this earth, as soon as we manage to stop murdering each other and to organize distribution as we have already organized accumulation, will supply plenty for all.

When all have enough, as they will have some day—when each has the opportunity to do that which he can do best—there will be no "class consciousness," which is another word for envy; no jealousy, no meanness, but willing recognition by every individual, honor and happiness enough for all.—*Chicago American*.

The Yoke Will Not Be Worn.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

The matter of fundamental interest to the whole nation is legislation suggested because of a possible railroad strike. Political agencies have created a lively doubt as to whether the Adamson law can accomplish its intended purpose. Additional legislation is now urged. (It is opportune here to note that when the legislative method is invoked, the cure for the failure of law is always more drastic law).

Now that it may be necessary for railroad men to use their economic power to establish the eight-hour work-day, Congress is considering legislation to make strikes unlawful. The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has been holding further hearings upon measures before it. One of these measures would make strikes illegal pending an investigation by a government committee.

The basic principle of this proposal is disclosed in the provision which gives to *individual* workers the right to stop work but denies to them the right to agree with fellow-workers to stop work together. This principle would deny to voluntary associated groups right of action permitted individuals. The purpose is to evade the thirteenth amendment which provides that involuntary servitude shall not exist in this country except as punishment for crime.

No one would dare to advocate a measure which would deny individuals the right to quit work at will. By discriminating against concerted action by wage-earners railroad employers expect to make strikes illegal, at least for a limited period of time. Once the principle is established it will be easier to broaden it to include other classes of workers and to extend the period of time indefinitely.

There is a deep significance in this effort to deny to workers associated in groups (previously organized in unions or not) the right to act in concert, to do things freely permitted individuals. It is based upon a fundamental industrial fact. In factories, mines, transportation service, the individual worker has lost his identity. He has become a mere cog in the machinery. He is such a small part of the whole process of production that his economic power is negligible.

A silk weaver may quit work without creating a ripple in the factory. If he doesn't think he is treated justly he is "free" to quit. Would his quitting contribute in any degree toward righting the injustice that caused his action? But if all the silk weavers quit work in a strike for justice the employer can not avoid considering the matter. Individuals by concerted action achieve economic power. Individual rights are lost in the big scale of industrial organization but are found again for each individual through the associated effort of fellow-workers.

The principles evolved out of industrial experiences have a wider, deeper significance than legalistic concepts. They pulsate with life, passion, struggle and purpose. They are on a level with human needs.

Human freedom does not exist where there is no industrial freedom.

Industrial freedom is possible only when the workers have the recognizable right to concerted action by voluntarily associated groups.

Individual rights and freedom though guaranteed by constitutional and statutory laws are but open forms and legalistic mockery unless individuals are freely guaranteed the right to action necessary to enjoy their rights and freedom as individuals. Individual rights and freedom alone do not go far enough. They must be supplemented by the right to voluntary association for concerted action in furthering human welfare.

The principle legalizing concerted action has already been embodied in federal law in the labor sections of the Clayton Anti-trust Act. The effect of the proposed railroad legislation would be to nullify the provisions of the Clayton Act, the fundamental guarantees of the constitution and the whole spirit and genius of our republic.

The labor provisions of the Clayton Act were the victory secured after more than a score of years of struggle and sacrifice. They will not be surrendered without struggle.

As the rights and freedom of individuals were won by persistent effort and even revolution, so will the wage-earners remain steadfast in their determination to establish the right to concerted action—come what may. Without the right to associated effort for mutual protection and betterment, individual rights and freedom are unavailing.

The next step in human progress must be the maintenance of this necessary right.

The yoke of unfreedom—of slavery—will not be worn by America's workers!

Questions That Require Careful Forethought.

BY MATTHEW WOLL.

A crisis in our international affairs is at hand. With diplomatic relations with Germany severed and President Wilson declaring that he stands ready to meet war with war, the United States probably faces the most momentous period of its existence. What tomorrow will bring forth no one dares prophesy.

President Wilson refrained from asking Congress to authorize the employment of the armed forces of our nation to protect Americans in the war zones because he hopes that the severance of diplomatic relations and the threat of more drastic action will defer the German government from carrying out its program. It is too late to ask whether the breaking of diplomatic relations was justified or not. Let us hope there will be no necessity for more drastic steps to be taken.

If President Wilson's hope is to be carried out, let us give Germany a full opportunity and a fair chance to alter the course which has led to the present crisis. Let us remember how France, to make clear her aversion for war, called back her troops from the border in the "final" week of peace. Let us understand with President Wilson that the breaking of relations is an act "short of war" and that we so broke with Italy over the Mafia outrage without stepping into war.

Organized labor is as patriotic as any other group of citizens. Organized labor abhors wars and the sacrifices and brutality of war; neither does it favor peace at the sacrifice of the ideals of democracy, justice and freedom. It does demand the right to be heard and considered in all policies that may lead to war as well as to policies intended to establish and promote peace.

After all it is the worker who in the event of war must bear the brunt of the battle. It is therefore just and expedient that labor's representatives be consulted at the same time that the United States Congress may be called on to decide whether or not this nation shall become involved in war. Every possible effort, every expedient of diplomacy and economic pressure should first be made before dragging our nation into this murderous conflict. A conference of neutral nations to consider safeguarding of neutral rights on the seas would seem expedient. That, too, individual citizens should be warned not to imperil the peaceful status of the United States by indiscreet actions.

At the extreme moment Congress should first consult the people and their wishes before involving this nation in war. The citizens of the

United States should decide for themselves what constitutes an "overt act" against their rights on the high seas without being guided by counsel from any of the belligerent nations, or the mouthings of our "war gang" here at home.

It is unfortunate that the militarist now uses this momentous crisis to force universal compulsory military training and service on a free people. Organized labor must and will resent this militaristic propaganda to the utmost. Compulsory military training and service have no place in America. Compulsory industrial conscription is likewise unwarranted and labor must guard itself against this tendency. Any attempt to interfere with existing labor laws, in both public and private employment, should call forth organized labor's uncompromising opposition. This is indeed a momentous crisis for labor. If need be, let there be a special congress of organized labor's representatives in Washington, D. C., to unite America's workers upon a policy and creed that will protect the life, health and interests of the workers the world over.

Those among the ranks of labor who have in their veins foreign blood must meet this crisis with fortitude, patience and self-control. Even a heavier duty rests upon native-born Americans whose ill-considered patriotism may lead them to taunt or insult their fellow-Americans of foreign origin. Certainly self-restraint, control of tongue, clear thinking, consideration of our fellow-Americans will conduce toward permitting events shaping their course without forcing a climax by some petty act or some individual indiscretion. Common sense and common manhood dictate that we must meet fate with low-keyed emotion of maturity instead of the shrill taunts of youth and indiscretion.—*The American Photo-Engraver.*

Labor Unions Create Prosperity.

It's a late day to be arguing about the good the labor unions have done for the American commonwealth.

If our civilization has merit, it is because it is bringing to the many the advantages that once belonged only to a few.

A state is neither civilized nor pro-

perous when all the wealth and material comforts belong to a small aristocracy, while the mass of the people are prostrate in poverty. As civilization advances, the possessions of the common man increase. As these increase, the state becomes stronger.

Russia, with 160,000,000 population, is far weaker than Germany, with only 65,000,000 population, because the wealth of Russia is centered in the hands of a few, while the level of prosperity of the people of Germany before the war broke out was the highest ever known on the continent of Europe.

Russia's resources are beyond the wildest dreams of avarice, but wealth, unless it changes hands in trade, is not wealth at all. The gold in the miser's coffer is only so much dead metal. The coal, lying unmined in the earth, is only so much dirt.

Neither gold nor coal is of value unless it can be used.

The problem of civilization has been to provide avenues through which wealth can change hands, in buying and selling, and through which the resources of the earth can be made of service to mankind.

Before a sale can be made there must be a buyer. Before a man can become a buyer, he must have the money with which to buy.

Unless he has this money, the coal and iron must remain unmined, the cotton and silks unwoven into cloth, because there is no demand for them.

So the manufacturers of goods, and the sellers of goods, are confronted with the necessity of placing more money in the hands of the common man, who is the buyer, in order that they themselves may prosper.

As a part of civilization, they have been working blindly, often unwillingly, and with many blunders, at the task of providing more buyers in the world.

But while this slow process has been in motion, a new great force has made itself felt.

This is the demand of the common man himself for the means to buy the products of the manufacturer and the goods of the retailer, in order that he and his wife and children may live in comfort.

The worker came to realize that he himself had a thing of value to sell—

a thing of such value that the coal and iron in the earth, the silk in the cocoon, the cotton in the boll, were worthless without it. This thing of value was his labor.

So the workers joined together in unions and bartered their labor as the merchant bartered his goods. Labor, before that, had been the only thing in the world on which the buyer always fixed the price. The shoe merchant named the price at which his shoes should sell, the steel manufacturer named the price at which his rails should sell, but the worker, offering his labor in the market, always had to take the price the buyer named.

With the coming of the unions, labor began to find its place with other commodities of value in the world, and the workers were able to bargain over the price at which it should be sold, just as the retailer bargains with the manufacturer, and the manufacturer with the producer of raw material.

The result of this was that labor brought a higher price. The workers had more money to spend.

And those merchants and manufacturers who had the eyes to see, and the minds to understand, perceived that the number of buyers of their wares had been increased, and that the labor unions brought him to the manufacturer, that had not existed at all before.

Higher wages for the worker meant that hundreds of thousands of yards of woollens, and millions of pounds of manufactured foods, and countless tons of building materials, were being sold for which there was no demand until the worker got the money to buy them.

This meant an increase in industry throughout the land. When a few are rich, and the rest of mankind is near starvation, the manufacturer and the retailer are in a hard way, because the amount of their product that a few can use is very limited. When a vast number of men and women are able to buy comforts and luxuries, then demand is high and prosperity reigns.

In the organization of our social and industrial system, the producer of raw material—the miner and the grower of crops, the manufacturer, the wholesaler, the retailer and the buyer are

welded firmly together in a mighty chain of trade.

A chain is just as strong as its weakest link and no stronger. The strengthening of the weaker links means the strengthening of the whole chain.

It is in strengthening these weaker links that the labor unions have brought material benefit not only to the worker, but to the manufacturer and merchant and miner, whose product the worker buys.

As the worker increases in prosperity, the whole nation increases in prosperity, because the wealth of the land which otherwise would lie idle because of lack of demand, is brought into usefulness.

Just so far as the labor unions succeed in raising the level of all the workers, the level of welfare of all industry will be raised.

The more wealth that is in the hands of the mass of the people, the greater will be the demand for the products of the earth, and the less wheat and corn and iron and coal and wood will lie unused and unsold in our land.—*San Francisco Daily News.*

W. J. Bryan's Eloquent Plea for Peace

We are face to face with a grave possibility of being drawn into the European war. The President, Senators and Congressmen, who must act for the people in this crisis, desire to carry out the will of their constituents, but unless the rank and file of the people make known their wishes by direct communication these officials must judge public opinion by the expressions of the metropolitan press, which may or may not correctly reflect the sentiments of the nation.

To decide whether war is necessary or not we must consider the situation.

The belligerent nations on both sides think themselves in a death struggle, and both sides feel justified in resorting to acts which we regard as contrary to international law as heretofore interpreted.

While we dispute their right to conduct the war as they have and honestly protest against the violation of our rights and the sacrifice of our interests, we must not forget that the injuries which we suffer from both sides are incidental to their effort to

injure each other and are in no case intended for us.

We can better afford, therefore, to be patient and forbearing than we could if injuries came from avowed enemies and were intended.

There are several alternatives from which to choose. First, we can postpone until the war is over the settlement of any dispute which cannot now be settled by peaceful means. Second, we can keep American citizens off belligerent ships. Third, we can refuse clearance to ships of the United States and other neutral countries carrying contraband and passengers on the same ship. Fourth, we can withdraw protection from American citizens who are willing to jeopardize the nation's peace by traveling as seamen with contraband on American or neutral vessels. Fifth, we can, if necessary, keep all American vessels out of the danger zone for the present, just as the mayor of a city keeps citizens in their homes when a mob is in possession of the streets. Sixth, Congress, which has exclusive power to declare war, can submit the declaration to a referendum vote, making exception in case of actual invasion.

We can not depend upon precedent in an unprecedented situation.—*St. Louis Labor.*

Sent It Ten Times.

The young government clerk who got a raise in his salary and accordingly decided at once to pop the question to the idol of his heart by telegraph, apparently chose well, as her thrifty reply shows.

Rushing to the telegraph office, he directed that a message be sent to his "Home Town Girl," apprising her of his recent good fortune and asking her to become his better half. He had long been contemplating the step, but because of his limited revenue had not dared to take it.

He paid for his message and prepaid a reply at the minimum fee, which of course, would limit her reply to ten words. He waited anxiously at the telegraph office for a few minutes and was then rewarded with this reply:

"Yes, gladly, willingly, joyfully, delightedly, gratefully, lovingly. Yes, yes, yes."—*Exchange.*

The Journal of the Switchmen's Union OF NORTH AMERICA

Published monthly by the Switchmen's Union of North America at No. 326
Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y. *Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance.*

Devoted to the best interests and advancement of all useful toilers.

All matter for publication should be in editor's office 15 days before date of issue intended for. Roster of Grand and Subordinate Lodges published in February, May, August and November issues.

Unless changes of address are received by the 15th of the month subscribers must look out for following month's issue at old address.

ADVERTISING AGENT:
IRVING V. KOCH, 122 S. Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.
Advertising rates furnished upon application

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VOL. XIX

MARCH, 1917

No. 3

EDITORIAL

THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

One of the reassuring aids to the lodges in the Switchmen's Union, wherever we find them, is that of the Ladies' Auxiliary Lodges.

Wherever we find their lodge banner, there we may observe a band of appreciative souls eager and willing

to co-operate with their brothers in all honorable methods for their advancement. They fully realize that well-paid and well-disposed men means for their wives and children better-reared families due to increased opportunities afforded them.

Naturally enough, therefore, our

wives and daughters appreciate that they, as well as we, can become a force of great assistance to switchmen's families by co-operating through united efforts for such purposes.

Such sentiment long ago crystalized itself into the formation of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the S. U. of N. A., and the growth of this sentiment now finds commendable expression in a number of substantial locals that have been instituted from time to time since its inception.

In no place where a branch of this co-operative body is to be found can well-disposed members of the S. U. of N. A., or the general public for that matter, fail to see within it a disposition to make brighter, if possible, the lot of the families represented thereby.

Furthermore, we feel assured that we could assert, without fear of contradiction, that there's not a place where one or more of its locals is situated but what it has scored to its credit a number of praiseworthy deeds for the families associated therewith. Nor are its acts of kindness merely confined to its immediate members, but find expression in numerous instances and in numerous ways beyond its membership circle. For, like all other fraternal organizations, its spirit of well being and kindly acts grows and develops and its scope of interest and opportunity finds itself broadening and maturing into new channels.

Its missionaries minister to the needs of sick and bereaved families of their brothers; its committees aid them in most all their public or semi-public entertainments, balls, etc. It is so well appreciated in most places, as regards such matters, that the success of such things well nigh depend upon their assistance.

There is no record of regret, as far as the writer knows, where sickness or death entered one of those auxiliary

members' homes, where the husband, brother, father or son that contributed the dues with which to maintain such sister's membership standing that ever regretted the action the wife, daughter, sister or mother took when affiliating herself with the Ladies' Auxiliary. Its death benefit of \$400 is a most liberal one, when the fact is taken into consideration that there are scarcely any bars to its membership because of age or other similar physical conditions, features that would have barred several of its members from membership in other organizations entirely.

Its just claims are paid with such promptness as might well awaken the incredulous among its own members, as well as those in other organizations as to the careful method in which that feature of its business is conducted

Considering its proven adaptability to the requirements of a fraternal and benevolent institution that meets the social and protective needs of those its founders designed it to serve, our brothers in the S. U. should endeavor to encourage its progress in every consistent manner possible.

It is needless to say, after one gives respectful consideration to this subject, that there are too many switchmen's wives and other eligibles to this splendid auxiliary that either belong to some other ladies' society with no particular thought for the cares and struggles of or who do not even belong to any ladies' organization possessing such fraternal and protective features as the Ladies' Auxiliary of the S. U. of N. A. for the special benefit of those families.

In all fairness to it, should not those eligible to its membership, in switchmen's families, join in and become a part of that auxiliary force conceived and organized for the sole purpose of being an aid, which it is, to the S. U. of N. A.?

Let us in a spirit of fairness look these matters over carefully and give our sister workers engaged in so worthy a cause the benefit of such meditation.

If we do this can any member of the S. U. consistently neglect to encourage his wife, or other eligible, becoming a member of the auxiliary? Our sisters claim we haven't a leg to stand on in an argument against their cause, and when fairly considered by their "rough-necked" brothers, its "dollars to doughnuts" they're right in their contention and that we should all give it better support than we ever did or are now doing.

NINE MONTHS OF EXTERMINATING

According to reports President Lee pleaded with every atom of earnestness at the B. of R. T. convention at Detroit, Mich., last May for re-election, and that one of his strong promises was, that if re-elected, he would see to it that the Switchmen's Union of N. A. would be annihilated within two years.

Nine months have elapsed since then, and it might not be amiss to briefly report as to the progress he has thus far reached in making good on his job of exterminating reptiles in Detroit where, as reported, he vowed to complete the work in a two years' course.

We had hoped to read something of the progress being made in regard to this matter in Mr. Lee's monthly "Circular of Instructions," but evidently on account of having been engrossed with weightier subjects he has overlooked this important subject; so we ask pardon for calling attention to the manner in which his organization is strangling the "snakes" in the city where thus foredoomed last May.

Our treasurers' reports from the

three Detroit lodges—13, 160, 192—for February, 1917, accounted for just 100 more members than for the month of May, 1916, or the month in which the B. of R. T. convention was in session in that city.

In addition to this, there are about 50 incomplete applications on file at the Grand Lodge from those lodges at the time of this writing, most of which will evidently represent a full-fledged member within 30 days.

Because of our brothers' unwillingness to succumb to the quick action manner of death decreed upon them at Detroit last May, there would seem to be but two courses of action left for Mr. Lee to pursue:

(a) Wield a more efficient stroke with his guillotine machine;

(b) Acknowledge the job is too big per specifications submitted to the convention, have special convention called and time extended.

Inasmuch as the members of the S. U. of N. A. are somewhat mulish in regard to being exterminated according to B. of R. T. programs, it appears some such course of action is in order to give the big brotherhood time to get its Goliath weapons mobilized in order to do this job.

But in the meanwhile the pesky little S. U. Davids are letting go their sling shot ammunition and bagging the game right in the city where their doom was sealed almost a year ago. Their 100 gain in membership is a good testimonial of the manner in which they have taken up Mr. Lee's death-to-the-snakes declaration, and unless we greatly misjudge the temper of our Detroit brothers they'll continue meeting it in pretty much the same fashion as they have been during the last nine months.

But it is not in Detroit alone that our members are meeting the organizing issue in such commendable man-

ner, regardless of the opposing forces; they're doing it in several other important terminal cities as well, and there was never a more opportune time in the history of our organization than now for our membership to take up the challenges of all opposition and build up their membership ranks as they should be.

Now is the time to do much towards the accomplishment of this goal and the place for each member to do his full part is right where he works and with those among whom he works. No one else can do your work on the foot-board, down the lead, or in the field for you; neither can they in regard to the question of properly organizing the forces representing your craft work.

It is a work each one must assume his full personal part of; and if all do, no outside force can keep the S. U. down; not even so mighty a giant as the B. of R. T., even though it has declared vengeance upon it.

IF AGAINST WAR WITH EUROPE—LET CONGRESS AND PRESIDENT WILSON KNOW ABOUT IT.

The crazy war gods of today, as those of old, are working overtime in an endeavor to get as much of the world as possible engulfed in the human slaughtering business.

Fortunately for this country in the past, it has been less cursed than most countries in regard to the question of war. However, its record has been none too consistent in a few such ventures.

But what is there going on at present that justifies our war madness and the eagerness of some who will never be near a battle if we are drawn into the world slaughter now going on?

What have the workers to gain in this country by plunging themselves into this conflict? It is said that the severance of diplomatic relationship,

such as has recently occurred between the United States and Germany, under circumstances like those which caused it, always have resulted in war between the two countries thus estranged. Let such assumption be granted in toto.

We are living (supposedly) in a progressive age where it is in order to establish new precedents, even though at times they may conflict with well established rules, or laws of national or international dignity, if their aims are to promote the peace and welfare of humanity.

Just what grievance Mr. Workingman in the U. S. of N. A. has with that of Germany that necessitates this country going to war with Germany, has not as yet come to the surface and until it does the workingmen in this country at least should use their best endeavors to avert the war lords at Washington and elsewhere in the United States from a declaration of war upon that country.

Those crying for war will not be found in the battle lines when war comes. Their cries are those of profiteers from wars. They will gladly bring about a conflict under the guise of preparedness, patriotism and other catchy terms in which they will not participate, but in which the workers will if it comes.

Therefore, unless the workers of this country are war mad, too, let them cry aloud against such contemplated slaughter in such manner that Congress and President Wilson will heed it, even though it be necessary to stop navigation to and from our shores altogether until European nations have quit their present carnage. Until corporate influences are ready to go into the private ranks as gun fodder, labor should stand aloof from all such wars. But, unless there is a strong pull all along the line of labor forces against this country being drawn into this

European war, indications seem to point to an early participation therein.

So, if you have no particular grievance with Mr. German Workingman that you care to go to war about, it would be advisable to let the President and Congress know about it. Otherwise you may find yourself in such a conflict when it is too late for your protests to be favorably considered.

President Gompers is to be complimented upon his attitude in appealing to the German workmen to endeavor to prevent war between them and the workmen of this country. But urgent appeals should also be made upon those empowered in this country to declare war—your Congressmen. The time for such action on the part of labor is now, before war has been declared.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON ALL CONSTABULARY LEGISLATION.

We again urge upon JOURNAL readers the importance of protesting against all attempts on part of various State Legislatures to pass constabulary laws for the purpose of riding rough-shod over workers who are striving to better their conditions.

It matters not under what guise such legislation appears or under what policing name designated, any attempts to create special state policing forces has for its chief mission the breaking of strikes and suppression of workers as its prime object.

Every state in the union now has ample protective police forces to check unlawful acts of its citizenry if it exercises proper use of them.

The rural districts have the sheriff's authority and he can conscript every man in service to assist if necessary to suppress violations of the law. Likewise cities have police forces to handle such matters within municipal boundaries and in either case, if deemed absolutely necessary, the governor can

be called upon for state militia, or the governor can call upon the government for troops if circumstances warrant it. When circumstances warrant it, or even when they don't, there is but little difficulty experienced in getting such aid from any of those authoritative sources, illustrations of which might be cited in several late conflicts between capital and labor.

Labor contends that if given a square deal by local police and administrative authorities whose duties it is to conserve peace and good order by fair methods, there would be no need for the importation of outside and uninterested forces who have no regard for anything except the capitalistic forces whose henchmen all such outside bodies are, or become as soon as brought to the scene of a strike.

It is therefore only the appropriate thing that labor oppose, with all influence it can command, the saddling upon it of any further loads of capitalistic weapons with which to browbeat and crush it.

So it is well within its rights when it rises en masse and demands from its misrepresentatives in State Legislatures none of it, for it is already overstocked with such unwisely used oppressive forces.

In New York State every effort possible should be made by every worker to prevent being further crushed by the passage of the Mills Act designed for the above mentioned purposes, as they also should be in every other state where such inimical legislative devices are being and will be sprung upon the workers for the purpose of breaking their heads and their unions. Keep your eyes on Congress and all State Legislatures. The majority of law makers are not workingmen's friends, nor would they be law makers had labor been on the job as it should have been on election days.

"AS THE TWIG IS BENT, THE TREE'S INCLINED."

'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.

—Pope, *Moral Essay, Ep. 1, 1, 150.*

An important lesson to every nurseryman or yeoman is that of the attention given to the direction taken by the young twig when planted and the application of proper care thereafter pertaining to its nutriture.

If a tree deviates from a vertical trunk line posture its fruitage and other functions are jeopardized to the extent of deviation from perpendicular, which in tree life is the posture of normality.

Its ability or inability to resist storms, absorb sun rays, moisture, etc., essential to its growth and development depend upon the conditions under which such elements may be and are applied to its development.

Agriculturists, horticulturists and even half-breed imitators of them, understand such things and are careful that the twigs are correctly started and rightly cared for afterwards, otherwise there is no fruitage or at best an inferior or deprecated product with correspondingly lowered valuation or usefulness.

May not the workmen in all pursuits profit by the lessons learned from tree life by their application to right planting of useful principles in the minds of all craftsmen and craft women that will tend to insure best development and fruitage in all things pertaining to their happiness and usefulness?

There are so many similes between treehood and manhood that might with benefit engross our attention, but a few will suffice for the confines of this writing.

For tree life there is required a substrata of soil pregnant with sap-giving and receiving qualities necessary to

function all subterranean requirements and rootage development sufficient to hold in position the growing tree.

Above the soil there must be a supply of light, heat and moisture and opportunity for needed ventilation and cultivation: deprived of either of these sustaining forces there will either soon be no tree, or at best an inferior or dwarfed one.

In human growth or development there must likewise be provisions for proper growing and nurturing in order that the best form life can be lived.

And since upon the human race depends not alone the proper care of its own development, but is in addition entrusted with guardianship over all the rest of the earth's elements, how essential is it that our minds be adequately developed to properly function all the responsibilities entrusted to them.

From the cradle to the grave, even in the longest span of human existence forms but a mere iota in the eternity of time; but upon the manner in which the new life enters upon its growing and developing career depends almost entirely the value to society of such life.

If coming into-existence with all life essentials normally proportioned and properly cared for during its development into manhood or womanhood, such coming is potential with possibilities of great worth towards the advancement of humanity.

Every child is entitled to everything needed in the way of proper foods, clothing, exercise and education to develop it into the nearest approach to best manhood or womanhood attainable.

Likewise, since the life of each of us is so interdependent upon that of others, it becomes the paramount duty of society as a whole to provide the best physical, mental and moral en-

vironments in which all child life and adult life should exist.

Whatever lack there is to provide for the universal enjoyment of ideal conditions, as far as human aids can attain, we are derelict in our duties towards each other and the world's best welfare is handicapped to that extent.

Society is so pregnant with selfish ends for personal gain that a few of the more adroit ones curb the proper development and happiness of others.

But, by proper education of our children and correct exercise of powers possessed by them when so enlightened, society will grow erect and into the full fruitage for each member thereof, all the blessings to which each one's work contributed warrants.

None should be allowed more than such measure: none should be satisfied with less, nor will any be when fully understanding his rights thereto and his willingness to contribute his share of labor in the production of those things which contribute towards the well-being of mankind.

Therefore the greatest battle in life is the fight for an equitable portion of life's bounties; for with them we are in fair condition to acquire all other attainments while, dispossessed of our full allotment of them we are handicapped at every endeavor undertaken because of inability to contend fairly with others overpossessed to our detriment as well as to their own.

As these things apply to society as a whole, the same principles are applicable to everything pertaining to labor union affairs.

Those new men coming into service from time to time and those who have long been on the job, but have not been union men, should be directed to and placed in the straight and erect course that has done and will continue to do so much to improve life's conditions

for all those who perform honest and useful toil.

By an honest and conscientious attitude towards them those dormant and blighted elements may be planted in good soil and inclined to grow into the organized forces that seek to improve the opportunities in life for all.

The cause of union labor and the ideal conditions it stands for will either advance or retard as we encourage or discourage such elements of strength into our folds and direct them, and they us, along the lines of best attainment of the full measure of all that can come to well-directed aims and labors, or suffer by our indisposition to use our talents in such efforts.

Let all ever bear in mind, for there is no gainsaying its truthfulness that with us, as with the twig—as we are bent or inclined to do—so will we grow and develop.

VICTORIES OF LABOR ACHIEVED BY WORKERS—NOT BY DRONES.

Regardless of the drones in the labor movement, the active workers keep busy its varied workings, and from decay and decadency its useful mission.

Every human agency for the promotion of a better, brighter or more useful condition in life finds itself encumbered to some extent by a load of drones seeking to better survive at its expense, without contributing anything towards its encouragement or support.

Most families are more or less possessed of them, all committees and larger public bodies have their full share of them.

The labor union movement, not being over-sensitive in the acquirement of its constituency, naturally enough has its full share of this brand of material.

While it required the bee observer to get the typical idea and definition of the functions of drones clearly into our minds, those useful honey gatherers have by no means all encumbrances of that kind to carry or provide for.

Labor union beehives have their full complement of them and they appear to perform about the same functions as the drone bee does in the beehive: propagation of the species and living on the nectar the workers have gathered in for sustenance.

This union has its full quota of them in common with others and not a few of them are now in agony because the active workers on several roads were sufficiently interested in the affairs of the union to be in possession of union working schedules with a number of railroad companies, the result of which lately brought to them a 5-cent hourly increased rate of pay which has not, as yet, been passed along to others not so active in their union work and, as a consequence, without the benefits of working agreements with which to force their admission into the arbitration proceedings through which the more active workers got theirs.

Labor unions, like the honey bee, can only go after the best things in life with any hope of fairly realizing on them, as their inclinations are bent along progressive actions leading up to their acquirement.

Unfortunately, because of the inactivity of our forces in many parts of the country, this organization was not able to represent them in the late proceeding that has brought a substantial increase of honey into the hives of those who, on account of their union working proclivities, it was able to represent.

From as little an object as a bee we can learn many useful lessons in regard to acquirement of things useful among human workers.

The honey gathering outfit has its forces thoroughly organized when starting in search of desired objects, and woe betide those crossing its path when on quest of extending its organization into new fields, or when seeking to enlarge upon its too limited means of support.

When our members appreciate the value of activity and concertedness of activity in regular working-bee fashion, they will not be barred from proceedings that bring to those that are so constituted increased honey allowances and they will not be required to undergo the apprehensive subsequent periods of anxiety as to whether or not and when they will get an opportunity to receive their additional honey and other good things portion from the hive that yields readily only to those who organize and work in real bee-fashion to obtain its bounties.

Sorry as it may seem, about the only consolation that can be held out to those of our membership to whom the recent award could not apply because of insufficient membership and working schedule representation, is get your forces as quickly organized as possible, get the raise as soon as you can and make it a point to see that you are in possession of the working agreement with the company for which you work so you'll be in on the ground floor when the next demand for better wages and better working conditions is made upon the railroads, whenever that time may be.

TWO IMPORTANT BILLS BEFORE THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY.

Brother James Mead, member of Lodge No. 226, and who for some time has been Representative in the New York State Assembly, has introduced bills before that body which should be of much interest to railroad employes in train and yard service

The road men will be specially interested in the one pertaining to length of trains, and switchmen in that providing for what shall constitute a switching crew.

For the benefit of JOURNAL readers we herewith submit both bills as introduced by Bro. Mead:

STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 659. Int. 609.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 8, 1917.

Introduced by Mr. J. M. Mead—read once and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

AN ACT to amend the railroad law, in relation to length of trains.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section seventy-nine of chapter four hundred and eighty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, entitled "An act in relation to railroads, constituting chapter forty-nine of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 79. Air-brake; length of trains. It shall be unlawful for any railroad or other company:

1. To haul or permit to be hauled or used on its line or lines within this state any freight train that has not a sufficient number of cars in it so equipped with continuous power of air brakes that the engineer on the locomotive drawing such train can control its speed without requiring brakemen to use the common hand brake for that purpose.

2. Or to run or operate or cause to be run or operated or permit the running or operating over the track or tracks of such railroad or other company, within this state, of any train which has a train length of more than one-half mile.

3. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each separate offense. This penalty is in addition to that provided for in section eighty-one of this chapter.

§ 2. This act shall take effect Sep-

tember first, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
No. 658. Int. 608.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 8, 1917.

Introduced by Mr. J. M. Mead—read once and referred to the Committee on Labor and Industries.

AN ACT to amend the railroad law, in relation to crews for engines in yard and terminal service.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter four hundred and eighty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, entitled "An act in relation to railroads, constituting chapter forty-nine of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section, to be section fifty-four-b, to read as follows:

§ 54-b. *Adequate crews for engines in yard and terminal service. Every person, corporation, receiver or other court officer operating a steam railroad in this state, of the length of five miles or more, shall equip and man all its engines which are engaged in switching cars or making up or breaking up trains in any yard or terminal with crews consisting of not less than the following numbers and members: An engineer, a fireman, a foreman, and two helpers. Such foreman and one of such helpers must have had at least one year's experience as switchman, conductor or brakeman. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each engine run or operated in violation hereof. It shall be the duty of the public service commission to enforce the provisions of this section.*

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Explanation—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is old law to be omitted.

While fully assured that Bro. Mead will do all within his power to have each of those bills enacted into law,

the procedure of doing it is a very difficult one, because of the fact that the voters in union labor, and non-union labor, were so kind last fall, as they always are, to elect nearly all their enemies to represent them in the state assembly and defeated their friends.

Because of such fact he will have the battle of his life in getting any legislation "across the plate" for labor.

But labor all over the state should loyally support him in his efforts to secure the enactment of those humane laws.

CONSCIOUSNESS OF POWER AND ITS APPLICATION WORKERS' KEY TO SUCCESS.

More and more the labor movement is becoming conscious of the truth that nothing is done for it, only as it does it itself with its own energy and despite all obstacles.

The only support or friend labor has is that of those who labor.

Whatever else in society that feigns friendship or support of it is fraud and deceit.

The present deplorable plight of those who do the world's useful work is largely due to their acquiescence in things as arranged for them by their pretended friends, whose chief work is that of working the workers.

When minds and hands are chiefly directed towards creating riches for others than their own, their net realizations for themselves are self-denial, penury and everything that goes towards pauperizing and degrading them.

After ages of endurance, of coercion, and exploitation, practices inflicted upon it, labor is slowly but surely coming into a better realization of the injustices of a system of society that enriches those who perform but little if any useful work by robbing and

otherwise degrading all those who perform very nearly all useful toil.

It is only by being kept in ignorance of their rights and powers possessed that it was ever possible to coerce workers into submission to such a condition of affairs.

And it will only be attributable to such ignorance that will allow it in the future if it is to so be.

For as surely as intelligence develops in workmen's minds, just that surely will it resent and rebel against being exploited for the benefit of any one.

Therefore labor's greatest battle is that of education, the placing in all workers' minds such a diffusion of knowledge that will develop a better understanding of its rights and means of obtaining them.

But labor must itself do this; no one else can or is disposed to do it; nor is there any inclination on part of those in control of our present system of things to allow labor to do it if it can be prevented.

Labor can get only what it takes; and it only takes safely and consistently as it becomes intelligently organized and co-operative in the application of its purposes.

But it has the power to rule the world when it so wills to do.

When it becomes conscious of its power and its proper application, nothing can prevent its control over human affairs.

While your lodge hall may not be as sumptuously apportioned as other places more given to amusements and with more elaborate drawing features, it is none the less the place provided directly for your best interests, and represents them in a manner not provided by any other associationship or meeting place. Switchmen can't afford to neglect interest in their lodge meet-

ings for that in any other; if they do they will suffer to the extent of such neglect. In a number of places they are realizing this truth right now, in their efforts to get their wages adjusted to fit the award granted to the yards represented in the arbitration proceedings. Wherever in the past our members' interest in their own affairs proved strong enough to obtain and hold the working schedules, and their roads were in the General Managers' Association, they were represented in the arbitration, and the benefits of the award went into effect automatically at the conclusion of those proceedings. How differently it is working out where such interest was not manifested.

According to press reports the United States Supreme Court has deferred further consideration of the validity of the Adamson law until after the adjournment of Congress. What else will arise to further complicate final understanding of that law, which passed Congress six months ago, or to further try out the patience of a large group of men contending for a better living remains to be seen. At any rate, the introduction of that law in Congress has done much towards starting politicians on all sorts of law projects aiming towards compulsory arbitration and prevention of the rights of workmen to strike until such time as the companies for which they work have ample time to fill their premises with scabs and gunmen with which to operate them. Labor must fight all such legislation unless it wants to become mere slaves to corporate greed.

Diverting our attention in too many directions prevents the concertedness in any direction, and in endeavoring to see and realize from many angles

we oftentimes fail to clearly discern any of them. Looking from a labor standpoint is no different from any other in this respect; one can mix with a lot of them, but whatever your craft work is, in the work union representing it should you be found co-operating and performing your full part towards its success which more than any other society association contributes to your weal relative to your work and living conditions.

Last year the A. F. of L. made a gain of 206,421 in its affiliated crafts' membership, a commendable increment of strength even in that over two million aggregation of ununionized forces. With a continuance of such recognized appreciation on part of organized labor the A. F. L. slogan, "Now for the three million mark," is both timely and appropriate and that mark should ere long be reached, as it will be if all the members of the allied crafts become the organizers for their respective unions as they should.

"Right is might and cannot fail." But, however, mighty it is it must have adherents with backbone grit sufficient to stick up for that which is right. However righteous or worthy any cause may be, it will perish or remain dormant unless it has constant, active and fearless supporters. Rights must be continually fought for. Wrongs, like weeds, require less attention to thrive. Every worth while cause has fortunately had determined volunteers to promote and defend it, otherwise society could not have made the development it has.

When your yardmaster employs a new man for switching service make it your business to make his acquaintance and in friendly manner also acquaint him with the fact of your labor

union affiliation and of the pleasure it would afford you to have his co-operation in the labor movement with you. It pays to cultivate such friendly relationship. Try it.

We hear a lot about loyalty and patriotism these days as regards preparedness against attack from enemies. The capitalist exploiting class is labor's worst enemy and the only one worthy of the name. It behooves all workers to become thoroughly organized against this enemy. Our worst enemy is right at home.

Don't tell the other fellow not to worry while doing a whole lot of it yourself. Make your own life square with your advice to others.

From Assistant President James B. Connors.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I arrived in Buffalo from Detroit on Feb. 12th for a conference with President Heberling, and, while in the Grand Lodge office, representatives of the New York State Federation of Labor called to ask that somebody be sent to Albany, N. Y., to represent the Switchmen's Union of North America in a hearing before the Finance Committee of the State Senate relative to a bill introduced by Senator Mills, providing for a state police or constabulary, such as is now in force in the state of Pennsylvania. I was selected to go to Albany.

The enacting clause of the Mills Bill is as follows: "To amend the executive law in relation to creating the department of state police and defining the powers and duties of its affairs, and making an appropriation therefor." Organized labor in the state of New York is opposing this measure, and, upon my arrival at Albany, I was pleased to note that every organization in the state was represented in the hearing, including the State Federation and Central Bodies, in opposition to the bill. Besides these there were representatives of la-

bor from the state of Pennsylvania, who explained the workings of the state police in that state and its attitude towards organized labor in times of strife.

An attempt was made on the part of Senator Mills, the sponsor of the bill, to convey the impression that the state police was intended to protect the rural districts only, and that it was a farmers' bill pure and simple; but, strange to say, there was not a bona fide farmer present to speak for the bill. There was a very prosperous and elegantly-groomed gentleman there by the name of Dr. Arthur Jackson of Geneseo, who claimed to be a farmer, but from his appearance one would think he was chairman of the finance committee representing Wall Street. He took the floor to support the Mills bill, and in reading his introduction he claimed to represent the farmers, and among other things about one hundred chambers of commerce and several boards of trade in the state of New York. He did not make very much of an impression, because nobody present believed he had ever given one day of his whole life to the arduous duties of a farmer. Following him was another prosperous and elegantly-groomed gentleman whose name was Muldoon. He also claimed to be a farmer. It is reported that Muldoon lives a short way out from the city of Albany and owns land. He claimed he was representing about one hundred gentlemen who were so busy making money that they could not find time to come before the committee in support of the bill, and he had been selected by them to appear. He rather killed his argument when he made the statement that he had traveled extensively during his life time, which went to show that he was a globe trotter rather than a farmer.

After about four hours' discussion, Mr. Mills asked the president of the State Federation of Labor, Mr. James P. Holland, if it would be favorable to the labor men of the state if the bill was amended to read that the state police would be retained to protect the rural districts and would not be permitted to go into incorporated towns and cities in the state unless requested by the proper officials. President Holland informed Mr. Mills that

that was a matter that would have to be taken under advisement, and he could not answer until he had a meeting with the representatives of labor who were present. As a result a meeting was held and every delegate present at the meeting protested against the State Constabulary bill, amended or otherwise, and they showed that Mills was unfair and was bent on putting his bill through whether satisfactory to the citizenship of the state or not. He exemplified his determination when he refused to agree to submit the question to the voters of the state for a referendum. In all probability this bill will pass the present legislature at Albany, but it cannot be said that organized labor in the state of New York gave their sanction to the bill in any manner. The whole matter is just a subterfuge on the part of the labor-crushers of the state of New York to surround themselves with thugs and convicts clothed with the authority of the state to beat the brains out of working men and women who are striving by their economic power to better their conditions.

The workings of the state constabulary of Pennsylvania were thoroughly explained by Mr. O'Donnell, who is president of the Scranton Central Body. It was shown that the only difference between the state constabulary of Pennsylvania and the Cossacks of Russia is that the Cossacks of Russia are more humane in their treatment of the citizens than the constabulary of Pennsylvania.

I believe it is the duty of every working man, whether he be organized or unorganized, to show his contempt for this bill by drafting resolutions in as strong language as possible, to oppose this bill, and send copies to the senators and assemblymen representing the various districts.

While in Albany I met Bro. James M. Mead, who is a member of the General Assembly. He has introduced a couple of bills that should be supported by all laboring people of the state, and by the switchmen in particular. One is No. 658, entitled "An Act to amend the railroad law in relation to crews for engines in yard and terminal service." This bill provides for a full crew on all switch engines in the state. There are more two-men switch crews

in the state of New York than in any other state that I know of, and this bill would certainly be a great relief to the switchmen of the state if it passes the assembly. The other is No. 659, entitled "An Act to amend the railroad law in relation to the length of trains." This bill provides that no train shall be run over any railroad within the state of New York that has a train length of more than one-half mile. This bill, if passed, will be of great benefit to the road men in the state, and should receive the support of all fair-minded men who believe in justice for the working people. However, I desire to say that as far as labor is concerned I do not believe it has very many friends in the New York legislature, and we do not expect anything from the governor, as it seems to be the consensus of opinion among the workers of the state that the governor is unfriendly to their cause. This may be pure imagination on the part of some, but some things that have taken place in the past give sufficient cause for such apprehension.

Trusting the members of this union in the state of New York will lend their support to the passage of good legislation and double their energies in trying to defeat vicious legislation, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

JAMES B. CONNORS,
Assistant International President.

She Needed Aid.

"See that man over there? He is a bombastic mutt, a windjammer non-entity, a false alarm, and an encumbrance of the earth!"

"Would you mind writing all that down for me?"

"Why, in the world—"

"He's my husband and I should like to use it on him some time."--*Brooklyn Citizen.*

When we are inclined to be impatient of the small mindedness that sometimes crops up in the labor movement we should reflect that, after all, the fact is a compliment to the intensely human character of the institution.

CORRESPONDENCE



Communications for the JOURNAL must be received BEFORE the 15th of the month to insure their publication. All communications for the JOURNAL must be accompanied by the name of the sender, and written only on one side of paper



El Reno, Okla.—124.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Having been chosen by the members of El Reno Lodge, No. 124, as JOURNAL Agent for this year, I shall use every effort in behalf of the good and welfare of our organization. There are approximately 45,000 men employed in yard service in the United States. The *New York Times* of December 31, 1916, stated that about three-fourths of this number belonged to the B. of R. T. and the other fourth belonged to the S. U. of N. A. What's the reason if this is a fact, and what's the answer? No doubt there have been various methods and plans tried out at various times in an effort to secure more members for our organization, but, fellows, we don't seem to grow, and that is exactly what we must do, and there is no time like the present to commence doing it. There never was or never will be a more opportune time than now to send out about twenty good, conscientious workers over the country—men who are really desirous of seeing our organization grow and take its place amongst the big five or big six or big thousand, just so it is one of the biggest. Men who will leave out all knocking and personalities and seek only to clearly show the switchmen over the country, by fair, honest argument that the S. U. of N. A. is entitled to all of that 45,000, and to concede the fact that the B. of R. T. is certainly entitled to claim all members who are engaged in road work.

I offer the following as a suggestion, not with any desire to meddle with our international officers' affairs, but through a sincere desire to see our organization grow. Taking it for granted that we have 11,000 members,

suppose we assess each one of them fifty cents apiece for three months, which would create a fund of \$16,500. This would pay twenty men a salary of \$275 per month, who could be assigned various districts and given the proper credentials to enable them to take proper action in securing new members for our organization. In addition to this the fourth month assess each member five cents, which would create a fund of \$550. Let this be given as a bonus, or prize, to the one who secured, or was the means of securing, the most members during the three months. I feel very confident that if we would inaugurate a move of this kind those twenty men would go some. They would have ample time to not only attend the lodges at various places, but to call on the men personally, both day and night, and find who were the no-bills and talk to them personally, and in this way we would not only secure a great many new members, but we would be able to determine why the other fellow doesn't join. In addition to this incentive reduce the initiation to the lowest possible point.

Fellows, talk this over in your lodge rooms and if it doesn't meet with your approval let's hear from some one else, and if we can get a better suggestion I am with you in any way to assist in getting that 45,000 for the S. U. of N. A. Don't fail to read the address of Bro. S. E. Heberling in February issue, in concluding the affairs of your Arbitration Board. Wasn't he there? Answer: HE WAS. Good, common sense reason and cold facts, worded in a manner that should cause every switchman in the U. S. to want to take off his hat and say in one great, glorious yell, 45,000 strong:

"WE FOR YOU, BROTHER HEBER-LING!" Certainly this includes the other members of the S. U. of N. A., who undoubtedly played their very important part, like very conscientious and deserving men.

Now, fellows, please get away from what the Big Four did or is doing, and get together and do what we want done. Let's concentrate our efforts in helping the S. U. of N. A. to grow and grow big. To you, Brother M. & O., let me say in all friendliness and brotherly sincerity, don't let the action of the B. of R. T. on the Wabash sour you against the human element in general who are following the game of railroading and who are not lined up with the S. U. of N. A. Chickens will surely come home to roost and the party or parties who have been directly to blame for such conditions and acts are surely precipitating their entire and full elimination from any position where they will be able to determine or judge the rights or wrongs of real organized labor.

Members of all the different orders at this point, without any exception that I have been able to find, concede without question that the S. U. of N. A. should certainly have been included with the Big Four in their movement for the eight-hour day. I feel confident that you would find the same spirit prevailing amongst the men themselves all over the country. So let's turn our thoughts from these few who are causing all the antagonism and strife, and let them keep on their own particular form of elimination and we will feel better when they do fall and fall hard, and no one to blame but themselves.

In conclusion, I will state business has been good here at this point, have hired several new men, and the men are all lined up with the exception of five, who, we feel, will eventually join. I like your letters, brothers, but let's stop knocking. No doubt there is a good deal of knocking due, but it don't get any results.

Yours in B. H. and P.,
FRED L. DORMEY.

Buffalo, N. Y.—39.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We have got down to a pretty good business basis—have actually injected

some pep into the game. The result of such vim is we're getting members.

There are still about 55 no-bills in the Central yards here which, if we can land, will make a fairly complete job of organizing and boost No. 39's membership beyond the 600 mark.

Let us try and get one of those Hutchinson moves and get them. The Hutchinson team are only short four on having them all lined up in the Gardenville yard. It's all done on the square, too. No forcing or thumb-screw methods—just honest efforts and fair arguments.

So let us all get into the game everywhere while things are good. At our last night men's meeting there were five initiations, all good men and will make fine members.

We of course regret there are two classes of pay here, one for the old L. S. & M. S. side of the yard and another for the N. Y. C. side, the pay for the L. S. & M. S. side being 5c per hour higher than the other since Dec. 23d. We are hopeful of getting west end schedule extended to include entire Buffalo terminals, and if so all will be on a level as to pay and working conditions and the confusions and misunderstandings of the split schedules now to be contended with can be overcome. The committee is working to that end and we trust will succeed ere long in satisfactorily overcoming the matter. As regrettable as the matter is, there is one lesson for all of us to learn from it and that is if we brothers in the N. Y. C. side had been as diligent as those of the L. S. were in bygone days, we wouldn't have lost our schedule and would have been represented in and a part of arbitration proceedings and got the benefits of the award when the west side did. So I think I can safely say it not only pays to be S. U. men, but to be active ones all the time.

The L. S. men are getting 5c an hour more than we on the east side are because of our past inactivity. But we have been headed right now for some time and, while getting everything untangled, may seem a long while, it was all due to the B. of R. T. getting charge of things when they wouldn't have, had we been as active then as now. I hope, though, we have learned a lesson from it and when we

get out of this mess that we will stear clear from falling into any more of like nature.

I see a number of JOURNAL letter reports that look mighty good to me.

Wonder why Bro. F. J. McConnell is all smiles. Good luck to you, and we hope he becomes a giant switchman like his dad.

Bro. T. G. Meaney is working very steady of late. What's on now, Tom? High-priced stews, or is it a golden egg you're laying away for vacation season?

Bro. T. J. O'Donnell met with a painful accident, Feb. 19th, and is at the Sisters' Hospital, but expected to be home (73 May street) in a few days. Try and visit him, as well as any other brothers who may be sick or injured.

Keep that ball date fixed in your mind and see that Bro. Krieger gets all the coin for the tickets you are selling. Bro. Tompkins and the others in charge are working hard to make it a winner. April 25th is the date. Oriole's Hall, 558 East Genesee street, is the place.

Wishing all lodges abundant prosperity, Yours in B., H. and P.,

CHAS. KINMARTIN.

Chicago, Ill.—19.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It is time that letters were on the way for March JOURNAL, and it's always time that our members were turning out to meetings, getting applications and placing them in the hands of prospective members.

But especially is this time an opportune one for such missionary work for our cause, because of the fact that our application cards are in good demand and the sentiment of switchmen was never better towards our union than now.

But in addition to giving out these applications it is also a duty, very often too little attended to, to make it a point of looking after those into whose hands we place them, and keep them reminded of the time of our meetings, getting them to the doctor, and getting them up to the hall for initiation or reinstatement, as the

The best I could get at the time was humpback way freight, but it is better case may be.

Too often it is the case that we are neglectful of these duties with the result that some of those well disposed men at the time of accepting application cards fail to come on through with their membership or at least greatly delay the matter that should be attended to in a short time after receiving them.

We have a number to act on at our next meeting, and if we all get properly into the spirit of the work I am sure that Lodge No. 19 will soon show an increase in membership that will be a credit to the lodge, the Q., and the union.

What's the matter with some of our old timers who were regular attendants at the meeting up to this year?

They are not making a very good start. Come out, brothers, and help our new president. He will give you a few minutes on the floor. Besides it will do you and all the rest of us good to have you present at our meetings.

Bros. W. C. Roche, A. T. Cherry and P. Murphy are still on the sick list and we hope for each a speedy recovery to good health again.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
JOURNAL AGENT.

Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Can.—195.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Having seen nothing in the JOURNAL from Lodge No. 195 for some time will endeavor to let the brothers know that I am still living and as near the North Pole as it is safe for a white man to go, unless he goes exploring for it.

than a yard job in this part of the country, as you are not in the cold all of the time. I can't work in the land of the free and the home of the brave any more on trunk lines on account of having a few fingers off, though still able to do my work as well as any one else. But, as I have not got the privilege in a country where I was raised, I am here. I have no country, therefore, and am like the coon, for all there is for a laboring man is slavery. But, as Bro. Malott said, it is their own fault, as the majority have not the heart to fight for their own cause. But for the sake of a few monarchs and few hot air politicians, along with a few of the wealthi-

est trusts when they have nothing to gain for themselves; but it is all right from their point of view. Now, let us see what the workers get for it when it is all over—they have no use for you, neither have the corporations, especially if you have any defects.

Furthermore, let us see what wealth has done for the public in general: It has put a war tax on everything but air, and I guess it would put a tax on that, too, if they could get someone to invent a meter for that purpose.

Now, as regards what the farmer is getting in this part of the country: Some of them have not had a car since they got through threshing, but still have to pay the bank interest on the expense money for the same. Now there is an embargo on all grain except the United States ports. So, now to show laboring men their part for loyalty, and so much wheat on hand, they have to pay ten dollars a barrel for flour. Also, where wood is so thick that a jack rabbit can hardly get through, you pay \$5.50 per cord for poplar and \$6.50 for jack pine; besides soft coal got in this country cost \$9.00 per ton and anthracite \$14.00 per ton, and nine months winter, besides your heavy taxes. So, poor working-man, go fight for what you call your country, while the wealthy stay at home, but never raise your wages to combat the high cost of living. So come again, Bro. Malott! Even if the truth does hurt some, it sure will not me.

I thank the Grand Lodge for its noble work in getting the switchmen their raise in wages and the eight-hour day. Although not being able to enjoy it myself, I know it is not their fault and hope to see the day that the old timers will have a show again, as they have sure done their part for what the young fellow has got and a lot of whom have never paid a cent to help the cause along. But still they got the work and the benefits. I hope though that they will see things in the right light and line up where they belong so that they will be able to protect themselves against the age limit. With best regards to all the brothers, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

Hook.

Chicago, Ill.—36.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As there has not been anything in the JOURNAL from Lodge No. 36 for so long, I will do my best to let the brothers know we are still on the map and growing larger every month.

At our last meeting we had a "stag" which was largely attended and I am sure every one there had a good time. It takes something like that to bring the stay-at-homes out to meeting. We had the pleasure of taking in eleven new members that night, and don't forget seven of them were stingers. I guess they got tired paying high assessments with no results but to read about themselves in the papers.

Bro. John Seipp met with a very serious accident last week and is in the Englewood Hospital. So, brothers, remember our watchword—"The injury of one is the concern of all"—and try and go over and switch cars for a half hour with Bro. Seipp, who won't get out of practice. Let all get busy and not let the stingers catch us napping. Get the no-bills, no matter where or to what they belong if they are switching cars, so our little 10,000 will go to twice that number. Then we will show those high strung stingers what the little old S. U. can do, but, as it is, we have shown them a good deal during the last twelve months.

With best wishes to all lodges of the S. U. of N. A., and not forgetting the Ladies' Auxilliary, as they are wonderful workers and would be a great help to the S. U. if the brothers would only give them a little more support in having their families join them

Yours in B., H. and P.,

GEO. LOCKWOOD.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—6.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The other night as I was at the meeting Bro. Lee, our treasurer, read off the names of ten more new members. That's the way I like to see them come in every lodge night. We have some good hustlers in our lodge.

The JOURNAL Agent had the misfortune of spraining his ankle, which keeps him from going around to get the latest news from the brothers.

I wish to announce that we lost one

of our faithful brothers, A. H. Granshaw, who was killed in the C., B. & Q. yards Dec. 3, 1916, where he worked. He was a good hustler for Lodge No. 6, and we all were sorry to see our beloved brother go.

Bro. John Butler, who had the misfortune to sprain his kneecap a few weeks ago, is improving nicely. Be careful, boys, the ice is pretty slippery nowadays.

Bro. Berry is busy getting new members. We also have another brother, but he is on a grievance committee, also other grievance business. He is a good hustler.

Yours in B., H. & P.,
GEORGE TURNER.

Milwaukee, Wis.—10.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As I have not seen any letters in the JOURNAL for the last month or two from here, I thought I would write a few lines for March issue and let the brothers know that Lodge No. 10 was still doing business and taking in a new member at most every meeting.

Work has been very good here this winter and all the brothers are working. Bro. Cummins, yardmaster at West Milwaukee; Bro. Crowley, yardmaster at the cut off; Bro. Maurice Collins, yardmaster at stockyards, who calls the brothers of Lodge No. 16 to order every second and fourth Sunday; Bro. Mike Rossitor is yardmaster at Muskego yards; Bro. McKenny, yardmaster at Reed Street yard; Bro. Schuh does the jar on the leed and routes the trains for Chicago; Bro. McCloud looks after the boys in Fowler yard. This is our night shift in Milwaukee. What do you think of us Germans, not forgetting Bro. Lumlot, who is yardmaster at Reed Street days?

At a recent meeting we had a visit from Bro. Heberling, International President. He made a long earnest speech in which he fully explained all matters pertaining to the hours and so on—the eight-hour law and the 5c per hour raise. He spoke very highly of the rest of the committee who assisted him on the wage question. The brothers were well pleased with his report.

We have been pretty lucky this winter—only one sick member—Bro. Dan Wilson. He has been in St. Mary's Hospital for three weeks but is recovering rapidly.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
A. McRAE.

St. Louis, Mo.—37.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Again it falls to my lot to inform JOURNAL readers of the last sad misfortune that has visited our lodge, and not it alone, but a loving wife, daughter, son, mother, sisters, brothers and other relatives, besides a host of switchmen and fellow workmen, who had long been associates of our late Bro. Thomas Quinn, who was instantly killed Jan. 13th, while in the performance of his duties.

He was considered one of the most careful switchmen in the employ of the Merchants' Bridge Terminal, and the news of his untimely death by being run over by the engine he was working with, was a great surprise and shock to every one.

His remains, after receiving due attention here, were shipped to Kent, Ohio, and after resting at his mother's home there from midnight, Jan. 16th, until the morning of the 17th, were conducted to the church where high mass was held over the remains, after which they were accompanied to the cemetery by a host of relatives and friends and laid to rest.

I accompanied the remains of Bro. Quinn to Kent in company with the members of his family, and I wish to thank his relatives for the courtesies shown me during my short stay with them; also to thank Mr. B. E. Herriff, the undertaker there, for promptness in meeting us and caring for the remains; and Mr. Finn of the Southern Undertaking Co., 7300 S. Broadway, St. Louis, who prepared the body for shipment, for personal attention to see that every detail was properly carried out before the body started for its final resting place.

Brothers, I hope it will be a long time before you are called upon to experience anything like this again; but one never knows who will be the next nor when it will be.

Let's all keep this in mind, and at least protect our loved ones to the ex-

tent of keeping ourselves in good standing in our union by prompt payment of our dues and assessments, so when our time comes the distressing subsequent trials will not be so severe as they otherwise would be.

There is no other way of your good standing in this union other than payment of your monthly dues in advance. Don't think you are the only one when the last day of the month comes and you say, oh, well, I need this \$3.50, or whatever your dues may happen to be, and the treasurer will carry me, and that's all you think.

You don't even write to him and find out whether or not he will, or even has the money with which to do so, however meritorious your case might be; nor do many of you even stop to think how many others are doing just as you are.

But if anything happens to any of you, you are in an awfully big hurry to get your dues in and yourself into the clear in order to save your bacon. But for those carried on account of negligence all such rushes would amount to nothing had he not already seen that you were protected.

So remember, brothers, there is no certainty about your protection only as you keep yourself in good standing in the union, which can only be done by prompt payment of your dues in advance.

In this regard our late Bro. Quinn was a most exemplary member and made it a point to see that his loved ones were always protected in that respect, and in so doing set a splendid example for all of us to follow, as he also did in many other respects.

Business keeps good in most all the yards here, and we should all try and keep the business of the lodges in this district as active as possible. The sentiment towards our union is more favorable here than for some time, and we should all strive to get in all the members we can and make the most of our opportunities while such is the case.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
GRANT HAMMOND.

New York, N. Y.—56.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We are trying to do a Billy Sunday stunt to our organization, that is to

say, we are trying to impress upon the yardmen that they should get into the organization where they belong and which fits their vocation.

Whatever we think of Billy, we've got to confess he's some organizer, and that is largely the secret of his success, as it also is in everything else that has dealings with humanity.

So let's learn the elementary lessons of organizing and become busy in that respect for our union.

Mr. Lee's organization is a misfit, as far as switchmen are concerned, and we should get in the only one that fits our environments and needs—the S. U. of N. A.

Of course we can't blame Lee for hoodwinking every one he can into his misfit organization, since he gets his dough out of it. It's the poor, deluded simplers that fall for his assessments and the low pay they get in return for it that we're sorry for.

As yet his poor followers are not overloaded with what he has gotten them from the Big Four wage move, on about two years. But the snakes that were represented in their arbitration have quite a while been receiving some good increases in legal tender as the result of their move.

You can't keep the snakes down, not with 400,000 or 4,000,000 of others against them; they just won't stay down. Lee ought long ago to have known that, but it seems he didn't.

Those four brotherhoods, it seems to me, are very much in need of men at the helm with a punch like Debs and John Mitchell exerted years ago upon corporations.

Lodge No. 56 will give a grand ball Wednesday evening, April 11th, at Niblo's Garden, 170th street and Third avenue. We ask all brothers to aid the committee in charge in every manner possible, as it is our aim to replenish our treasury funds with the proceeds of this event. So let's all get busy and do all we can to make it a grand success.

We don't hear much of our brothers in Lodge No. 15 of late, but hope they are prospering. We expect to see several of them at our ball.

Hoping all our lodges are doing all they can to upbuild the union, I remain yours in B., H. and P.,

JOHN JONES.

Elyria, O.—41.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

Hard Struggle Lodge No. 41 well befits its name, as it is one struggle after another and getting a little dope in the JOURNAL has been one of them. So I will try and be a 300 hitter in the JOURNAL league as I was elected to try my hand at it.

The following officers were elected: Bro. Gerhart landed the presidency from Bro. Lyberger by one vote after a lively campaign; H. Geibel, vice-president; secretary, L. J. Ducotey, and for treasurer, old reliable L. R. Wilford. With this line-up we hope to eliminate some of the hard struggles.

We have the applications of a few and hope to land several more soon.

We appreciate the raise, but it sticks in our crops to still be a second-class yard with nine engines working and a terminal. Elyria is one of the few second-class yards still in existence, but at our last meeting Bro. Cashion, chairman of our general committee, said he had not forgotten we were still in last place and hoped to get us up with the big yards. Here is hoping you make good, brother.

The boys are all stepping lively around here lately, getting ready for the "annual ball," which will have occurred before this JOURNAL appears.

Bro. Geibel is laid up with a wrenched ankle, but hopes to be in shape for the grand march, and it is a safe bet he will make No. 26 look like an ore drag with a slippery rail.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

L. J. DUCOTEY.

Chicago, Ill.—83.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

The four great brotherhoods are still awaiting the decision of the United States Supreme Court to ascertain whether or not their exclusive and costly campaign for an eight-hour day with ten hours' pay has been productive of any good result. The movement of the excluded S. U. of N. A. is history, and on roads where the switchmen have the manhood to assert their right to class representation they are receiving five cents per hour more than on roads where the thinking of the switchman is being

done by proxy. It cost the members of the S. U. one dollar each, and about 40 per cent. of this is still in our treasury.

This is an object lesson in what could be accomplished were the switchmen united in their organization, and when compared with the cost and results of the movement of the four greats, should be an incentive for every member of the S. U. to redouble his efforts to bring about the result.

And now, brother, I want to ask you: What are you doing for your union? Do you take an active part in lodge affairs? Do you ever try to get a new member for your lodge, or are you one of the dead ones who is in the union for the insurance, and who lies back and criticizes the members who are trying to build up the lodge and union, while you reap the benefit from their efforts but do nothing to assist? Every member should become familiar with the constitution, in order to be able to explain the aims and objects of the union; also the benefits to be derived through united effort. Understand that the primary object of the S. U. is not to pay death or disability claims; rather it is to obtain fair wages and decent conditions through which we can maintain our homes as they should be and give our children the educational advantages that were denied to most of us. Don't get the idea that you are of the super-man variety, and that the mission of the ordinary mortal is to bring the good things of life to you; if there was anything superior about you, you wouldn't be switching cars for a living. Get out and do your part and the rest will be easy, but get rid of the idea that your part is to criticize those who are trying to advance the interests of the union. The greatest obstacle we have to contend with and to overcome in our efforts to organize the S. U. is the yard schedules held by the B. of R. T. Too many switchmen seem to be under the impression that there is some magic connected with that name which has an influence in securing conditions. This, of course, is a delusion, as all existing conditions pertaining to yard service were secured through the efforts of switchmen, regardless of what organization they were affiliated with, and the wage movement just ended proves conclu-

sively that the S. U. of N. A. is fully competent to represent the switchmen, and emphatically disproves the insinuation of the four great brotherhoods that the switchmen as a class are incompetent to handle their own affairs. It behooves every member of this union to put his shoulder to the wheel and help build up the S. U., always remembering that the greater the numerical or representative power of the union, the greater the benefits which will accrue.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
M. S. MEEHAN.

Superior, Wis.—107.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The second month of 1917 having started on its way rejoicing, as it were, that it is the shortest one of the year and can help out the "money grabber," such as the rent merchant, to shrink the purse of the toiler and thereby keeping him from educating himself along broader lines. But, nevertheless, in our case the grand old S. U. came across again with another substantial increase in pay, thereby enabling the switchmen, where they hold contracts, to better meet their obligations and obtain a little more enlightenment on matters pertaining to our advancement.

I, of course, read President Heberling's concluding address to the Board of Arbitration in February JOURNAL and will say it surely is some address and befits the occasion sublimely. But Bro. Heberling, the next time you are in the Twin Cities please don't forget Nos. 107 and 28.

The five cents an hour increase would help out greatly at the present time with "spuds" at \$2.50 per bushel and shoes almost out of sight. And this leads one to ask (owing to the poor quality of shoe leather obtained) how many hides has a cow?

We, in the *Northwest*, are anxious for the Adamson law to be passed upon as the B. of R. T. promises a couple of *shekels* an hour from that, but we are not banking much on this, as the rank and file of the B. of R. T. will find that *Czar* Bill Lee will be the only one benefited by it. If ever a guy had the sign on a bunch of guys *Caesar* Bill sure has it on the Stingers. But I think they are coming to their

oats now, as they are all growling about their heavy assessments and still no results. I noticed an article in this evening's paper (Feb. 7th), telling of the B. of R. T. switchmen in Chicago threatening another strike, the third one since the first of September, jealous, as it were, of the S. U. of N. A. and still slow about lining up in the only organization that represents our calling.

On Jan. 21st we had the heaviest snow storm so far this winter and our meeting day too, but a little thing like that don't bother the members of No. 107 and we turned out in goodly numbers, filling the hall to capacity. We initiated two candidates on that day and acted on the applications of 13 others, so you see Lodge No. 107 is alive and prospering, for we are determined to send two delegates to the St. Louis convention next year.

Business is real slack here at the present time, owing to a severe car shortage, and the future does not show any signs of improvement, but our C. Y. M. on the Soo has not suggested as yet any plan like the Mr. Mottsett of N. Y., N. H. & H. fame did in New London, Ct.

Our dance committee, composed of the following, Bros. Malaney, Dunn, Chiverett, Quinn and Miller, are busy arranging for our annual ball, which takes place Easter Monday, April 9th, and I can assure you all it will be a success from every standpoint.

We are all pleased with the writings of Bro. Marcellus. Give us some more, as they are full of matter pertaining to our welfare and enlightenment.

Bro. Ed Carroll is confined to his bed with the pneumonia and we hope ere this goes to press he will be up and among us again.

Bro. Early is ill with locomotor ataxia at his home in Thorp, Wis., and it is our sincere wish we could go to visit him and cheer him up.

With deep regret I report the death of the true and loving wife of Bro. Gordon Hunter. May kind memories of her remain to help comfort those left behind.

Bro. Wildes is coming along fine after his terrible shock and we hope he will also be among us soon.

Hoping this finds all S. U. of N. A. lodges prospering and that the convention in St. Louis will be attended

by the largest body of delegates ever assembled to talk shop for the S. U. of N. A., I am yours fraternally in B., H. and P.,

F. K. BARNARD.

Detroit, Mich.—13.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

At our first regular meeting in February we took in 24 new members and received 40 new applications. I guess that is going some. It shows what the boys are doing in lining up the new members. Keep up the good work and show the old men who have been working hard for us in getting what we have and keeping the men together for the last 25 years. They have had a hard struggle to get along, so let's now show them that we all appreciate what our old brothers have done for us and the sacrifices they have made to secure the conditions we now enjoy. Let's show them that we are all made out of the same kind of material that they were 25 years ago, by making this lodge the biggest and best in the land. Don't forget to come up to meetings. That is one of the necessary things to accomplish our aim. We meet every second and fourth Thursday, and there is room for everybody.

Our president, B. B. Duschane, has been very sick and in the hospital. He was brought home Feb. 6th and is doing very nicely. Here is hoping that he gets better and we can see him up to lodge next meeting.

It is reported that Bro. George Brock fell off the top of a box car and is confined to his bed with internal injuries. Get busy, brothers, and go to see him and brighten up his life a little.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
E. A. JENNINGS.

Chicago, Ill.—199.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Lodge No. 199 has initiated nine new members for the first ten days of February. That looks like the members are co-operating. Let's all assist in building up Lodge No. 199 and all practice and preach harmony which, with good energy applied, will do much for the success of the twenty thousand membership campaign now on in our union.

You will notice in my last letter to the JOURNAL that our annual ball was to be held at Baker's Hall. When writing that letter we had not secured the hall but were about to rent it. But since then it has been deemed best by the committee to provide for another hall and which it has done. So our annual reception and ball will be held Saturday evening, March 17th, at Warwick Hall, East Forty-seventh street and St. Laurence avenue. Tickets, \$1.00 a couple; music by Bramhall's orchestra. An invitation is extended to all Grand Lodge officers to be present at this dance, if in the city at the time; also the officers, members and their friends of all Chicago lodges are cordially invited to be present. It will be a home-coming of the old-timers.

Organizer Trost of Lodge No. 58 had the honor of installing the officers of Lodge No. 199 for 1917.

The following brothers are still on the sick list: Bro. Curry, at St. Luke's Hospital; Bro. George Roach, at Wesley's Hospital; Bro. Will Sweeney, at 525 North Ashland avenue. Try and visit these brothers.

Don't forget all advertising matter for the ball can be had from the treasurer or secretary. Let all assist the committee in making this affair a grand and successful entertainment for Lodge No. 199.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
J. W. HEMEN.

Newport, Ky.—113.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Having read in the February issue of the *Railroad Trainmen* an article under the head entitled, "Slavery By Law Will Not Turn the Trick," in which they attempt to belittle our award granted by the Board of Arbitration.

"Slavery By Law Will Not Turn the Trick!" What a mockery these words must seem to be to a certain Mr. Lee. Let me quote an article published in a Cleveland paper recently. Let me quote a few words from the address of Mr. Lee before the House Commerce Committee in Washington, D. C.: "I wish to God I had never recalled the strike order," and further on he says: "*The railroad employees are now sitting idly by with their hands tied while*

the Supreme Court considers the Adamson law," and again his remarks, "Railroad efforts will keep litigation going for years and meanwhile the main issue, the eight-hour day, is lost forever."

Four brainy chiefs of railroad organizations, who have dealings with law and lawyers and yet they were led into a trap from which there is no escape. No wonder he wishes he had called his strike.

Bro. Marcellus in our February issue quotes a Mr. Moffett. After reading Mr. Moffett's testimony I came to the conclusion that Mr. Moffett is not dealing fairly with this union. His testimony, instead of giving information to neutral arbitrators, would have a tendency to put switchmen in a class of schemers and, from the evidence submitted by our side, it appears to me we stuck to facts and I don't think Mr. Moffett did likewise. If you are up on the carpet before some official and do not stick to facts, they will discharge you. Mr. Moffett should remember this.

A Mr. Wheelock of Chattanooga, Tenn., testified that a nigger was as efficient as a white man. For his benefit I would say a remark of that kind may be made in New York, but don't go back to Chattanooga and tell the folks there that a nigger is as good as a white man, or you will have to move and move quick, or you will be removed. Yours in B., H. and P.,

A. T. CARIUS.

P. S.—It seems like a pretty kettle of fish when men working alongside of you are getting 60c per day more than you are and you are working under agreements of a big, strong organization like the B. of R. T. and the high-priced men under agreements of the little S. U. of N. A. It galls me. I wonder how the big B. of R. T. members like it? A. T. C.

Dolton, Ill.—189.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

George Washington Lodge, No. 189, of Dolton, Ill., being quite a stranger in the correspondence columns of the JOURNAL, I will attempt to elucidate a few little items, not alone for some of our outside brothers, but for those of ours who are too "busy" to attend

meetings. Things are fine around here. Business is good and our traveling brothers are almost sure to land a job here now. The lodge is in fine shape, membership increasing at the rate of about five per meeting. We now have close to 150 members.

Bro. W. R. Krame, who has been confined to his home with typhoid-pneumonia, we are glad to report, is somewhat improved. Bob has had quite a siege of it, and we hope to have him back with us in a short while.

Our past-president, D. J. Gallagher, was presented with a fine Morris rocker as a mark of appreciation by members of the lodge, for good and faithful services performed while occupying the official chair. Danny has left the C. & E. I. and is now "tangoing" up and down the "T. A." lead for the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad at Riverdale.

We certainly enjoyed reading "Hawkshaw's" letter of Detroit Lodge in the February issue of the JOURNAL, relative to the award handed down to us by the arbitration board. His letter was full of facts and figures, and ought to convince some of our doubtfuls that the S. U. of N. A. came out on top.

Well, brothers, we are commencing with a new year and what it means to your lodge. Are we to have the old kind with just enough to fill the chairs out of our 150 members, or good rousing meetings, where your interests and my interests can be discussed. It's up to you.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
E. J. WIRTZ.

Mason City, Ia.—170.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As I have not seen anything in the JOURNAL from Lodge No. 170, thought it was about time we were waking up and let the rest know that little old No. 170 is coming right to the front.

Vice-President Thomas Clohessy organized us here Oct. 6, 1916, with but nine members. Now we have 16 and have promise of several more. We hold our meetings regularly, and all think there is nothing like the S. U. of N. A.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
MEMBER OF NO. 170.

Chicago, Ill.—36.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

You've got to hand it to the officers and committee that handled our recent wage movement whereby they obtained the largest increase ever granted to switchmen, which, you all know, was five cents per hour, and established the eight-hour day, which we are all proud of. Only about half of the S. U. membership are participating in the dividends accomplished by the S. U. due to the fact that the B. of R. T. is organized by the railroads (75% and 90% contracts), and must return the favor by working for five cents per hour less.

At the present time things look pretty dreary for the Baldies. They are very tame, waiting patiently for a decision from the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Adamson law.

Constitutional or unconstitutional, in my opinion switchmen on roads where the S. U. holds contracts will receive five cents per hour more than on roads where the B. of R. T. holds contracts, for the simple reason that the S. U. received the five cents prior to Jan. 1, 1917. Just think; the B. of R. T., with 142,000 membership, started a wage movement a year ago last fall for five cents an hour. They could not trick the S. U. members into signing their so-called strike ballots, and finally dropped the issue at the request of King Bee Lee (past history). Then in May, 1916, a movement was started by the 142,000 with the affiliation of the O. R. C., B. L. E., B. L. F. E., total 400,000 strong, for ten hours' pay for eight hours' work and time and one-half for overtime.

The so-called strike ballot, the same as usual, was circulated. The result of the poll showed a very near unanimous vote to strike, but still no strike, no extra compensation, just waiting patiently and compensating the griever for his faithful work (waiting). If it takes the B. of R. T., with 142,000, one and one half years to get nothing, how long will it take them to get five cents? If it takes the S. U., with 10,000, four months to get five cents, how long will it take those of the 142,000 that are switching cars for five cents per hour less to line up in the bona fide organization—the

grand, old S. U. of N. A., that always gets the money and the conditions? Let's look back a few years, in 1910, when the B. of R. T. issued circulars to the rank and file of the men switching cars, stating that the S. U. appetizingly eats arbitration out of the general managers' hands when the S. U. agreed to arbitrate under the Erdman act.

The B. of R. T. could not arbitrate under the Erdman act, because they did not have the majority for most of the roads they were representing, but they issued the so-called strike ballots, which poll resulted some 90% to strike, but still no strike, and when the storm blew over they were arbitrating under the Illinois State Board of Arbitration, which was a permanent board appointed by the Governor, and to cap the climax the B. of R. T. happened to be fortunate enough to have a worthy brother member on the board. You all know the result. The B. of R. T. was awarded two cents an hour increase and the S. U. was awarded three cents an hour increase.

So you see who gets the money and conditions. At the present time in Chicago the B. of R. T. is circulating another of those so-called strike ballots for conditions they do not know how to adjust, and still they want the co-operation of the S. U. men to assist them in adjusting their difficulties, but the S. U. men are too wise for them.

They don't remember back as far as a year ago when they left regular jobs all over the country and went to the Wabash—WHICH STRIKE IS STILL ON—and scabbed it on the S. U. men. They induced the Wabash management to let the S. U. men strike and also informed it they could handle the situation. But up to the present time they are not handling it by a long shot, which the Wabash officials know and regret, and if the Wabash had to do it over again there would not be a strike. Men who were considered poor helpers prior to the strike are holding yardmaster and general yardmaster jobs now, so you can see what the Wabash is up against.

The B. of R. T. is no labor organization, which evidently proves itself to be an insurance organization, because the only argument they have is their cheap insurance which they boast a great deal about. Now, brothers, if I

want cheap insurance I do not have to go to the B. of R. T. There are many other places which are much cheaper than it is, such as the Railroad Reliefs; but if I want good insurance, with good protection, with good union principles, I will go to the S. U. of N. A.

In conclusion, I hope that in one year from now that we will at least have tripled our membership, which is not a hard matter if every member will go out and do his share and just get two new members, which is easy. Get hold of a B. of R. T. member and have a confidential talk in a conservative way, because it is easier to catch flies with honey than vinegar. Ask him if he is satisfied with the existing conditions. Ask him if he ever worked under a S. U. contract. Ask him if he realizes what it will cost each individual member of the Big Four for this wage movement which has been pending for the last year and one-half. Tell him what it cost you to get your raise of five cents per hour. Tell him how it feels to be a member of an organization that never scabbed on any one. Ask him if he believes in the fake strike ballots the B. of R. T. is circulating from time to time. Ask him how they got the contracts in the Northwest country. Show him where all the general chairmen on roads where the B. of R. T. have contracts are road men, and the road man naturally looks out for the road man's interest. Ask him what a road man knows about or cares about switching or switchmen.

After having a talk of this nature with a B. of R. T. man you will notice that you have him guessing. Then keep after him and you will make a S. U. man of him and he will get more applicants for you.

We initiated ten new members at our last meeting and acted on 30 applications, whom we will initiate at our next meeting. So you see what can be accomplished when harmony exists and all are working to increase our membership. Brothers, you do not know what you are missing when you stay away from the meetings. There is a good time at every one of them and once you attend and convince yourself you will not miss any after that.

Trusting all the brothers will work

in harmony and talk S. U. with a vim to every one switching cars, I remain
Yours in B., H. and P.,

C. A. GUTZSELL.

Los Angeles, Cal.—82.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I will write a few lines for March JOURNAL.

The Big 4 appears to have shot its wad and I hope the brothers in this union, especially where we have working schedules, will get their heads together and make it their business to get those coming to work in the yards into our union. Bear this in mind, brothers, for we have not been particular enough about it in the past and because of it the trainmen have many schedules that the S. U. ought to have.

Occasionally some of us may be punished for our activity in union work, but that should not deter us in our duty. I lost my job on the R. I. because the trainmaster thought I was overzealous about the S. U. But I soon had another job and am still living and wearing monthly working buttons. If all our members make it their business to become hustlers for the union, I don't see why the membership couldn't be doubled within a year. At least things look bright for us and all should be keenly alive and on the job while the iron is hot. A few years of the right kind of interest and we can get all the yard schedules in the country. Let us get into the game and get them.

Was the eight-hour move of the Big 4 a failure? Whether or not it was, I would like to shake hands with the brother who wrote the article in November JOURNAL under that caption. He sure is there on that subject. We did not get as much out of the arbitration as we desired or should have received, but at that we got a whole lot and we are patiently waiting to see how much more others get out of their moves—what more, for instance, will nine dollars per day each, the committee of 640 will get for the Big 4. We wish them success in getting all asked for, but—well, we can gauge things better a little later on.

Whatever they get or don't get the switchmen should from this day on get

very active in regard to the affairs of switchmen. Hope to see good reports from many sections of the country this month and with best wishes to all, I remain, Yours in B., H. and P.,

A. C. VANDIVER.

Duluth, Minn.—28.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I will endeavor to inform the brothers throughout the land of the doings of Zenith Lodge No. 28, and especially so of the installation of officers: W. E. Baker, president; G. Black, vice-president; J. T. Murando, secretary, and C. H. Stang, treasurer. Now that we have chosen these new officers, it behooves us one and all to put the power of our influence and co-operation behind the dough that has just been kneaded in Lodge No. 28, and give the officers one and all our undivided support. Your newly-elected officers wish your presence at as many meetings as possible to attend and the shouldering of your full part of obligations and responsibilities to the union. If this is generally done, there need be no fear of anything going seriously wrong in our ranks anywhere, and success will surely follow efforts thus applied.

We are taking in new members every meeting. So throw away the old hammer and get a horn—and boost.

The tide of sentiment is coming our way in this section of country; let's all do all within our ability to make the most of our opportunities.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

PATRICK FLAHERTY.

Chicago, Ill.—68.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

At our last regular meeting we had a duck lunch and there were members there that we had not seen for four years, and they all ate and smoked to their hearts' content. There was only one thing lacking—we did not have any limberger cheese. Bro. Young recited a piece in German; although the brothers did not understand it, they enjoyed it very much. We had other good talent there. Walter O'Rourke, although not a member, sang Irish songs, which we all enjoyed very

much. We also had Bro. Reardon of Lodge No. 199, and he is always welcome at all times.

After the meeting we presented our ex-president, Bro. Ed. Lyons, with an emblem of the lodge, and he was overjoyed when he received it. He gave a little thanks speech with which the members were very much pleased.

Our president and District Organizer Trost took a walk around the yards the other day and gathered up 25 or 30 applications, and I think it will be well for Bros. Young and Trost to call around in two or three weeks again.

I think if business keeps up around Chicago, President Heberling will have to give Bro. Trost some help or he will not be able to cover all the ground. Members are very easily gotten if they have anyone to approach them. This is the time to get them, and every member everywhere should do their full share of this approaching and soliciting. We've got to all be organizers and hustlers if our yards become organized and kept in line as they should be. We can't depend too much on duck lunches and Grand Lodge organizers to keep our ranks organized. We've all got to get into the game and keep in it.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

JOHN COLE.

Great Falls, Mont.—81.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The Great Northern is doing a good business up this way and I am pleased to be able to also report that Lodge No. 81 is doing a creditable work for the S. U.

It is certainly pleasing to see the comeback and progressive qualities of our members when they get their minds properly set with a view of achieving things, and we are all hoping that ere long we in this part of the country will be able to so upbuild our membership that we can obtain S. U. working schedules again.

We should all work with that object in view and devote as much of our time and energy to it as possible.

Bro. John Kinniburgh, our secretary and treasurer, is one of the hardest workers that I know of for the S. U., and it is largely due to his untiring

efforts that Lodge No. 81 has progressed in the manner it has. He is always on the job, not with a club, but with a good word and a good argument for the cause. Besides being our treasurer he is also JOURNAL agent, but doesn't often find time to perform that part of his union work, so I have taken the liberty of writing a few things he would be embarrassed to write about if he did, and since I formerly paid monthly dues into Victory Lodge No. 16, when our editor was its secretary-treasurer, I hope he will favor me by publishing them.

Strange as it may seem, we get many miles apart sometimes in our railroad work, but as long as we all work for the common advancement of each other, all will work out well wherever we are to do our part.

Let us all do this and strive as best we can to get all switchmen into the S. U. Its mission is big enough to include them all within it, and all switchmen should be big enough and consistent enough to become members of it because it is the only labor organization that fairly represents their union interests.

Hoping for the union, all lodges and individual members the best of success, I am,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
JOHN T. SMITH.

Little Rock, Ark.—198.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Well, as I am at home sick for the last few days I have had plenty of time to read the JOURNAL, and I don't think that I have missed one article, and I have sure read the letters with much interest, especially the letter from Bro. Vincent of Lodge No. 206, in his way of telling the stay-at-homes what to do. I think that No. 198 needs some stirring up in regard to the brothers that stay at home and then criticize what was done at meetings. Now, brother, if you have anything to say, come to lodge, put your finger in the pie and then holler. But if you don't come up there, those that do put their shoulder at the wheel and make it turn, sure are going to get tired turning your part of it. You all know that paying your dues is only a small part of your duty to your union. So

let us all try and be on hand to help work for better conditions.

Lodge No. 198 has been taking in new members nearly every meeting night for some time, but we still have some material to work on, some of whom are men that have just gone to work and all I have talked to are ready to line up, so let's do our part to get them while they are so inclined.

The switchmen here all received the increase in pay last payday, also the back time from Dec. 23d. So, as one of the brothers put it, "A bird in the hand is worth a whole flock in the bush," and I believe the S. U. of N. A. birds are going to develop into a large flock before the Stingers get their first bird caught.

We have been having good business here for some time now. Another engine has been put on and an extra engine was worked for a few days besides, so that makes business for the extra men, and they all seem satisfied.

Trusting all switchmen will soon be working eight hours per day and no more,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
HACK.

Shawnee, Okla.—131.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Will endeavor to write briefly for March issue of JOURNAL on behalf of Shawnee Lodge No. 131. We extend our thanks and appreciation for the efforts of S. U. members of the arbitration board in striving to get all that was asked for in way of better working conditions and wages. We are small in numbers compared to the big four (400,000); still we received the goods, not promises. I for one am proud of our little organization. There have been quite a number of trainmen asked me about joining our order. They are beginning to see where Father Bill Lee is putting all the shingles on his own house, and the devil take care of the rest. Just like W. G., I have known the gentleman for several years, and can honestly say I know no good of his way of steering the organization he is president of only for his own benefit. God help the poor blind followers. Oh, you yardmen, get in line. Line up in an order that protects you, benefits you, whose members are men with

principles; men, as a rule, who are loyal to each other and their order.

I wish to say also that Lodge No. 131 has had some pretty rocky traveling since it budded out, but we are pretty near a full-bloom rose now. We are solid S. U. here, except one. Will try and describe the one: He looks like a man, walks like one, parts what hair he has like one, wears clothes like a man, breathes like a man, and accepts his pay check like a man, but is too narrow-minded to straighten up his back dues and help pay for what the order is placing in his hands. If it was human it would come within the fold, be a man among men, not despised by all true and loyal union men. I wish to state also that I am not throwing this at this one party alone. I am making it world-wide, and say, for the benefit of all readers, I have no use for a man who will accept the benefits of a union and not try to return some respect and courtesy to that union.

Wishing all S. U. of N. A. lodges and brothers a prosperous year, I remain,
Yours in B., H. and P.,

J. T. STERLING.

Chicago, Ill.—230.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Having been appointed JOURNAL agent and given to understand I must get on the job, I will get busy.

At our meeting Feb. 7th we initiated four members and voted on four applicants. We are taking in new members at every meeting, and hope to so continue until we have all the men in Kensington yard lined up.

Bro. F. O'Neill resigned as president, and Bro. D. J. Maloney was elected to fill the chair. We were sorry to see Bro. O'Neill resign.

Bro. Finley, who met with a very serious accident about three months ago and was laid up in the hospital, is now able to be out and gets around with the use of a cane. We all wish him good luck and hope to see him on the job soon.

There were a good many of the day brothers missing at our last meeting. What seems to be the trouble with you? If Bro. Inthout's wife sends him to the grocery store and he sneaks up to meeting I don't see why some more of you married men don't do the shop-

ping and spend a little time with us.

We are making arrangements for a dance to be given in the near future and hope to see all present on next meeting night, as your assistance is needed to help make the dance a success.

At our first meeting in March we are going to have a little entertainment, and hope to see everybody present. Bro. Finley will be present and handle the comedy end, with Hard Face Jack at the piano. Bromo Quinine, Ray Itchy, Rubber-nose Pete and Grandpa Dygert will have the singing parts. Bro. Dainton will give a talk on chickens, and Bro. Young will endeavor to do a Hula Hula dance all dressed up like shredded wheat. We will probably have our schedule settled by that time and with our entertainment it is important that you all attend.

With best regards, I am,

Yours truly in B., H. and P.,

JOURNAL AGENT.

St. Joseph, Mo.—9.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We hardly feel that it would be proper to offer any excuses to our fellow members and locals for not being represented in the columns of this JOURNAL, but promise to be more diligent in the future.

The newly installed officers of St. Joseph Lodge, No. 9, feel encouraged with the attendance and the interest shown in lodge affairs by the members in the past few meetings, and can only account for this by the faithful work of our brothers, Heberling, Connors, Titus, and the sub-committee co-operating with them, who represented this "Glorious Union" in the recent eight-hour and wage movement. It seems to have awakened several to the fact that the S. U. of N. A. is more than a mere life insurance organization; that it possesses real timely, live wire conditions-getting qualities as well.

Before this is read by the members our twenty-first annual ball, to be given Feb. 19th, will have occurred. We'll let JOURNAL readers hear more of the event later on.

Now that our wage controversy has been settled in a general way, let's attend to things locally and where not getting the new pay try to get it

straightened out. And in no event should we neglect to keep our forces as thoroughly organized as possible.

The time is now opportune for getting members and all members should take full advantage of the opportunities and get into the union every available man. Let's keep this ever in mind and do our best in regard to it.

Hoping that the work will continue to advance and all new officers will be faithfully supported by the members in the coming year, we wish to remain

Yours in B., H. and P.,

L. A. WOODSIDE.

Albert Lea, Miss.—97.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We are just crawling out, as it were, from one of the worst snow blockades this country has ever known and we are again permitted to sit down and read our daily papers that are not three or four days late. Our nearest neighbor, the Milwaukee, has not moved a wheel in five days and no immediate relief in sight, but then by the time this is in print the weather will be warm and everything will be running smoothly and the snow, the blizzard and the cold will be forgotten.

Our lodge, so far as increased membership is concerned, has not been doing anything spectacular, but just plugging along, grabbing a new member now and then, but can say this, that all our members are true blue switchmen and believe thoroughly in the S. U. principles.

We are very glad that an S. U. lodge has recently been organized in our sister city, Mason City, Iowa, and reports coming from there indicate that they are doing a flourishing business for the grand old S. U. It is particularly good news because it will help us in getting something in the line of working conditions on the M. & St. L. that will be a great blessing to us, considering the almost intolerable conditions we are now experiencing, owing solely to the lack of proper organization.

We are satisfied with the award of the arbitration board, although I must confess that some of us dreamed of bigger things, but we are ever conscious of the fact that we cannot always get exactly what we want or

what we are justly entitled to. We are waiting patiently now for a meeting with our general manager, Mr. Russell, for the purpose of drawing up a new system schedule with the award of the board of arbitration applied. Here is hoping that all the roads centering in the northwest will do the same and not wait (as it looks now they are going to do) for a supreme court decision on the Adamson act.

Let me close with the wish that all brothers will work incessantly and diligently for the success of the organization that is in turn doing its best to improve the conditions of all men engaged in switching cars for a living. Remember, brothers, do all you can to make the hours you are compelled to spend at work as pleasant as possible, because most all the hardships we are called upon to bear are met during working hours, or in other words, life would be a song if work was a pleasure instead of what it really is to most of us.

With thanks to the officers of our union for their good judgment in matters pertaining to our welfare, I am,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

A. L. HOVE.

Albion, Pa.—163.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

A few lines from one of the boys of Lodge No. 163, Albion, Pa., who desires to say that our lodge is in a flourishing condition at the present time.

We gave a supper on Dec. 21st and had a good time. Some of the boys had to work, but we stayed until morning, as we wanted all of the boys to eat. We had plates laid for thirty.

Mr. Redman did the cooking. Jack, you certainly are some cook. I hope all the boys will be at the next one and each bring a stinger with him, as we may be able to convert him.

Wishing the S. U. of N. A. success I am,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

T. G. BATTIN.

"Remember, my son," said the father, "that politeness costs nothing.

"Oh, I don't know," returned his hopeful. "Did you ever try putting 'Very respectfully yours' at the end of a telegram?"

Is Arbitration a Successful Means of Settling Wage Disputes From the Workingman's Standpoint.

Judging by the recent award to the Switchmen's Union, I should say, decidedly no. In preface to the following, I wish to state I do not think the recent arbitration proceedings were a failure; for when all things are considered, the obstacles which had to be surmounted, the achieved results, to say the least, are wonderful, and great credit is due Bro. Heberling, other Grand Lodge officers and the sub-committee for the remarkable showing they made.

Arbitration is the means of settling wage disputes so strongly advocated by the many railroad managers.

This fact alone is enough to cause the worker grounds for suspicion, for it has never been recorded where the railroads or any other corporations have sincerely advocated any measure that would insure the working man a decent living wage, purely for the worker's benefit. On the other hand, they (the corporations) have fought with every conceivable means any legislation that was passed for the sole benefit of labor.

Commenting on the recent award to the Switchmen's Union, a newspaper report quotes one of the general managers of the railroads involved: "It is a distinct victory and very gratifying to the railroads, for it proves the Adamson law wrong, by granting to the switchmen only nine hours' pay for eight hours' work." I agree it is a distinct victory for the railroads, just as every other arbitration proceeding of the past has been a distinct victory. My reasons for thinking so follow:

The primary cause for the increase in wages demanded by the switchmen is the present *scandalous* high cost of living. Any housewife can easily show by her grocery, meat, rent and clothing bills that the cost of the necessities of life have advanced from 50 to over 200 per cent. during the last year. Any working man or woman can readily testify that the purchasing value of a dollar has diminished nearly 75 per cent. in the last two years. It is not necessary to produce a long list of carefully compiled statistics, nor review the con-

gressional records of the many probes carried on by that legislative body. The facts are too vividly apparent for comfort. The evidence of this was submitted to the arbitration board, and to offset it a raise in wages approximating 15 per cent. was granted to the switchmen. I do not mean to insinuate the board was unfair and impartial to the switchmen intentionally, but I do mean to say the award was not in any proportion to the evidence submitted, and which the general managers could not refute. The question apparently devolved upon the subject of "Human rights versus material rights." Against humanity the railroads could not argue, but it seems they successfully overcame this by arguing material rights or the *hardship of increased payroll*.

Again, in the switchmen's plea for the eight-hour day and a prohibitive rate for overtime, so as to insure the eight-hour day, material rights again won over human rights. In regard to the working of yards on the eight-hour basis, Mr. C. H. Mottsett, superintendent of the New London division of the N. Y., N. H. & H. Ry., testified that the Harlem River terminals of the above road could not be worked to advantage except upon the eight hour basis. Further questioned, he testified that three eight-hour shifts worked better than two twelve-hour shifts possibly could. The New Haven has tried the eight-hour experiment in their yards for a number of years, consequently Mr. Mottsett was well qualified to render an expert opinion.

Further, the general yardmaster, corroborated by one of his assistants, testified that the eight-hour plan had worked like a charm in the Nickel Plate yards at Cleveland, O., but that the company had discontinued the experiment for some *unknown* reason.

Against this *expert* and *practical* testimony the railroads could only produce *theoretical* evidence, coupled with the old, shop-worn point, "*hardships of increased payroll bunk.*"

In granting the eight hours to the switchmen and denying the time and one-half for overtime, the neutral arbiters, in whose hands the decision really lay, accepted the testimony of the railroads, whose witnesses had never had any *practical knowledge* of

eight-hour yards, *personally*, against the expert opinion of three other railroad officials who had personally tried and experienced the actual working of yards upon the eight-hour basis.

Again material rights have triumphed over human rights. In past arbitration proceedings it has been conceded that the men would not be compelled to arbitrate some condition they had won previously. Yet in this proceeding the board took away from the switchmen a condition which meant much and had been enjoyed by a number of switchmen working under S. U. schedules. I refer to the clause reading: For service starting between the hours of 6 a. m. and 8 a. m. day rates shall be paid. Between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. night rates shall prevail.

The board took this away from the switchmen, decreasing that day rates shall be paid between the hours of 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., night rates 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. In deciding in this manner, it causes conflict with that part of the award which reads: Overtime shall be paid pro rata. On engines going to work at 7 p. m. and working until 7 a. m. or later exemplifies this, for only one hour over-time is paid pro rata, the rest of the over-time being paid at a reduced or day rate.

In further conflict the award grants five cents an hour increase. On all of the engines going to work after 8 a. m. and where night rates formerly were paid, this does not hold good, for the ruling mentioned above conflicts, and only allows three cents an hour increase for the hours worked up to 6 p. m.

The ruling for noon hour in eight-hour yards was: Where eight-hour shifts are worked, no noon hour shall be allowed. This is almost the last straw. Can anyone conceive how one human being (who undoubtedly eats regularly when the meal hour arrives) could cast his decision with the hard-hearted railroads and decree that another body of human beings should be compelled to work, in heat, cold, rain, sleet or storm, eight hours, without a meal, when all laws of nature and humanity demand that a human shall eat three times a day, at intervals of six hours? This is another human plea that was overruled by material rights. When the working man stops and considers these facts, is it any wonder

that he views arbitration with suspicion? Every *arbitration* that I can remember has surely resulted in a distinct victory for the railroads; in fact, the victory has been overwhelming, inasmuch as the arbitration award has been followed by an enormous rate increase for the railroads far in excess of the award to the employees, so much so that every increase in wages granted has in reality been a decrease, for the purchasing value of the "almighty dollar" has diminished to of almost negligible quantity.

Until the time comes when the neutral arbiters are willing to weigh the mass of testimony presented by the workers at its true value, and consider human rights of greater importance than the declaration of enormous dividends, *arbitration* will continue to be a *distinct failure* as a means of settling wage disputes, as far as the working man is concerned.

E. L. MARCELLUS,
Lodge No. 56.

The High Cost of Living.

ST. BERNARD'S HOSPITAL.
CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 4, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The high cost of living is the one great subject that now agitates the minds of all the people, and is therefore worthy of the most earnest consideration. I consider the best method of discussing such problems is to look at them from the standpoint of causes and their effects, for sure it is certain effects are produced by certain causes, and the high cost of living is one of these effects produced by several different causes, and the question is: what are these causes? Well, the Chicago Federation of Labor held a mass meeting the other day to consider what could be done to reduce the cost of living, and one member declared that some of the commission men on South Water street should be hanged, while others contended that the people should take direct action (whatever this means) against the men who had forced up the cost of living. Fortunately, the wise counsel of the chairman, John Fitzpatrick, prevailed, for he said that hanging men on South Water street would not do any good, for other men would take their place.

Evidently this wise remark put a damper on the militant attitude of the would-be hangmen. The idea of hanging food manipulators, members of stock exchanges, Wall Street gamblers and their ilk, has not become a fashion as yet. It applies to working men only, for they hang separately for not hanging together.

One James Larkin, the Irish labor leader, suggested that the union call a strike on all storage plants that would not reduce prices; the chairman evidently understood him to say "to strike for higher wages," for Fitzpatrick shouted to him, "There you go again; if we went to the cold storage men and asked for higher wages they would say we will give it, but we will raise the price on eggs. Then union labor would be charged with forcing up the cost of living. This sort of answer was not called for by Mr. Larkin's suggestion, but the answer given shows how the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor stands upon the wage question, when the high cost of living is considered. If such a policy was to be persisted in by all labor unions, then the wages would never go one cent above their present standard and all labor unions would act only on the defensive. The railroad companies take this same view. They say we cannot give the eight-hour day and a raise in pay unless we are granted a raise in rates, and the people will kick on this, as it will greatly increase the cost of living. Not one speaker has shown us how to reduce the cost of living, declared Fitzpatrick; I do not know how to do it, and I have not heard or read of a practical method that would bring results. Some ask Congress to place an embargo on foodstuffs; some advocate confiscation; but show me the man or woman who can point out the proper way. Now here we see a mass meeting of this great body of Chicago working class and not one of them were able to answer this great question of what shall we do to be saved from being exploited by the few men who own the earth and operate it and its slaves for the sake of profits. If this is a sample of the intelligence of the workers of these United States of America then I say God bless the rich, to hell with the poor, let them work

they are used to it; and to this the capitalist class say "Amen."

The Department of Justice (?) at Washington hands us out the dope that it can not do anything to relieve the high cost of living. Now, if the working class has not the brains to figure out some scheme to put an everlasting end to strikes, lockouts, exploitation, and the high cost of living, why, who in the name of liberty and justice will do it?—not the capitalist class, that is sure. This situation reminds me of what J. P. Morgan said before the Industrial Relations Commission in answer to this question: Do you consider ten dollars a week enough for a longshoreman with a family to support? Ans. If that's all he can get, and he takes it, I should say it's enough. That was the answer of the greatest captain of industry hurled at the workers, and true it is—if that's all you can get, and you take it. Well, be as contented as your nature will allow, for blessed are the meek and lowly for they shall inherit the kingdom of heaven, and this is some consolation. Well, we have a few answers, as poor as they are: One is to hang the grafters; another is confiscate their goods, and the other to call a strike of the workers in the cold storage plants. Any or all these supposed measures if carried out to the letter would do as much good as if the workers took a jump into the lake. Your Uncle Sam says that while he is powerless to act, he would advise the worthy citizens to boycott all foodstuffs that come too high for your pocketbook (all of which is fine dope), but all good foods have boycotted the workers for quite a few years back, and even the very poor grades of food have a new tag price. The low wages of the working class is a boycott in itself against high prices, as the average wage is only sufficient to buy the cheapest and poorest, and very little of that. The laws of the United States say that the boycott is criminal, and all who participate in such are—if proven guilty—compelled to pay three times the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff. Remember the Danbury hatters case and the collections taken up by the affiliated trades of the A. F. of L. So we say, boycott is out of the question, and such anarchy as

recommended by your Uncle Samuel is no good, and well he knew, when he suggested the thought, it was a grandstand play (bunk is right). Millions for the army and navy, but not one cent for a government shoe and clothing factory. Government ownership would split and bust wide open the high cost of living all along the line in these two very important and essential commodities. One United States senator introduced a measure which, if carried, would provide all government employes with the right to buy articles of food and clothing direct from the government, and why not make it apply to all citizens? It is not a hard matter to prove that private ownership in the means of life is the cause of this high cost of living. If the corporations that rob labor of what it produces can find a foreign market to sell such goods at a higher price than can be obtained at home, they naturally sell in that market, and the prices at home must come up to the price paid abroad. The law of supply and demand is a potent factor, and the combinations of production (the trusts) regulate the output to such a fine degree that they are able to tell just how much is needed for home consumption, and in this manner never allow any surplus to accumulate.

The dealers in perishable food have the cold storage, and at times they destroy carloads of fruit and vegetables in order to maintain steady high prices in the market. We see quite a few cities that have established markets where products of farms are bought by the city and sold to consumers at cost, thus eliminating the profits of all middle men. Is there anything wrong about this proposition? I can not see anyone getting hurt by such a move, only the thieves who buy cheap and sell dear. It was in ancient Greece where we read of a law that punished men quite severely for buying corn, or fish from the producers and re-selling for a profit. But here, in America, as elsewhere, such transactions are called business, and there is no law of restraint.

We see the government providing for its own armor plate by erecting its own factory. It was many times proven the cost of such armor plate was nearly double the actual cost, and

that the Steel Trust was robbing the government unmercifully.

.Now we see the newspapers crying aloud because the price of print paper has gone skyward, and are demanding relief. They favor government ownership in the production of paper, and there is now a bill before Congress calling for the establishment of a paper mill to make paper for the government. The continuous threat of a railroad tie-up, as well as poor service and high rates, are factors that are calling aloud for government ownership. The people are sick and tired of private ownership of all the national industries, and labor is fighting them continually in order to live. Organized capital has exported five billion dollars' worth of American-made goods in the past twelve months, and the American railroads made a clean shave of one billion in the same period. One billion dollars clear profit, as you switchmen would call it, all velvet, and Mr. R. H. Ashton, president of the C. & N. W., says that the gross earnings of the railroads will continue to increase, or at least will not diminish, and the business outlook for 1917 is good. The roads never made so much money, but they cannot see the way clear for an eight-hour day. No, no, the profit system cannot see anything but profits to the owners, and union labor don't appear very anxious to make any changes. If that's all he can get and he takes it, I should say it's enough.—Morgan. Mr. Dooley says, on the subject of woman suffrage: Don't ask f'r rights. Take thim. An' don't let anny wan give thim to ye. A right that is handed to ye f'r nawthin' has somethin' the matter with it. It's more than likely it's on'y a wrong turned inside out." So this is the situation for men as well as for women. For the people to take their rights requires a solid front in organization, but first of all the people must come to an understanding as to what constitutes their rights. What are the rights of labor? Surely, they are not getting them now, even if labor was granted by the capitalist all the demands they have made. The rights of labor will never materialize so long as the workers labor for others. The five billion dollars' worth of goods that was exported out of the country in the past

twelve months belong by right to the men and women whose labor power produced them. Labor was skinned out of just that much value, and a little more. The men who owned the mills, mines and factories exploited labor because labor sold itself for a wage, and as long as the wage system (as exists today) remains, so long will laborers remain wage slaves. The right of labor is the right to ownership of what it produces, and anything less is robbery.

Private capital will not give labor what it produces, that is out of the question, and the goods stolen from labor are sold for the highest price obtainable, and we see as a result the high prices that now prevail. The Socialist party and the I. W. W. stand for the total abolition of this infamous system of exploitation. If the cost of living is to be reduced to any great extent a determined and united effort must be made by labor to force the city, county, State and nation into the business of manufacture and distribution of the commodities required to sustain life, and put the capitalist out of the business entirely, and the first move is to organize industrially and never allow an election day to pass by without voting the Socialist ticket, for this is the political party that represents the economic interests of the working class.

Abraham Lincoln said (it's a good hint to you workers): "Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things ought to belong to those whose labor has produced them." But it has happened in all ages of the world that some have labored, and others without labor, have enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government. If Lincoln was alive today he would see in our capitalist class what he saw in the southern slave owners, and would denounce the system, as he did the system of slavery. It's the worthy object of any good government, he says, to give unto the labor what it produces. He forecasted the fall of wage slavery, knowing well the time would come when the workers would rebel against exploitation. Are we to

take the hint and act accordingly? I hope so. If we do the high cost of living will never bother us, and all our grievous wrongs, of which we complain so bitterly, will pass away. So we must go forward, and agitate, educate, organize. It's up to us. It's either liberty or slavery.

Surely, oppression maketh a wise man mad, and, as one writer has truthfully said, that under the miserable condition of life any vision of the possibility of better things makes the present misery more intolerable, and spurs those who suffer to the most energetic struggles to improve their lot; and if these struggles only result in sharper misery, the outcome is sheer desperation. In our present society, for instance, an exploited wage worker who catches a glimpse of what life and work ought to be, finds the tollsome routine and the squalor of his existence almost intolerable.

This is an example, worthy brothers (and it is very fitting to all who have eyes to see), of our experiences of today, and they cry aloud for the most energetic action. Don't be misled and fooled all your life.

GEORGE H. MALOTT,
Lodge No. 69.

In a town of Maryland one Bill Morton appeared before the postmaster one morning, and the following colloquy occurred:

"Morning, Mr. Postmaster."

"Morning, Bill."

"Has Tom Moore been in for his mail yet?"

"No."

"Will you be here when he comes?"

"I guess so."

"Well, when he comes in will you tell him that on his way from the cheese factory I wish he'd stop and get that pig of Herman Stutz's and take it down to Henry Parker's, and tell Henry I said he could have it for that single harness even up, if he'll fix that bridle and throw in them russet lines instead of the old black ones; and if he won't trade, tell Tom to bring the pig down to my place and put it in the extra pen, and be sure and shut that door to the hen house, or all the chickens'll get out. Sure there ain't no mail? Morning, Mr. Postmaster."

"Morning, Bill."

LADIES' AUXILIARY

TO THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION



MRS. HENRIETTA CLARK, . . . GRAND PRESIDENT
1214 West 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.
MISS SARA T. JACKSON, . . . GRAND SECY AND TREAS.
220 Stevenson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

East Palestine, O.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

You don't know how much I have missed the JOURNAL this last year—the first year for about ten or fifteen years, I should say, that it has not been in my home. Oh, how often do I think of the brother switchmen and the Ladies' Auxiliary. I scarcely hear any news here, only just as some of the sisters write me, and I certainly would like to hear from them once in a while. I used to hear quite frequently from Sara T., but I suppose her duties keep her very busy, or perhaps she has given up single blessedness. You know strange things do happen sometimes.

I had quite a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. L. N. James of Cleveland, who visited me last summer. I was glad to hear from some of the old Lodge No. 11 boys.

I hope Bro. and Sister Stang have not forgotten me. I would like to hear from them. Oh, there are so many of my old friends that I would like to hear from. My address is 123 South Market Street, East Palestine, Ohio. So, sisters, if it is only a postal, let me hear from you.

Yours in U., H. and J.,
MRS. MARY STEWART WAED.

Denver, Col.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Since our last letter things have been happening so fast that it is almost impossible to remember all.

Last September Bro. John Shea received a message that his infant son Edward was very ill. He left immediately for their homestead near Trinidad, Col. But, ere he reached home,

their little one had passed away. The body was brought to Denver and to the home of Brother and Sister Secord, from where they went to the Holy Family Church, from whence the funeral was held. Edward Shea was two and one-half years old, and when we see a flower-like life like this cut off, we must indeed think "He is a jealous God" and will have the whitest and purest for His crown.

Oh, there is a reaper whose name is Death,

And, with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,

And the flowers that grow between.

Bro. and Sister Shea have the sympathy of all, and may God give them the strength to bear their sorrow.

In November, Mr. Rice came near crossing the "Great Divide." He fell from a cut of cars and cracked several ribs, which put him under the weather for some time. I wish to thank all the members of the L. A. and S. U. for their kindness to him, for when a man is compelled to sit in a chair as he was, the time is very long from morning to night. Thank you all.

Bro. George Mason was taken to Mercy Hospital and operated on for appendicitis. He is at home again and doing nicely.

It seems the specter Death has been stalking through our Denver yards the past month—three of the men were literally ground to pieces. While I do not think they were members of the S. U., still they were switchmen and, when we read that dreadful sentence, "Slipped off the footboard," it gives us a tightening of our heartstrings, for it is an accident any switchman may meet with.

These mornings, when I hear the shrieks the engine whistles that tell us the air is sharp and frosty, I breathe a prayer to the Almighty One to protect the men everywhere who are battling with the elements.

Bros. Claude Camp and wife and McCollum and wife spent the holidays in California.

Bro. Fred Lindquist's home is saddened over the loss of his wife. Mrs. Lindquist was a woman who made home all that the word implies. They were married twenty-eight years and had two grown sons. Theirs was the ideal married life. Bro. Lindquist has been a member of the Switchmen's Union and their previous order for twenty-five years.

Bro. Riordan and family were recently made most unhappy to learn of the death of Mrs. Riordan's mother, Mrs. Andree, who had been in ill-health for some time. She was sixty-one years old and the mother of ten children, all of whom are living. May the God who has taken your beloved mother, give you strength to bear your heavy burden.

November 30, 1916, occurred a very pretty, though quiet wedding at Holy Family Church when Mr. Joseph Secord and Miss Sadie Nelson were married. Mr. Secord is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Secord. Miss Nelson is the daughter of Mrs. John Shea. Both young people have hosts of friends who join in best wishes for their happy future.

Bro. and Sister Davis are enjoying a visit from Bro. Davis' parents and Sister Davis' sister from the East.

Sister Secord and Sister Creely are on the sick list. Hope both will be better soon.

As we have begun a new year, let us all turn over a new page in our book of resolutions.

It is supposed that every lodge has elected to the various offices those women whom they have thought best suited to fill them. So don't leave them to work alone, for, if you do, it is going to be the same story over again. You will be disappointed in them in that their plans cannot be carried out. Just remember the old motto, "United we stand, divided we fall!" and do by your elected officers as you would be done by. And, to the

knocker, try making a resolution to bury your hammer. If the officers elected don't suit you, come to the next election and elect the ones you want. But, in the meantime, "Boost, don't knock." It is noticeable that the persons who find so much fault with the best efforts of others, do not possess any great amount of executive ability themselves and a trial to show what they (don't) know is the most effective cure for them.

Our newly-elected officers are:

Past-President—Emma McCollum.

President—Belle Patton.

Vice-President—Grace Rice.

Secretary-Treasurer—Daisy Maskow.

Chaplain—Minnie Shea.

Conductress—Mabel Smith.

Guard—Rebecca Creely.

Board of Directors—Agatha Camp, Nellie Davis and Hattie Creely.

New Year's night Centennial Lodge No. 35, S. U., and Columbine Lodge No. 35, L. A. to S. U., held a joint installation in the brothers' hall. Bro. Paul Maskow, president of Lodge No. 35, extended an invitation from his lodge to us that the two lodges meet once in three months for a good social evening. It is needless to say we accepted.

After our officers were installed a program, which follows, was given, and, judging from the applause each number received, our efforts were appreciated:

Vocal—"The Land Where the Columbine Grows."

Doris and John Secord.

Instrumental Selection—

Mrs. Lenhart.

Instrumental—"Pure as Snow."

Miss Doris Secord.

Vocal—"Til the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold."

Edw. Smith.

(Accompanied by Mrs. Lenhart.)

Recitation—"Everybody Wondered How He Knew."

Daisy Maskow.

Vocal—"River Shannon."

Miss Doris and Master John Secord.

Recitation—"The Dutchman, His Dog and the Lobster."

Grace E. Rice.

Sister McCollum, our retiring president, was presented a beautiful cut glass salad bowl.

After our program, refreshments of

coffee, cake, sandwiches and pickles were served, to the delight of all present. The exercises were ended by tripping the light fantastic, Sister Lenhart presiding at the piano.

I wonder if any of the S. U. members at our old home, Station A. 435, are still sticking with the S. U. If so, "hello" to you all. Why don't some of you write to the JOURNAL and let us know you are still among the faithful?

Wishing the S. U. and L. A. a prosperous and happy New Year, I am,
Yours in U., H. and J.,

GRACE E. RICE.

Detroit, Mich.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Never in the history of Lodge No. 32 has there been more harmony. Don't take this to mean, sisters, that we have not always worked in harmony, for we have. At this time, however, each member is busy thinking of and doing something that will be of benefit to our order. This explains the reason for our prosperity and increased membership.

At our last meeting in December an invitation was given us by Sister Padgett to come to her home after the meeting. Upon our arrival there we were very much surprised at finding the house decorated in festal array, and a nice luncheon prepared for us. In the center of the table was a miniature Christmas tree, with the usual holiday decorations. No Santa Claus appearing, Sister Padgett took her place and presented each of us with a candy cane. Sisters Sackett and Schrader furnished the lunch. As we all like music with our meals, Martin Sackett played several selections on the piano for us while we were eating. Since then (Feb. 8th) we held a card party at her home, which was also a most enjoyable affair. Whether on account of prizes given or otherwise, our social functions are proving good winners. Of course the luncheons add to their success. At least the combination of all those things are bringing together good attendances.

Jan. 4th we held a joint installation of officers with Detroit Lodge No. 13, S. U. of N. A. Our past president, Mary Pringle, acted as our installing

officer, assisted by Sister Kirby as chaplain, and Bro. Sackett and Sister Hemingway as conductor and conductress. The ceremony of installation was perfect. Praise is due Sister Pringle and her associate officers for their excellent work.

After the various officers had been installed, Sister Pringle, on behalf of Lodge No. 32, presented our president, Lucy Smith, with a handsome lavalier as a token of our appreciation of her very excellent work during the past year. Our lodge always remembers its officers, and we were all presented with a beautiful piece of cut glass. Sister Smith gave each of her associate officers a handkerchief with a crochet edge, her own handiwork.

Not to be outdone by the ladies, Detroit Lodge No. 13 presented their president, Bro. B. B. Duschane, with \$25.00, as a reward for the good work he had done for them in the past year.

Bro. Sackett and Sister Bissell favored us with an eccentric dance called the Chinese cake-walk, after which all who cared to danced until we were asked to adjourn to the dining-room to partake of the chicken pie and other good things that had been provided for us. My, how the boys did eat. I think they had been saving their appetites for the occasion. However, their wives kept pace with them.

Jan. 10th Sister Hewitt entertained the social club. As usual, we had a very enjoyable time. Sisters who have not been attending these meetings little know the good times they are missing. Perhaps some of you think it is a sort of private club, and have not been coming for that reason. If so, you are mistaken. This club was formed for the members of our lodge to become better acquainted with each other and to promote sociability. That we have succeeded in our aim is shown by the large attendance we have at our meetings.

At our February meeting Sister Smith appointed these sisters as our flower committee: Amelia Wagenknecht, 868 Green avenue, Katherine Schrader, 137 Inglis avenue, and Clara Avery, 178 Dix avenue. So if any of our sisters should be as unfortunate as to be taken ill, please see that one of this committee is notified and you will be taken care of. Members of the entertainment committee for three

months are: Catherine Sackett, Amelia Hewitt, Eva Van Husen and Martha Duscharze, all of whom are good workers and, of course, good entertainers. So come out and see how well they perform such duties.

So, if you have not been coming, turn over a new leaf and be with us at our next meeting. Call up Sister Smith or Sister Stubbs and they will tell you when and where we will meet.

With best wishes to all, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

CLARA AVERY.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It looks as though I was JOURNAL agent for Lodge No. 63. I am not; but I will try to write again for the February JOURNAL. I hope we will soon have another writer from here.

Lodge No. 63 started the New Year very nicely. We took in a new member and balloted on a few more. We hope it keeps up in this manner for the rest of the year; then we will have some lodge by next year.

Our worthy president met with a very serious street car accident on her way to our last meeting and is in St. Elizabeth's Hospital. But we are looking forward to a speedy recovery, as we feel lost without her.

Even the stork is busy in Lodge No. 63. He left a fine big baby boy at Sister Burns' house. "Hickory" is some happy papa. Wait till he has to walk the floor at night. Never again!

We expected to have a great time at our installation, but on account of our president not being able to be with us, we could not enjoy the evening. So will install our officers at our next meeting.

Don't forget John Drewey Lodge No. 36's dance Feb. 17, 1917, at St. Ann's, 55th and Wentworth avenue. Tickets are fifty cents apiece and you will surely have fifty cents worth of fun.

I don't know what is the matter with their JOURNAL agent. He must be working overtime. I hope he gets eight hours soon, then, maybe, he will treat Lodge No. 36 to a letter.

I hope you will all turn out to the dance, as Bro. Maher and the rest of the committee are working hard to make it a success. So bring your daugh-

ters and your neighbor's daughters, as Lodge No. 36 has a bunch of nice young fellows. It may be a chance for some one.

We wish the brothers would give the L. A. a little more support and feel we are consistent in asking them to do so: Urge those at home who are eligible to join our ranks, brothers. Though we are organized for a good cause, yet without your help we cannot gain in membership and influence as we can with it.

Hoping to see the grand old S. U. double its membership in 1917 and with best wishes to all L. A. and S. U. of N. A. lodges, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

KATE LOCKWOOD.

Sioux, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Just a few lines to let you know we still exist. Have had our election and installed our 1917 officers on Jan. 11th. Following are officers: President, Nellie Perry; vice-president, Luttoo Chandler; treasurer, Fannie Pritchett; secretary, Lela Dix; chaplain, Julia Ross; conductress, Faye Ragan; guard, Mame Korins; board of directors, Mae Seeley, Nora Sullivan, Maude Rooney; press agent, Nellie Perry. The president hopes to have the co-operation of all officers and members in the coming year, for we can't expect success without the help of all.

Echo Lodge held a very enjoyable meeting Jan. 11th. Were pleased to welcome into our midst a new sister, Mattie Smith. We hope to get several more members this winter.

Following our installation, Sister Nora Sullivan, in behalf of the lodge, presented the president with a lovely spoon, which was very much appreciated. After lodge adjourned Sisters Mae Seeley and Mae Emmert served refreshments which were highly enjoyed by all.

We were pleased to see several sisters at our last two or three meetings who had not been attending very regularly. Hope some of the others will try and get out more often. Would like to see all members out at every meeting, if it were possible.

We expect to have several little so-

cial gatherings after meetings in the near future, with the hope of creating more sociability amongst us.

Am sure we all appreciate the courtesy of our brothers to make what we can from the cloak room at their ball, which will occur before this appears in the JOURNAL.

I wish here to thank the officers of 1916 for their support, and am sure the 1917 officers will also give me their earnest support.

Wishing all sister and brother lodges success in the new year, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

NELLE PERRY.

Detroit, Mich.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

When this JOURNAL reaches the readers the Wabash strike will be more than one year old, having been declared on Feb. 5, 1916. As you are all aware, the situation is unchanged and, as far as the men are concerned, that is those in Detroit, it is immaterial. All are working and report conditions are fine.

All the lodges in Detroit are prospering, which is a very good omen. Business was never better and we hope it will so continue.

Installation of officers is over and let us all help the newly-installed ones to promote the growth and welfare of the lodge. We also should attend at least one meeting a month, as we are all stockholders and ought to show some interest in the affairs of the lodge. Children will be just as safe while you attend the meeting as when you take in the moving picture show. We all like the "movies," but we must take care of our fraternal societies if we expect them to grow.

I must tell you something funny about Sister Ireland. One evening, not very long ago, she sent one of the family to do some shopping. The purchases were made and laid down on the counter of the Baker street branch of the Smith grocery store, and someone who was surely avoiding the high cost of living, picked up the packages and walked out. No wonder Sister Ireland is raving over the H. C. of L.

I presume the whole country knows that Michigan has gone dry. Well, if you do not know of it you will on May 1, 1918, realize it. For those who have

suffered from the conditions that exist, it will mean a lot. To those who are opposed, I presume it will mean to shake the dust of Michigan from their feet. But it is only a matter of three or four years when the nation will be bone dry. The saloonkeeper is trying to study out why it is thus, but they themselves have been the cause of it. Their greed for gold, also office, and, in fact, keeping good, clean men out of office, is one of the reasons for our state going dry.

The pedro party, held Dec. 28th, netted about eight dollars, which was very good, as all the fraternal societies are giving something all the time and it was impossible to attend everything.

Sister Pemmitt entertained a pedro party on Jan. 20th. Her card parties means a house full, as she is a good entertainer. Sister Betty Snyder made and donated a beautiful combing jacket.

A joint installation of officers was held on Jan. 11th. Although I was quite unable to attend the installation ceremonies on account of a long siege of illness, the kindness of Honor Lodge No. 62 made it possible for me to be present, they having sent out a well-heated taxicab to convey me there and back.

Many members are on the sick list. We hear that Bro. Drulard is on the mend. Bro. P. J. Thompson had a bad attack of the gripe. We are glad to hear that he, too, is better. Bro. Whiteman was laid up for some time also with the same malady. Sister Stanzill is holding her own, also Sister Brayman. Sister Cotter and little ones are well again, also Sister Kate Bushway. So you see we have some one ill most of the time. Let us hope they will all remain well.

Those who failed to attend the installation missed a fine lunch. The switchmen's wives are noted as good cooks. If you do not believe it, just ask Sisters M. Thompson, Snyder, Peoslee, Bowers and Schultz.

If all our plans go right we expect to have a reunion of the Detroit Wabash strikers and we will surely have something doing all the time.

With kindest wishes to both organizations for a happy and prosperous year, I am,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

MARY M. WHITEMAN.

Chicago, Ill.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

Calumet Lodge No. 15, L. A. to S. U., is alive and growing, and indications point to a good many additions during the ensuing year.

The new officers elected were installed by President Sister Barbara Robinson, assisted by Sister Cella Miller. One of our usually fine luncheons was served and a genuine good time indulged in at that meeting. The following are our officers for 1917: President, Anna Davis; vice-president, Henrietta Jordan; past president, Barbara Robinson; secretary, Rose Ptock; treasurer, Margretta McComsey; chaplain, Isabelle Meno; conductress, Ruby Johnson; guard, Jennie Ginter; board of directors, Margaret Barrett, Angela O'Brien, Joanna Lynn; pianist and JOURNAL agent, Jennie Sine.

Some of our regular attendants have been absent through sickness. Sister Walsh's little girl is sick, and Sister Moreen, who was our faithful conductress, has a new baby girl to claim her attention. Sister Elsie Hoos, who has been very sick, is getting better, but as yet is unable to attend meetings. Sister Hoos is distinguished by the fact that her husband and son belong to the S. U. and her three daughters to the auxiliary. Have any of the other lodges anything like this to offer—practically six members in one family in the S. U.? Grandma Ginter, while not well enough to be with us, is doing well and is ably represented by her daughter-in-law, Sister Jennie Ginter, who rarely misses a meeting. The friends of Bro. Ginter will be pleased to learn that, although he is still in the hospital, he has recovered sufficiently to have spent the holidays at home with his family.

Since my last writing the shadows of sorrow fell heavily on Calumet Lodge No. 15. Sister Rose Bateman lost a young husband, who, after months of suffering, passed to the Great Beyond. She has the profound sympathy of the members of Calumet Lodge.

Only a few months ago I wrote of the death of one of our junior members, Ruth Barrett. Today, with equal sorrow, I write of the death of one other junior member, Sister Florence Deveney, only child of Bro. John and

Sister Frances Kreinbaum, the latter being one of the founders of this lodge and one of the members who never failed in her duty towards it. About three years ago Florence married William Deveney, who with her parents are left to mourn her loss. She was doubly endeared to us through our regard for her mother and for the fact she had been one of us since she was a child. Like Sister Ruth Barrett, who was her life-time friend and chum, she came to us as soon as her age permitted, and was a faithful attendant while her health allowed it. Being a fine pianist, she not only played at our meetings but many a time assisted at our gatherings. For months she suffered, always without complaint, and no matter how frail the body became, from her eyes always shone the bright light of hope and courage; but all that medical skill or human love could do was of no avail, and Florence passed to the land where there will be no more suffering. She was laid to rest with the services of the auxiliary. We know that words have little power to give comfort to her bereaved ones; help must come, for such sorrow, from the Great and Good Father who heals all of our sorrows, and we ask God's divine blessing for this bereaved family. Life is made up of sunshine and rain, joy and sorrow, and what a blessed thought it must be to you bereaved parents and husband that, though you have parted from your loved one, you shall meet her in the Great Beyond, where there shall be no parting, no sorrow and no more shedding of tears. Life, after all, is of but a few years.

Yours in U., H. and J.,

JENNIE SINE.

Peoria, Ill.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

I will write a few lines to inform our sister lodges that we are entering upon a new year, hopeful of its proving a successful one.

Pride of Peoria Lodge No. 40 held installation of officers Jan. 11th, at which time the following named were duly installed: Ida Larkin, president; Carrie Johnson, vice-president; Minerva Doty, secretary; Fannie Abbey, treasurer; Irene Price, chaplain; Lena Gunsenheiser, conductress; Hazel

Walker, guard; Ida Larkin, Carrie Johnson and Lena Gunzenheiser, board of directors; Carrie Johnson, pianist.

A most enjoyable time was spent at this meeting and we hope all our members will keep in mind our meeting dates and so arrange their work so they can all be present at them.

We are proud of the results of our brothers' struggles for better wages and working conditions and prouder still we be of you brothers everywhere when you champion our cause in a similar manner.

Within the auxiliary's fold should be enrolled the names of all eligibles to membership, and if our brothers would only co-operate with us as we feel that they should, it would not be long before we were organized in very much that fashion. As it is, we are doing the best we can under adverse circumstances and we are hopeful, not alone for a more thoroughly organized auxiliary, but for the S. U. as well.

Wishing both organizations abundant success, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,
IDA LARKIN.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It has been some time since Lodge No. 12 has had a letter in the JOURNAL, so I will try and tell the sisters what we are doing in the Furniture City.

On Jan. 2d we held a joint installation with Lodge No. 80, at which the following officers were installed: President, Naomi Parks; vice-president, Mary Smith; past-president, Anne Walsh; secretary and treasurer, Margaret Danenberg; chaplain, Catherine Jones; conductress, Sara Scoville; guard, Angela Johnson; board of directors, Julia Segrist, Della Hardy, Anne Walsh; pianist, Anne Walsh.

The brothers served a fine lunch, provided an excellent program of music and recitations, which we all, members and friends, thoroughly enjoyed.

On Dec. 28th several of the ladies went to Lansing, where we spent the day with two of our members, Mrs. Carrie Austin and Mrs. Lola Sterns, returning in the evening after having spent a most enjoyable day. We visited the Capitol building, which was

very interesting, Sister Hardy, however, being the only one in the crowd courageous enough to climb to the very tip top, where she had the pleasure of "looking down" on the rest of us.

I am very sorry to say our membership has not increased very materially this past year, but we have two applications with which to start the new year, and prospects look brighter for the future.

We have not had so very much sickness of late, though Sister Lynch's little daughter Helen has been very ill for some time, but we are more than glad to say she is much better and steadily improving.

Sister Danenberg and family were called upon to part with their dearly loved husband and father some weeks ago, and while they have the sympathy of a host of friends in their loss, Bro. Danenberg had been such a great sufferer for so long a time it could not but be a relief to him when God called him home.

The new officers are in charge now, and every one please try and help them just a little. It is very discouraging, to say the least, for a faithful few to come to meeting after meeting and face a row of empty chairs. The order, as you know, is for every one of its members, individually and collectively, and all personal dislikes and prejudices should be laid aside and all work together for the common good. That is the only way we can make any progress. So let's all be active and consistent all the while.

Wishing for all our lodges a prosperous and "go-ahead" year, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,
ANNE.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We like to look forward to the future with thoughts of happiness. No matter what the year just closed has held for us, we would like to feel that the present year will hold something different and better than we have yet experienced.

This year will bring to us again joys and sorrows, pleasures and disappointments. It will also bring opportunities, and if we make use of these opportunities, to better the condition of others, to assist the needy,

and to console and comfort those in trouble, then when the year wanes it will stand out as one of the brightest in our lives.

With the beginning of the new year no doubt many good resolutions were made, and I hope the one which will predominate over all others is: I will be a regular attendant at my lodge meetings. There is nothing so encouraging to the officers of a lodge as a well-filled hall, and I believe the two most essential things to make a good lodge are good attendance at all meetings and candidates for initiation. So now, sisters, let everybody work this year for the upbuild of the auxiliary. If each member would bring in just one new member this year, what a grand auxiliary we would have. Surely, after the brave battle the switchmen fought and the victory they won, we ought to feel proud to be an auxiliary to such a union. A five-cent an hour increase without a strike is a great concession, considering the odds they had to fight against. We are patiently waiting to see what the big 400,000 are going to get. So now, sisters, don't be ashamed to ask any lady who is eligible to join our auxiliary.

On Thursday, Dec. 28th, we held our regular election of officers. The following were elected for ensuing year: President, Anna Monroe; past president, Margaret Connors; vice-president, Mayme Maney; secretary, Mary Sample; treasurer, Othilda Kain; chaplain, Mary Connors; conductress, Blanche Corrigan; guard, Mae Keith; pianist, Anna Ruskey; board of directors, Anna Manion, Anna Collins and Barbara Burns. There were a few changes made, and those without contest. With new energy, which is always prevalent among new officers, and the assured assistance of the retiring ones, there is no reason why the year 1917 cannot be our most successful one, and it is hoped that those members who are in the habit of staying away from meetings will endeavor to be with us at least once a month to assist and encourage the members who are always furthering the interests of Combination Lodge No. 45.

On Jan. 11th we held our installation exercises. Our past president, Margaret Connors, installed the offi-

cers. She also had the pleasure of initiating another new member on her last night in office. We were then served with cake and coffee, and everyone departed for her home feeling very much elated over our good beginning.

And now, sisters, last but by no means least, I want to remind you to always keep your dues paid in advance. You know that if your dues are not paid you have suspended yourself, and if you should die your beneficiary would not receive your insurance. Now, it would seem a shame to lose \$400 for the small amount of 70 cents. If you have sickness or trouble of any kind which prevents you from paying your dues we would be glad to pay them for you if you would only ask us to. But how are we to know if you do not ask? We are over-generous to our unfortunate sisters when we know of their misfortunes, so don't treat it lightly. But be sure your dues are paid not later than the 5th of the month, for that is when our treasurer sends her report away to the Grand Lodge.

The members of Lodge No. 45 extend their most sincere sympathy to Sister Nellie Lawson on account of the death of her dear father; also Sister Morrissey on losing her brother.

Wishing a happy and prosperous New Year to all the S. U. and L. A. lodges, I am,

Fraternally yours in U., H. and J.,
ANNA MONROE.

Kansas City, Kans.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As it has been some time since Progressive Lodge No. 4 has been heard from I thought I would endeavor to let the other lodges know that we are still as much alive and active as ever.

At our first meeting in January we had a joint installation with No. 17 and served a fine chicken dinner. I could not begin to mention all the good things we had. On this occasion we had the honor of having four visiting sisters from St. Joseph, Sisters Slaybaugh, Saunders, Summers and Deppe. We were proud to have them with us, and hope they will come again in the near future, and hope they enjoyed themselves as well as everyone else seemed to. Our Grand

President, Sister Clark, performed the installation ceremonies assisted by Sister Holt, No. 4, and Sister Janes, No. 17, as installing conductresses.

On the evening of Feb. 3d No. 4 had a card party and box social, which was a great event both socially and financially. We had three fine prizes for the men and ladies. I believe the quickest way to a man's pocketbook is through his appetite. All those pretty, tempting-looking boxes made the S. U. men bid in a manner that proved there was nothing small or cheap about them, and everybody had such a very good time that we will give another one in the near future. Of course, some credit is due our auctioneer, Bro. Clark, who seemed well onto his job.

At our last meeting we initiated two members, Sister Carter and Sister Haws, and we sincerely hope they will be good regulars as we would like to have them with us often.

Our club meets once a month, at the homes of members, to which we bring our sewing or crocheting and serve lunches. We find it brings the members closer together besides enjoying a very pleasant time. We give the hostess a hand-painted prize. We meet this month at the home of Mrs. Funk, who is a very gracious hostess.

Wishing all auxiliaries the greatest success, I remain

Yours in U., H. and J., LAVENDER.

Gary, Ind.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It has been some time since the JOURNAL heard from Helping Hand Lodge, No. 43, and as we had a nice time at our last regular meeting I thought I would let the brothers and sisters know about it. We installed our new officers for the year 1917. Bro. Owens from Lodge No. 47 acted as installing officer. The new officers are as follows: President, Emma Scott; past president, Cora Mathew; vice-president, Sadie Needham; chaplain, Clara Ely; secretary, Anna McCoulough; treasurer, Mary Commerford; conductress, Indiana Binkley; guard, Sister Nicklow; pianist, Sister Hulse; board of directors, Anna Wallace, Anna Barrett, Sister Sheehan. After the installation a nice lunch was served, which was enjoyed by all present. After lunch dancing took place.

Then the sisters presented our retiring president, Sister Mathew, with a beautiful lamp, and the other retiring officers with a nice bath towel. I feel that our election of officers was conducted to the satisfaction of all, and now that the officers are chosen it becomes the duty of each member to assist those elected in every manner possible toward making their duties pleasant and productive of the best results for our local.

Wishing all S. U. and L. A. a prosperous year, I remain

Yours in U., H. and J., EMMA SCOTT.

Let Us Smile.

The thing that goes the farthest towards making life worth while,
That costs the least and does the most,
Is just a pleasant smile;
The smile that bubbles from a heart
That loves its fellowmen
Will drive away the cloud of gloom
and coax the sun again;
It's full of worth and goodness, too,
with manly kindness bent—
It's worth a million dollars, and
doesn't cost a cent.

There is no room for sadness when we
see a cheery smile;
It always has the same good look—
it's never out of style.
It nerves us on to try again when
failure makes us blue;
The dimples of encouragement are
good for me and you.
It pays a higher interest, for it is
merely lent—
It's worth a million dollars, and
doesn't cost a cent.

A smile comes very easy—you can
wrinkle up with cheer
A hundred times before you can
squeeze out a soggy tear.
It ripples out, moreover, to the heart-
strings that will tug,
And always leaves an echo that is
very like a hug.
So, smile away. Folks understand
what by a smile is meant,
It's worth a million dollars, and
doesn't cost a cent.

The above has always been one of my favorite poems, and feeling sure that many of the sisters will enjoy it, too, I am "passing it along."

CLARA AVERY.

178 Dix street, Detroit, Mich.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Success Lodge, No. 134, Switchmen's Union of North America, at regular meeting held Jan. 19, 1917:

WHEREAS, This lodge has been called upon to sacrifice one of its members, Bro. John J. Hare, whose death occurred Jan. 8th, as the result of an accident while in the discharge of his duty; and

WHEREAS, On account of his death his family has been deprived of a loving husband and father and this lodge of a faithful and worthy member; therefore be it

Resolved, By this lodge in meeting assembled, that our deepest sympathy be extended to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow, with the hope that He who has removed him from them will comfort and cheer them; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to the JOURNAL for publication, and be it

Resolved, That our lodge charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a mark of respect to the memory of our deceased brother.

JOHN FEENEY,
WILLIAM P. DOYLE,
JAMES A. FLANNERY,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Victory Lodge, No. 16, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, This lodge has been called upon to sacrifice a beloved brother in the person of John J. Ganey, who died Jan. 31st from the effect of a cancer with which he had long been afflicted.

WHEREAS, Because of his death a beloved wife has been deprived of his love, companionship and support, the community in which he lived of an exemplary citizen, and this lodge of one of its oldest members, the best interests of which he ever espoused.

WHEREAS, On account of his long association with us and his constant interest in the welfare of the union he so loved, it is deemed most befitting

at this time that the lodge bear testimony to a life so willing at all times to defend its principles. Therefore be it

Resolved, By the members here assembled, that our sympathy be extended to his beloved wife, other relatives and friends, with the hope that God who has taken him from them will care for them during the remainder of their lives. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the proceedings of this meeting, one be delivered to the bereaved wife and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication. Be it also

Resolved, As a testimony of the respect in which he was held by his brothers, that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM T. GEARITY,
G. F. PETERSON,
C. D. MASON,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted by Victory Lodge, No. 16, at a regular meeting held Feb. 13th:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has called to his final reward Bro. Charles S. Snell, whose death occurred Jan. 12th, due to apoplexy, and

WHEREAS, Because of his demise a beloved wife, other relatives and a large circle of friends now mourn the loss of a worthy husband and friend, and this lodge a most worthy brother. Therefore be it

Resolved, By the members here in meeting assembled, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved family in this their hour of sorrow, with the prayer that God will bless and cheer them to the end of their days. Be it further

Resolved, As a tribute of respect to our deceased brother that our lodge charter be draped for 30 days. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one be forwarded to the JOURNAL, and a copy be sent to the bereaved wife.

WILLIAM T. GEARITY,
G. F. PETERSON,
C. D. MASON
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted by Victory Lodge, No. 16, at its regular meeting, Feb. 13th:

WHEREAS, Death has removed from us Bro. Fred Battis, whose death occurred Jan. 8th; and

WHEREAS, By his death a beloved wife has been deprived of his companionship and support, his other relatives and friends of his good counsel and fellowship, and this lodge, whose interests he ever upheld, a faithful and deserving brother.

WHEREAS, Because of the esteem in which he was held and his manly attributes, it is deemed befitting that the members of this lodge give expression of their regard for the life that has been called from us. Therefore be it

Resolved, By our members, in meeting assembled, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved wife, other relatives and friends in this their time of so great sorrow, with the prayer that He who has taken him from them will comfort and cheer them. Be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days as a mark of respect to his memory. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the surviving wife, and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

WILLIAM T. GEARITY,
G. F. PETERSON,
C. D. MASON

Committee.

At the last regular meeting of Franklin Park Lodge No. 193 the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom has called to Himself our beloved brother and president, George W. Cissna, who was killed while in the performance of duty on the Indiana Harbor Belt Railway, Jan. 23, 1917; and

WHEREAS, By his death we have lost a faithful member and a conscientious officer, and his family a true and loving father and husband; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this lodge extend heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and pray that God

may strengthen them in their hour of affliction and comfort them in their sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That, in memory of our brother, our lodge charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to the JOURNAL, and a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

A. H. BARTON,
RICHARD SCOTT,
FRANK BRINKERHOFF,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Helping Hand Lodge No. 43, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., Gary, Ind., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call to his last account William Hackett, husband of Sister Sarah Hackett; and

WHEREAS, While we meekly bow to His holy will, we sincerely sympathize with our bereaved sister; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Sister Hackett, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and one sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

INDIANA BINKLEY,
ANNIE WALLACE,
CORA MATTHEWS,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of True Loyalty Lodge No. 56, Cleveland O., Feb. 8, 1917:

WHEREAS, God has again sent the call and taken from our order another of our beloved members, Sister Mary Ritchie; and

WHEREAS, By her death, though near the fullness of time, her children are mourning the loss of their beloved mother, and our lodge that of a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the sorrowing children our sincere sympathy, trusting that God will comfort them and grant unto her eternal rest; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved children, one copy to the

JOURNAL for publication, and one copy spread on the minutes of our meeting.

EMMA GEARITY,
PAULINE KADEL,
MABEL P. WEIR,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Gary Lodge No. 47, held Feb. 11, 1917:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Charles Foy; and

WHEREAS, Because of his death his family has suffered the loss of an upright and loving husband and father, and this lodge a beloved and worthy member; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members assembled at this meeting, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved family in this their time of deep affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a mark of respect to his memory; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our JOURNAL for publication.

W. W. OWENS,
EARL MILLER,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Minneapolis Lodge No. 30, held Jan. 26, 1917:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Arthur R. Werner, whose untimely death occurred on Dec. 25, 1916, as the result of an accident; and

WHEREAS, By his death a beloved mother and father and other relatives mourn the loss of his love, and this lodge a staunch, true-blue member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our deepest sympathy be extended to the bereaved family in their time of deep sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to our deceased brother, we drape our charter for a period of thirty days,

and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one sent to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to the editor of the JOURNAL for publication.

A. A. WILSON,
E. C. ODER,
H. SWARK,
Committee.

Cards of Thanks.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Feb. 20, '17.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I desire to thank the Grand Lodge for the prompt payment of claim held by my husband, Charles S. Snell. I also wish to thank Victory Lodge, No. 16, S. U. of N. A., and for the beautiful floral offering received from them.

With best wishes for the success of the S. U. of N. A., I remain yours respectfully,
MRS. BARBARA SNELL.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Feb. 19, '17.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I desire to convey my sincere thanks through the columns of the JOURNAL to the Grand Lodge for the very prompt settlement of my claim for the death of my husband, John Ganey who died on Jan. 31st, and I received my check Feb. 16th. I also desire to thank the members of Lodge No. 16 for the beautiful floral offering and especially to Mr. Gerarity, Mr. Peterson and Mr. Kerr, who kindly assisted me in all arrangements during the hour of my bereavement.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. LUCY GANEY.

2414 Illinois Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 19, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I wish to thank members of Lodge No. 24 for their kindness and sympathy shown me at the death of my son, Frank Muhr, also for the beautiful floral piece. I also thank the Grand Lodge for the prompt payment of benefit policy.

May God bless your noble organization is the sincere wish of

Yours respectfully,

MRS. NELLIE MUHR.

517 S. Cicero Ave.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 27, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I wish to thank the brothers of Lake Shore Lodge No. 55 for their many acts of kindness and attention during my recent siege of scarlet fever, and also when we lost our darling little boy. Such brotherly love shows plainly that of which the S. U. of N. A. is composed—true and tried members, loyal in all respects, and ever watchful of a brother who may be in need. May their lives all be crowned with health and success.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
W. H. CRUM.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We desire to express our sincere thanks to the members of Central Lodge No. 39 and their families for kind offers, words of sympathy and acts of kindness and especially so for floral offering at the time our dear husband and father, William Quirk, was taken from us.

It eased our grief to see the great number of switchmen present, which showed us in most impressive manner that they had also suffered a loss in his death as well as we.

We are also deeply grateful to Mr. M. R. Welch, Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the union, and to Mr. William Krieger, treasurer of Lodge No. 39, for their promptness in paying the benefit claim.

We shall ever remember with pride the high standard of brotherly attention rendered us by the members of the S. U. of N. A. upon that sad occasion, and cherish for the union a hope for that degree of success to which so worthy an organization is entitled. Yours sincerely,

MRS. WILLIAM QUIRK AND FAMILY.
109 Stanley Avenue.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 9, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We desire to thank the members of Royal Blue Lodge No. 26 for their beautiful floral offering and many other acts of kindness at time of death of our beloved husband and father, James E. Abbott, and especially to Mr. R. E. McKenna for his kindness in time of our trouble. We

are also most grateful to the Grand Lodge for its promptness in settlement of the claim of which we were beneficiaries. With kindest wishes for the success of so worthy an organization, we will remain,

Yours sincerely,

MRS. J. E. ABBOTT AND SON.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We wish to thank the Grand Lodge for the prompt payment of claim of our late father and husband, William H. Tobin. We also wish to thank the members of Lodge No. 58, S. U. of N. A., for their sympathy and many kindnesses shown during his illness and death. Yours respectfully,

MRS. WM. H. TOBIN AND FAMILY.
4729 Lexington street.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20, 1917.

Mr. M. R. Welch:

I wish to thank the Grand Lodge for the prompt payment of the claim held by my late husband, Thomas Quinn, who was a member of St. Louis Lodge No. 37. I also thank the members and their wives who showed their sympathy in my greatest hour of sadness and for the beautiful floral offerings sent by them. With the best wishes for the S. U. of N. A., I remain,

Yours respectfully,

MRS. MARTHA QUINN AND FAMILY.
3432 North Eleventh street.

Notice.

Daniel Gordon, member Lodge No. 92, lost his receipts at Rock Island, Ill., Feb. 1st. Finder of same will greatly oblige by sending them to him at 612 Second avenue, East Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Chicago Lodge No. 199, S. U. of N. A., will hold its annual reception and ball on Saturday evening, March 17th (St. Patrick's night), at Warwick Hall, East 47th street and St. Lawrence avenue. Music by Bramhall's orchestra. Tickets, \$1.00 a couple. Entree at 7.30 p. m. Officers and members of all subordinate lodges are in-

vited to be present. An enjoyable evening is assured to all. J. W. HEMEN, *Secretary Lodge No. 199.*

Do you know this fellow? Others do to their sorrow. He was formerly (March to September, inclusive, 1916) a member of Harlem River Lodge No. 56. Drifts into numerous terminal cities and has acquired habit of beating his board and other bills. A letter just received from Bro. H. B. Cooper, member of Silver City Lodge No. 42,



IRA E. MYERS (ALIAS J. E. LYONS.)

546 South Eleventh street, Kansas City, Kans., informs us that this fellow left the home of his sister, Mrs. S. E. Peete, owing her a board bill of \$26.00 while working for the Rock Island Ry.; that he also contracted several other bills while in the city which he left unpaid. Keep your eye open for this fellow and give him the kind of reception he deserves; he'll be presenting his old card and receipts to others soon for like favors. Bro. Cooper would be pleased to hear from anyone knowing Myers' whereabouts.

Live and let live. Be men and let us govern ourselves, if we die in the attempt. This is the only theory of life. We have but one hope and one dream — Freedom.—*Clarence Darrow.*

Remittance Roll of Honor for Month of February, 1917.

The following is a list (by numbers) of the lodges whose remittances were received by the Grand Secretary and Treasurer during the month of February, 1917:

Feb. 1st—Lodges 5, 40, 102, 227.

Feb. 2d—Lodge 46.

Feb. 3d—Lodges 15, 34, 55, 56, 91, 100, 112, 141, 166, 173, 176, 228.

Feb. 5th—Lodges 9, 22, 23, 47, 61, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 86, 92, 104, 105, 111, 115, 117, 128, 154, 161, 169, 171, 172, 174, 182, 187, 188, 191, 205, 220.

Feb. 6th—Lodges 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 20, 26, 35, 38, 52, 57, 60, 95, 96, 98, 107, 113, 114, 116, 125, 144, 152, 179, 186, 194, 203, 208, 209, 214, 215, 229.

Feb. 7th—Lodges 1, 3, 4, 7, 12, 16, 17, 19, 21, 28, 29, 31, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 51, 54, 58, 65, 74, 75, 78, 80, 82, 83, 84, 88, 93, 94, 108, 110, 120, 123, 133, 134, 142, 147, 157, 160, 163, 170, 181, 193, 195, 199, 206, 210, 212, 216, 224, 226, 230.

Feb. 8th—Lodges 2, 8, 43, 49, 50, 63, 70, 77, 79, 81, 85, 89, 97, 124, 126, 129, 131, 135, 138, 146, 149, 180, 184, 189, 198, 217, 218, 219, 221, 225.

Feb. 9th—Lodges 24, 30, 33, 45, 67, 101, 103, 119, 137, 175, 177.

Feb. 10th—Lodges 48, 62, 87, 145, 202.

Feb. 12th—Lodges 90, 106, 151, 168, 192, 197.

Feb. 14th—Lodges 109, 140, 155.

Feb. 15th—Lodge 130.

Feb. 16th—Lodge 44.

Feb. 19th—Lodge 158.

Up to time of going to press Lodge No. 293 had not arrived.

According to Section 13d of the constitution it is necessary that all treasurers make their monthly remittances on or before the fifth day of each month, and if they do not do so a fine of ten cents per capita shall be imposed upon all such delinquent lodges.

Members should interest themselves and render all assistance in their power by paying their dues and assessments on time, so that treasurers may remit to the Grand Secretary and Treasurer by the fifth day of each month.

"Oh, do not let the word be 'No,'"

The lover cried; and thinking it would somewhat ease the cruel blow, The maiden simply answered "Nit."

Statement of Claims Paid During the Month of February, 1917

| No. | NAME | Lodge | Disability or Death | Date of Disability or Death | Date Proof Papers Received | Date Paid | PAID TO | RESIDENCE | Amt. |
|------|----------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|------------|
| 2270 | Jas. F. Murphy | 36 | Death | 11-26-'16 | 1-23-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Minnie, wife | Chicago, Ills. | \$1,500.00 |
| 2283 | Jos. McMahon | 36 | Death | 12-22-'16 | 1-23-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Nellie, wife | Chicago, Ills. | 1,500.00 |
| 2284 | A. M. Winslow | 226 | Death | 1- 5-'17 | 1-31-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Blanche, wife | Buffalo, N. Y. | 750.00 |
| 2285 | F. Muhr | 24 | Death | 1- 2-'17 | 2- 5-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Nellie, mother | Chicago, Ills. | 1,500.00 |
| 2287 | G. J. Dittmar | 13 | Death | 1- 5-'17 | 2- 5-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Eliza, mother | | |
| | | | | | | | Oscar, brother | Detroit, Mich. | 1,500.00 |
| 2289 | John J. Haré | 134 | Death | 1- 8-'17 | 1-25-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Marelda, wife | St. Louis, Mo. | 375.00 |
| 2290 | D. E. McIntyre | 90 | Death | 1- 4-'17 | 2- 1-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Eva, wife | Amarilla, Texas | 1,500.00 |
| 2291 | F. R. Griffin | 29 | Death | 1-11-'17 | 1-19-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Mary, mother | Chicago, Ills. | 1,500.00 |
| 2292 | C. A. Foy | 47 | Death | 1-11-'17 | 2- 3-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Lennie, wife | Indianapolis, Ind. | 375.00 |
| 2293 | C. S. Snell | 16 | Death | 1-12-'17 | 1-22-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Barbara, wife | E. St. Louis, Ills. | 750.00 |
| 2294 | Thos. Quinn | 37 | Death | 1-13-'17 | 1-29-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Martha, wife | St. Louis, Mo. | 1,500.00 |
| 2295 | J. H. Leining | 111 | Death | 1-12-'17 | 1-24-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Maggie, wife | Marion, Iowa | 750.00 |
| 2296 | C. N. Yeazel | 123 | Dis. | 1-17-'17 | 2-14-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Himself | Elmwood Place, O. | 1,500.00 |
| 2297 | Wm. H. Tobin | 58 | Death | 1-19-'17 | 2- 3-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Mamie, wife | Chicago, Ills. | 1,500.00 |
| 2298 | A. Narmore | 8 | Dis. | 1- 3-'17 | 2- 9-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Himself | Fort Worth, Tex. | 1,500.00 |
| 2299 | W. E. Brettner | 31 | Death | 1-11-'17 | 1-31-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Emma, wife | St. Paul, Minn. | 1,500.00 |
| 2300 | R. Austin | Flo. | Death | 1-24-'17 | 2- 9-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Lucy, wife | Louisville, Ky. | 1,500.00 |
| 2301 | A. O. Harrison | 26 | Dis. | 1- 8-'17 | 2- 2-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Himself | Cincinnati, Ohio | 1,500.00 |
| 2304 | E. J. Edwards | 36 | Death | 1-21-'17 | 2-14-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Annie, mother | Chicago, Ills. | 375.00 |
| 2306 | John Ganey | 16 | Death | 1-31-'17 | 2-12-'17 | 2-15-'17 | Lucy, wife | E. St. Louis, Ills. | 750.00 |

Claims Nos. 2260, 2277, 2302, 2303, 2305—Proof papers not returned.

\$23,625.00

Previously reported \$2,448,710.39
 Paid since last report 23,625.00

Total \$2,472,335.39

Acknowledgment of Claims Paid in January, 1917

Maggie McMurphy, Pittsburgh, Pa. \$1,500.00
 F. Normile, Waverly, N. Y. 1,500.00
 Essie R. Hill, Lima, Ohio 750.00
 Emma J. Granshaw, Council Bluffs, Ia. 1,500.00
 Mary Abbott, Cincinnati, Ohio 1,500.00
 Mary Quirk, Buffalo, N. Y. 750.00
 Ursula Ryan, Duluth, Minn. 375.00
 Barbara Jones, Bay City, Mich. 750.00
 Anna Warner, Harrisville, Ind. 750.00
 Agnes McGuire, Chicago, Ill. 1,500.00
 Nellie Battis, E. St. Louis, Ill. 1,500.00



Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

GRAND LODGE SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 1, 1917

BROTHERS:

You are hereby notified that dues and assessments are due and payable to the Treasurer of your Lodge before the first day of every month (see Section 84d). Grand Dues are fifty cents (50) per month; members holding Class "B" certificate, assessment \$2.50; Class "A" certificate, assessment \$1.25; Class "C" certificate, assessment 65 cents (see Section 29f). A failure on your part to comply therewith is a forfeiture of membership in the Union without further notice (see Sections 64e and 71a Subordinate Lodge Constitution). This assessment is to pay beneficiary claims only.

The Treasurers of Local Lodges are required to remit to the Grand Lodge, Grand dues and assessments collected from members, as above provided, not later than the fifth day of the month (see Section 54e).

Yours in B., H. and P.,

M. R. WELCH,
 Grand Secretary and Treasurer.



THE ROSTER

OF THE

GRAND AND LOCAL OFFICERS OF THE

Ladies' Auxiliary to the Switchmen's Union of North America

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

GRAND PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Henrietta Clark, 1214 West 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.

PAST GRAND PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Barbara Stang, 2203 West Second St., Duluth, Minn.

FIRST GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Mary Whiteman, 497 Solvay St., Detroit, Mich.

SECOND GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Carrie Byrnes, 11807 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, O.

GRAND SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Miss Sara T. Jackson, 220 Stevenson St., Buffalo, N. Y.

GRAND BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Mrs. Anna Welch, Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Margaret McCarthy, 5436 Geraldine Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Lottie Akers, 1701 N. Capital Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

SUBORDINATE LODGES

CAPITAL CITY LODGE NO. 1, Indianapolis, Ind. Meets first and third Wednesday afternoon at Morrison's Hall, 52½ Monument Pl.

President—Mrs. Lottie Akers, 1701 No. Capital Ave.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Laura Comins, 344 No. Addison St.

NOBILITY LODGE NO. 2, Oelwein, Ia.

President—Mrs. Esther Borland, 410 First Ave., N.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Maude Becker, 134 Third Ave. N.

PROGRESSIVE LODGE NO. 4, Kansas City, Kans. Meets second and fourth Thursday afternoons, at Grandview Hall, Tenth and Central Aves.

President—Mrs. Barbara McCambridge, 1206 South 34th St.

Sec.—Mrs. Ethel McAllen, 325 South 11th St.

Treas.—Mrs. Henrietta Clark, 1214 West 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.

PRIDE OF NORTHWEST LODGE No. 5, St. Paul, Minn. Meets third Tuesday evening of each month at Central Hall, Sixth and Seventh Sts.

President—Mrs. Anna McHenry, 109 W. Central Ave.

Sec.—Mrs. Dorcas M. Dosh, 609 Marion St.

Treas.—Mrs. Edith Patten, 463 Fry Street.

QUEEN CITY LODGE NO. 6, Buffalo, N. Y. Meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month at Boyer's Hall, Swan and Emslie Sts.

President—Miss Sara T. Jackson, 220 Stevenson St.

Sec.—Mrs. Helen G. Cooley, 43 Sheffield Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Laura Sheay, 47 Roanoke Parkway.

LAKE ERIE LODGE NO. 7, Ashtabula, O. Meets first and third Thursdays at S. U. of N. A. Hall.

President—Mrs. Edith Sweet, 19 King St.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Emma McCarty, 35 Eames St.

WEST SIDE LODGE NO. 8, Chicago, Ill. Meets second and fourth Saturday evenings at Central Park Hall, Francisco and Lake Sts.

President—Mrs. Minnie Crowley, 2256 Warren Ave.

Sec.—Mrs. Ella David, 1820 Alport Street.

Treas.—Mrs. Edith Burns, 1733 N. Francisco Ave.

DULUTH LODGE NO. 9, Duluth, Minn. Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 2203 West Second St.

President—Mrs. Barbara Stang, 2203 W. Second St.

Treas.—Mrs. Bessie Whitsitt, 2002 W. Second St.

M. J. NAUGHTON LODGE NO. 10, Cleveland, O. Meets second and fourth Monday at Beckman Bldg., 409 Superior St.

President—Mrs. Edyth Graft, 4316 Warner Rd.

Sec.—Miss Julia Gearlety, 3115 W. 96th St.

Treas.—Miss Mary Volenik, 3383 W. 95th St.

WHITE CARNATION LODGE NO. 11, Hammond, Ind. Meets second and fourth Thursday at 339 State St.

President—Mrs. Margaret Ansonge, 937 Buffalo Ave., So. Chicago, Ill.

Sec.—Mrs. Anna Young, 543 Sibley St.

Treas.—Mrs. Ida McCullough, 763 Alice Ave.

FURNITURE CITY LODGE NO. 12, Grand Rapids, Mich. Meets at homes of members.

President—Mrs. Naomi Parks, 904 Arlington Pl.

Sec.—Treas.—Mrs. Margaret Danenberg, 49 Canton St., S. W.

TWENTIETH CENTURY LODGE NO. 14, St. Louis, Mo. Meets first and third Friday evenings at Reiss' Hall, Blair Ave. and Salisbury St.

President—Mrs. Florence Welch, 917 Bremen Ave.

Sec.—Miss Margaret McCarthy, 5436 Geraldine Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Mary Calhoun, 4318 Blair Ave.

CALUMET LODGE NO. 15, Chicago, Ill. Meets first and third Thursday afternoons, at 2.30, at 9118 Commercial Ave.

President—Mrs. Anna Davis, 9453 Commercial St.

Sec.—Mrs. Rose Ptok, 9015 Houston Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Margarette McComsey, 8235 East End Ave.

MYRTLE LODGE NO. 16, Blue Island, Ill. Meets first and third Thursday afternoon at Moose Hall, 261 Western Ave., second Friday evening and fourth Wednesday afternoon, at 2.30.

President—Mrs. Kate Atkinson, 202 Grove St.

Sec.—Mrs. Olga Ladwig, Wood St., near 124th St.

Treas.—Mrs. Alvina E. Bagge, 325 Chicago St.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE NO. 17, Kansas City, Mo. Meets second and fourth Tuesday evening at Swedish Hall, Twenty-third and Summit Sts.

President—Mrs. Daisy Fleming, 356 So. Eleventh St., Kansas City, Kans.

Sec.—Mrs. Lottie Parrott, 1420 High St., Rosedale, Kans.

Treas.—Mrs. Nellie Slaughter, 2738 Madison St.

SOUTH SIDE LODGE NO. 18, Pittsburg, Pa. Meets second and fourth Thursday at 337 Forty-fourth St.

President—Mrs. Kate Miller, 337 Forty-fourth St.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Mary McGiboney, R. F. D., McKees Rocks, Pa.

SUNSHINE LODGE NO. 19, Toledo, O. Meets second Thursday evening at 7.30, and fourth Thursday afternoon at Broer's Hall.

President—Mrs. Josephine Rospect, 330 Knowler St.

Sec.—Mrs. Mary Lockard, 216 Avondale Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Maude Bradford, 128 Oliver Pl.

SEGO LILY LODGE NO. 20, Salt Lake City, Utah. Meets first and third Thursday at 564 No. Second St., W.

President—Mrs. Ida M. Hughes, 548 East 4 South St.

Treas.—Mrs. Sarah B. Dalley, 7 Isabelle Apartments.

JASMINE LODGE NO. 22, Houston, Tex. Meets at Pythian Castle, Liberty Ave., the first Tuesday afternoon and third Tuesday evening.

President—Mrs. Margaret McHale, 2201 Mills St.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Alice Lucas, 2018 Common St.

JACKSON LODGE NO. 22, Jackson, Mich. Meets second and fourth Monday evening at Webb Block Hall, Mechanic St.

President—Mrs. Edyth Barger, 1015 W. Franklin St.

Sec.—Mrs. Frances Willoughby, 502 Summit St.

Treas.—Mrs. Tina McKibben, 612 S. Pleasant St.

WHITE ROSE LODGE NO. 27, East St. Louis, Ill. Meets first and third Wednesday afternoon, Colonial Building, St. Louis and Collinsville Aves.

President—Mrs. Susie M. Gearity, 410 N. 12th St.

Sec.—Mrs. Cloha Morrison, 2217 No. 33d St.

Treas.—Mrs. Lizzie Harrington, 1220 No. 15th St.

SUPERIOR LODGE NO. 28, Superior, Wis. Meets second Tuesday afternoon at homes of members and fourth Monday afternoon, at 2.30, at Tower Hall.

President—Mrs. Ella Evahn, 1910 Belknap St.

Sec.—Mrs. Carrie Oshner, 1813 Susquehanna Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Hulda North, 1420 Banks Ave.

FERN LODGE, No. 29, Minneapolis, Minn. Meets at the homes of members first Wednesday afternoon and third Wednesday evening of each month.

President—Mrs. Ida Maeby, 2429 South 7th St.

Sec.—Mrs. Grace Barry, 1931 Morgan Ave., N.

Treas.—Mrs. Mary Coveow, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 28.

LAKE SHORE LODGE NO. 31, Cleveland, O. Meets first and third Wednesday evening at Maccabee Hall, Larich Block, 18707 St. Clair Ave.

President—Mrs. Mary Neale, 1329 E. 185th St.

Sec.—Mrs. Lulu Farrar, Saranac Road.

Treas.—Mrs. Alice Lehan, 1312 E. 187th St.

DETROIT LODGE NO. 32, Detroit, Mich. Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Riverside Temple, Hubbard and Beker Sts.

President—Mrs. Lucy Smith, 69 Pacific Ave.

Sec.—Mrs. Minnie Hinckley, 2818 E. Grand Blvd.

Treas.—Mrs. Flora Stubbs, 670 Ferdinand Ave.

IOWA VALLEY LODGE NO. 33, Valley Junction, Ia. Meets first and third Thursday at 2.30 p. m. at Macon Hall, Fifth St.

President—Mrs. Anna Gannon.

Sec.—Mrs. Effie J. Libby.

Treas.—Mrs. Lyla Bowers.

ROYAL VIOLET LODGE NO. 34, Cincinnati, O. Meets third Thursday evening at Coe's Hall.

President—Mrs. Alice Clark, 2772 W. 6th St.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Clara Reed, 2624 W. 6th St.

COLUMBINE LODGE NO. 35, Denver, Col. Meets at homes of members at call of President.

President—Mrs. Belle Patton, 2507 Fifteenth St.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Daisy Maskow, 2026 W. 38th Ave.

PRIDE OF THE WEST LODGE NO. 36, Parsons, Kans.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Nora Stiles, 1122 Lincoln St.

SUCCESS LODGE NO. 37, Peoria, Ill. Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Observatory Building.

President—Mrs. Kate Moore, 1609 No. Adams St.

Sec.-Treas.—Miss Kathryn E. Moore, 1609 No. Adams St.

TRINITY LODGE NO. 38, Fort Worth, Tex. Meets first and third Thursday at members' homes.

President—Mrs. Rose Burns, 1107 E. Belknap St.

Sec.—Mrs. Ethel Allen, 1505 E. Bluff Street.

Treas.—Mrs. Agnes Martin, 1516 E. Belknap St.

CREAM CITY LODGE NO. 39, Milwaukee, Wis. Meets first and third Fridays at Moore's Hall, First Ave. and National St.

President—Mrs. Margaret Bertrand, 144 Lloyd St.

Sec.—Mrs. Adeline Dean, 833 Hilbert St.

Treas.—Mrs. Florence Schroeder, 2810 Center St.

PRIDE OF PEORIA NO. 40, Peoria, Ill. Meets second fourth Thursday afternoon, at Schmitt's Hall, 2901 So. Adams St.

President—Mrs. Ida Larkin, 404 Mathew St.

Sec.—Mrs. Minerva Doty, 409 Cornhill St.

Treas.—Mrs. Fannie Abbey, 1319 Garden St.

PRIDE OF BAY STATE NO. 41, Springfield, Mass.

President—Mrs. Charlotte Clark, 5 Birne Ave.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Ida L. Clark, 118 Plainfield St.

HELPING HAND LODGE NO. 43, Gary, Ind. Meets second Thursday afternoon and fourth Thursday evening at Sixth Ave.

President—Mrs. Emma Scott, 412 Harrison St.

Sec.—Mrs. Anna McCullough, 134 W. Fifth Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Mary Comerford, 360 Tyler St.

VIOLET LODGE NO. 44, Omaha, Neb. Meets at 2027 Ohio St. first Wednesday of each month.

President—Mrs. Fannie Domgren, 2027 Ohio St.

Sec.—Treas.—Mrs. Lydia Short, 3822 No. Nineteenth St.

COMBINATION LODGE NO. 45, Chicago, Ill. Meets second and fourth Thursday afternoon at 601 Masonic Temple, Randolph and State Sts.

President—Mrs. Anna Monroe, 3517 S. Washington St.

Sec.—Mrs. Mary Sample, 1220 So. Lincoln St.

Treas.—Mrs. Othilda Kain, 955 No. Lorel Ave.

DAISY LODGE NO. 46, Topeka, Kans. Meets first and third Friday at 404 Madison St.

President—Mrs. Harriet Slaybaugh, 719 Jefferson St.

Sec.—Mrs. Anna Deppe, 1211 No. Topeka Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Stella A. Fleming, 419 Madison St.

TWIN CITY LODGE NO. 47, Fort William, Ont., Canada. Meets first and fourth Wednesday of each month at Trades of Labor Hall.

President—Mrs. Bertha Shanesy, 344 No. Syndicate Ave.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Rose McGregor, 323 Ogden St.

FRIENDSHIP LODGE NO. 48, Conneaut, O. Meets first Wednesday at home of members.

President—Mrs. Lydia Hurlburt, 413 Harbor St.

Sec.—Mrs. Alta Kremer, Route 4, E. Conneaut, O.

Treas.—Mrs. Maude McCloskey, 693 Broad St.

INDIANA LODGE NO. 49, Terre Haute, Ind. Meets second and fourth Tuesday afternoon, at homes of members.

President—Mrs. Cecil Hayden, 1110 South 3rd St.

Sec.—Treas.—Mrs. Zetta Byington, 318 N. Sixteenth St.

BLUE GRASS LODGE NO. 50, Ludlow, Ky. Meets last Thursday at secretary's home.

President—Mrs. Ida Rogers, 53 Oak Street.

Sec.—Mrs. Mary Niebaum, Elm and Kenner Sts.

Treas.—Mrs. Mayme Cartwright, 305 E. 12th St., Covington, Ky.

WILD ROSE LODGE NO. 51, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Meets first and third Wednesday, A. O. U. W. Hall, First Ave.

President—Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, 1003 South 2nd St., W.

Sec.—Mrs. Ellen Mead, 1649 No. Sixth St.

Treas.—Mrs. Nellie Lybarger, 1526 Ellis Blvd.

ECHO LODGE NO. 52, Rock Island, Ill. Meets at Odd Fellows' Hall second and fourth Thursday, at 2.30 p. m.

President—Mrs. Nellie Perry, 127 Twelfth St., Silvia, Ill.

Sec.—Mrs. Lila Dix, 140 Ninth St., Silvia, Ill.

Treas.—Mrs. Fannie Pritchett, 3016 Tenth Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

MISSION LODGE NO. 53, San Antonio, Tex.

President—Mrs. Alice J. Oliphant, 421 Lamar St.

Sec.—Treas.—Mrs. Blanche Austin, 826 N. Pine St.

MARTHA WASHINGTON LODGE NO. 54, Dolton, Ill. Meets second and fourth Thursday evening of each month at A. O. U. W. Hall.

President—Mrs. Elizabeth Smythe, 221 Park Ave.

Sec.—Mrs. Myrtle Stone, Washington St.

Treas.—Mrs. Anna E. Lowry, 128 Park Ave.

HILL CREST LODGE NO. 55, Michigan City, Ind. Meets fourth Thursday evening at homes of members.

President—Mrs. Nellie Meese, 1209 Washington St.

Sec.—Mrs. Elizabeth Voss, 219 Detroit St.

Treas.—Mrs. Lena Wright, 426 E. Ninth St.

TRUE LOYALTY LODGE NO. 56, Cleveland, O. Meets second Thursday afternoon and fourth Thursday evening at Murray Hall, Lorain Ave. and W. 65th St.

President—Mrs. Dorothy Hanrahan, 6711 Fir St.

Sec.—Mrs. Dora Coyne, 5813 Franklin Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Mabel P. Weir, 3136 W. 86th St.

GOLDEN ROD LODGE NO. 57, Joliet, Ill.

President—Mrs. Amanda Paskey, 306 Fifth Ave.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fay, 229 Gardner St.

ELECTRIC CITY LODGE NO. 58, Scranton, Pa. Meets third Tuesday of each month at 123 Penn Ave.

President—Mrs. Susie Flynn, 427 Railroad Ave.

Sec.—Miss Alice Reilley, 324 Fifth Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Lulu McAndrews, 1136 Farr St.

NANCY HANKS LODGE NO. 59, St. Louis, Mo. Meets fourth Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at members' homes.

President—Mrs. Lizzie White, 3232 State St., E. St. Louis, Ill.

Sec.—Mrs. Rose Jackson, 2917½ South 13th St.

Treas.—Mrs. Lucie R. Barlow, 3003 South 13th St.

COLONIAL LODGE NO. 60, New York City, N. Y. Meets second and fourth Wednesday evening at home of Mrs. Nellie Lavelle, 378 E. 137th St.

President—Mrs. Catherine Gunther, 963 East 179th St.

Sec.—Mrs. Minnie Morse, 2304 Lyon Ave., Westchester, N. Y.

Treas.—Mrs. Anna McEntee, 2534 Seventh Ave.

MORNING STAR LODGE NO. 61, Herington, Kans.

President—Mrs. Sophia Williams.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Beatrice Berry, 321 So. A St.

HONOR LODGE NO. 62, Detroit, Mich. Meets second and fourth Thursday at St. Andrew's Hall, 111 Congress Street.

President—Mrs. Mary Whitman, 497 Solvay St.

Sec.—Miss Margaret Reed, 180 Mel-drum St.

Treas.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ireland, 599 Baker St.

ENGLEWOOD LODGE NO. 63, Chicago, Ill. Meets first Thursday evening and third Thursday afternoon at 2 p. m., at Colonial Hall, 5436 Wentworth Ave.

President—Mrs. Hannah Goveia, 1505 Warren Ave.

Sec.—Mrs. Mary Goeppner, 6734 So. Wood St.

Treas.—Mrs. Annie Maher, 5754 So. Fifth St.

NORTHERN STAR LODGE NO. 64—Spokane, Wash.

President—Mrs. E. N. Thompson, 330 S. Pine St.

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Can't think unless it's an Underwood.

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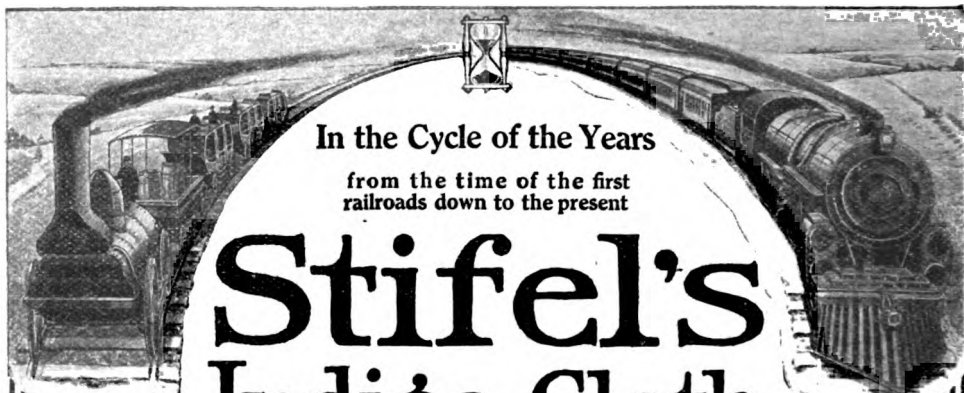
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"Ma husban's very po'ly, ma'am. He's got dat exclamatory rheumatism."

"You mean inflammatory, Martha. Exclamatory is from exclaim, which means to cry out."

"Yes, ma'am, dat's what it is. He hollers if anyone goes near him."—*Boston Transcript*.



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Taking No Chances.

An old negro was charged with chicken stealing, and the judge said:

"Where's your lawyer, uncle?"

"Ain't got none, jedge."

"But you ought to have one," returned the court. "I'll assign one to defend you."

"No, sah; no sah; please don't do that," begged the defendant.

"Why not?" persisted the judge. "It won't cost you anything. Why don't you want a lawyer?"

"Well, Ah'll tell yo', jedge," said the old man confidentially, "Ah wants ter enj'y dem chickens mahself."

A Test.

Without mentioning any names, there is a wife in this town who before letting her husband into the house at night makes him stand on the front porch and repeat the following:

"Six little thistle sticks."

"Flesh of freshly fried fish."

"Two toads, totally tired, tried to trot to Tedbury."

"Gives Grimes Jim's great gilt gig whip."

"Strict, strong Stephen Stringer snared sickly six sickly, silky snakes."

"She stood at the door of Mrs. Smith's fish-sauce shop welcoming him in."

"Swan swam over the sea; swim, swan, swim; swan swam back again; well swam swan."

"A haddock, a haddock, a black spotted haddock, a black spot in the black back of the black haddock."

"Susan shineth shoes and socks, socks and shoes shineth Susan. She ceaseth shining shoes and socks for socks and shoes shock Susan."

The poor fellow has been admitted into the house only three times during the past month.—*Ez.*

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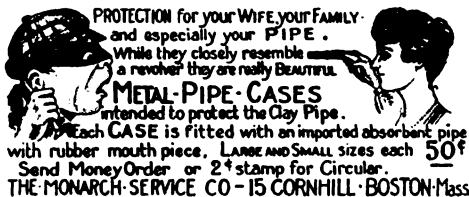
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A Conservative.

The garden beds I wandered by
One bright and cheerful morn,
When I found a new-fledged butterfly
A-sitting on a thorn
A black and crimson butterfly,
All doleful and forlorn.

I thought that life would have no sting
To infant butterflies,
So I gazed on this unhappy thing
With wonder and surprise,
While sadly with his waving wing
He wiped his weeping eyes.

Said I, "What can the matter be?
Why weepest thou so sore?
With garden fair and sunlight free
And flowers in goodly store—"
But he only turned away from me
And burst into a roar.

Cried he, "My legs are thin and few
Where once I had a swarm!
Soft fuzzy fur—a joy to view—
Once kept my body warm,
Before these flapping wing-things
grew,
To hamper and deform!"

At that outrageous bug I shot
The fury of mine eye;
Said I, in scorn all burning hot,
In rage and anger high,
"You ignominious idiot!
Those wings are made to fly!"

"I do not want to fly," said he,
"I only want to squirm!
And he dropped his wings dejectedly,
But still his voice was firm;
"I do not want to be a fly!
I want to be a worm!"

O yesterday of unknown lack!
Today of unknown bliss!
I left my fool in red and black,
The last I saw was this,—
The creature madly climbing back
Into his chrysalis.

—Charlotte Perkins Gillman.

I have not here considered custom
as it makes things easy, but it renders
them delightful and though others
have made the same reflection, it is
possible they may have drawn those
uses from it.—Addison.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* packs
much into a paragraph when it says:
"The net results of a year's strife are:
Men killed, 3,000,000. Property de-
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fected, the 'v' changed to 'b' in Serbia
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"Yep, writing father."

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Former United States Senator Mason

Pioneer in Pure Food and Drugs Legislation, Father of Rural Free Delivery System

Takes Nuxated Iron

to obtain renewed strength, power and endurance after the hardest fought political campaign of his life in which he was elected Congressman from the State of Illinois. The results he obtained from taking Nuxated Iron were so surprising that

SENATOR MASON NOW SAYS

Nuxated Iron should be made known to every nervous, run down, anæmic man woman and child.

Opinion of Doctor Howard James, late of United States Public Health Service who has prescribed and thoroughly tested Nuxated Iron in his own private practice.

WHAT SENATOR MASON SAYS:

"I have often said I would never recommend medicine of any kind. I believe that the doctor's place. However, after the hardest political campaign of my life, without a chance for a vacation, I had been starting to court every morning with that horrible tired feeling one cannot describe. I was advised to try Nuxated Iron. As pioneer in the pure food and drug legislation, I was at first loath to try an advertised remedy, but after advising with one of my medical friends, I gave it a test. The results have been so beneficial in my own case I made up my mind to let my friends know about it, and you are at liberty to publish this statement if you so desire. I am now sixty-five years of age, and I feel that a remedy which will build up the strength and increase the power of endurance of a man of my age should be known to every nervous, run-down anæmic man, woman, and child."

Senator Mason's statement in regard to Nuxated Iron was shown to several physicians who were requested to give their opinions thereon.

Dr. Howard James, late of the United States Public Health Service, said:

"Senator Mason is to be commended on handing out this statement on Nuxated Iron for public print. There are thousands of men and women who need a strength and blood-builder, but do not know what to take. There is nothing like organic iron—Nuxated Iron—to give increased strength, map, vigor, and staying power. It enriches the blood, brings roses to the cheeks of women and is an unfailing source of renewed vitality, endurance and power for men who burn up too rapidly their nervous energy in the strenuous strain of the great business competition of the day."

Dr. Saur, a Boston physician who has studied abroad in great European medical institutions, said: "Senator Mason is right. As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders."

"Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of twenty and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man. In fact, the young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking organic iron—Nuxated Iron. He had filled him with renewed life. At thirty he was in bad health; at forty-six he was care-worn and nearly all in. Now at fifty, after taking Nuxated Iron, a miracle of vitality and endurance, mingling with the buoyancy of youth. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and, sickly looking. Just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming

tired. Next, take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again, and see how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely rid themselves of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. The iron demanded by Mother Nature for the red coloring matter in the blood of her children is, also, not that kind of iron. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless."

Dr. Jacques, Visiting Surgeon of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City, said: "I have never before given out any medical information or advice for publication, as I ordinarily do not believe in it. But in the case of Nuxated Iron I feel I would be remiss in my duty not to mention it. I have taken it myself and given it to my patients with most surprising and satisfactory results. And those who wish quickly to increase their strength, power and endurance will find it a most remarkable and wonderfully effective remedy."

NOTE—Nuxated iron which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians in such a group variety of cases, is not a pain-killer or a sedative remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are wisely prescribed by eminent physicians both in Europe and America.



Former United States Senator Wm. E. Mason, recently elected Member of the U. S. Congress from Illinois

Senator Mason's championship of Pure Food and Drugs legislation, his fight for the rural free delivery system, and his strong advocacy of all bills favoring labor and the rights of the masses as against trusts and combines, made him a national figure at Washington and endeared him to the hearts of the working man and the great masses of people throughout the United States. Senator Mason has the distinction of being one of the really big men of the nation. His strong endorsement of Nuxated Iron must convince any intelligent thinking reader that it must be a preparation of very great merit and one which the Senator feels is bound to be of great value to the masses of people everywhere, otherwise he could not afford to lend his name to it, especially after his strong advocacy of pure food and drugs legislation.

Since Nuxated Iron has obtained such an enormous sale—over three million people using it annually—other iron preparations are often recommended as a substitute for it. The reader should remember that there is a vast difference between ordinary metallic iron and the organic iron contained in Nuxated Iron, and therefore always insist on having Nuxated Iron as recommended by Dr. Howard James, late of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. Schuyler C. Jacques, Visiting Surgeon of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York, and other physicians.

Unlike the older inorganic iron products it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have submitted to a test in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit \$100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 40 who lacks iron, and increase their strength 500 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

Swear Off Tobacco

Tobacco Habit Banished In 48 to 72 Hours

Immediate Results

Trying to quit the tobacco habit unaided is a losing fight against heavy odds, and means a serious shock to your nervous system. So don't try it! Make the tobacco habit quit you. It will quit you if you will just take **Tobacco Redeemer** according to directions.

It doesn't make a particle of difference whether you've been a user of tobacco for a single month or 50 years, or how much you use, or in what form you use it. Whether you smoke cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chew plug or fine cut or use snuff—**Tobacco Redeemer** will positively remove all craving for tobacco in any form in from 48 to 72 hours. Your tobacco craving will begin to decrease after the very first dose—there's no long waiting for results.

Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind and is the most marvelously quick, absolutely scientific and thoroughly reliable remedy for the tobacco habit.

Not a Substitute

Tobacco Redeemer is in no sense a substitute for tobacco, but is a radical, efficient treatment. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It quiets the nerves, and will make you feel better in every way. If you really want to quit the tobacco habit—get rid of it so completely that when you see others using it, it will not awaken the slightest desire in you—you should at once begin a course of **Tobacco Redeemer** treatment for the habit.

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Let Us Send You Convincing Proof

If you're a slave of the tobacco habit and want to find a sure, quick way of quitting "for keeps" you owe it to yourself and to your family to mail the coupon below or send your name and address on a postal and receive our free booklet on the deadly effect of tobacco on the human system, and positive proof that **Tobacco Redeemer** will quickly free you from the habit.

Newell Pharmacal Company
Dept. 400 St. Louis, Mo.

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Tennessee, 1915.

I am 37 years old, smoked cigarettes and pipe since I was about 12 or 14 years old. I did not think I could quit smoking; I would get up in the night out of bed to smoke, was spending at least \$2.00 per month for tobacco and matches—\$24.00 per year, and now have no desire for tobacco and even hate to see or smell smoke. I have gained 15 pounds in weight and I am unable to explain the full benefit **Tobacco Redeemer** has done for me, but it is worth in my opinion, thousands of dollars. I would not take anything for my benefit I got out of **Tobacco Redeemer**.
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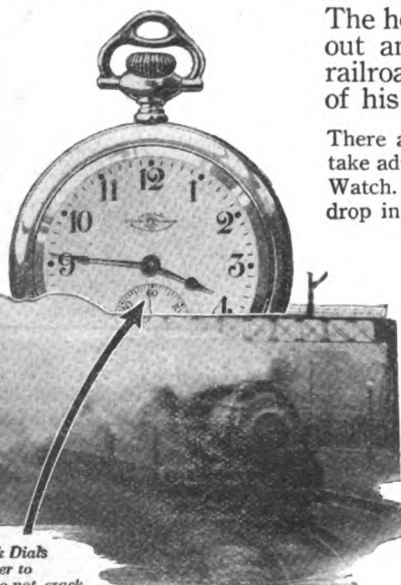
He decided to buy a Ball Watch because he had learned all about it from his best friend who fired Number 842 out of Pixley. He knew the hairline accuracy of the Ball Watch and that it is recognized as official standard by the Brotherhoods.

But Jim didn't have the cash. This bothered him a good deal, until one day he dropped in to look over Ball Watches carried by his home jeweler.

Here Jim found that a railroad man can, by special arrangement, purchase a Ball Watch on **easy time payments**.

The home jeweler was glad to help him out and now Jim is not only a good railroad man, but a proud possessor of his Ball Watch.

There are many men now in service who can take advantage of this easy plan to own a Ball Watch. Tear out this page as a reminder and drop in to see your home jeweler.



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JOURNAL OF THE SWITCHMEN'S UNION

OF NORTH AMERICA

APRIL, 1917

Vol. XIX

No. 4

Published Monthly at Buffalo, N. Y., by
The Switchmen's Union of North America
326 Brisbane Building

'Takes a man of good judge-
ment to be an engineer—that's
why most of them wear
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UNION MADE
Dyed with Genuine Indigo



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THE JOURNAL

OF THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

Published Monthly at 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y., by the Switchmen's
Union of North America

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance

W. H. THOMPSON, Editor and Manager



VOL. XIX

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Freedom Gives National Virility

Accompanying this world cataclysm is a world-wide effort to take from the workers protection and advantages secured through centuries of struggle and sacrifice. War necessity has been made the pretext for stripping labor. In some countries guarantees have been given that protective provision shall be restored after the war, but the protection of such guarantees will depend upon the activity of organized labor after the war. Years of struggle have taught the workers how difficult it is to secure the redemption of such pledges.

Nor has our own country been immune from these efforts to take freedom from workers. Since last August the law-making body of our republic has been ponderously considering propositions to *limit* freedom for employees. All recognize that any limitation upon freedom of workers is only an entering wedge—the ultimate desire is to prevent interruptions of work—to enforce compulsory service.

Last summer the convenience of the public was threatened by an impending railroad strike. For months there had been conferences between representatives of the railroads and representatives of the railroad men. The issues had been given widespread publicity through the daily press, yet in

all that time the public did not manifest any concern for justice or any desire to understand who was responsible for the failure to reach an adjustment, but as soon as the convenience of the public was in danger, there was raised a protest against the invasion of the public's rights. This so-called public has always demanded privileges but has never assumed obligations.

When finally analyzed the so-called third party or "disinterested public" is used not as a real interest but a convenient satellite of employers' interests. Skillful advertising has given a semblance of reality to a mythical "public." As a metaphysical problem detached from real problems of life and work it has an interest for those who wish to evade realities. As a functioning reality the public has never been discovered. Railroad men as well as all other wage-earners have seen the real purpose to be achieved by these proposals. They have refused to be made slaves, for it should not be forgotten that the real struggle for freedom is now an economic struggle, that it has its heroes and its martyrs just as any struggle for freedom of any form.

The proposal before Congress to limit the right of railroad men to quit work or to strike has been defeated

for the present, but the number of these laws to enslave workers grows as quickly as the robbers created by Falstaff's vivid imagination.

Local efforts are being made in New York, Indiana and California to limit the right to strike under guise of a so-called investigation. The workers of Colorado are trying to free themselves from the shackles of such a law fastened upon them during a period of industrial exhaustion following the terrific struggle with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Rockefeller interests.

In August, by proclamation, General Carranza revived the edict of Juarez outlawing strikers and making strikes illegal. That action represented a thought that has gained in favor among those out of sympathy with the cause of the workers and lacking information of the conditions with which workers must contend. The Carranza decree was most drastic in prohibition, threatening those connected with the promotion of strikes with death penalty. Despite that drastic edict strikes did not cease in Mexico.

The new constitution adopted by the Congress at Queratero contains these two sections:

17th.—The law recognizes the same right of the employes and the employers to strike or lockout.

18th.—Strikes are declared legal when they have for their object the equalizing of differences between the different factors of production, harmonizing the rights of the workers with those of capital. In the public service it is obligatory for the workers to give ten days' notice before a strike to the Commission of Conciliation and Arbitration. Strikes are considered illegal only when a majority of the strikers exercise acts of violence against property or persons, or, in case of war, if the workers belong to government establishments. The workers in government manufactories of the republic are not included in this last clause because they form part of the national army.

While not completely in accord with the position of organized labor in this country, they represent a tremendous step forward and better comprehension on the part of the workers of Mexico. It will be remembered that the Mexican labor movement is very young, but

the movement is learning that the welfare of the workers can not be established by law, but must be brought about through organized action and the power of economic movement.

An appeal has recently come from the workers of St. Kitts, one of the islands of the West Indies belonging to Great Britain. An ordinance enacted as a war measure prohibits the formation and the activities of trade and labor unions on that island during the present war under penalties of fines and imprisonment. All persons are forbidden to form or be concerned in labor organizations or to even circulate literature dealing with rights and interests affecting labor.

The enactment of such laws even for war necessity is for the purpose of destroying the economic power of the workers. Once destroy that power and it will become exceedingly difficult to secure the repeal of such laws even after the war shall have ended.

Such laws constitute an invasion of human rights. Their purpose is to secure control over human labor power and to use it without regard to the right, interest or wish of the worker. This means human slavery. Can there be any justification for war that brings about less freedom, less regard for human rights and disregard of the value of human labor power?

The whole of national activity ought to be directed toward the conservation of human life and human ability even in war times. Government agencies ought to direct their efforts to put material civilization at the service of human beings. So long as dollars and profits shape governmental policies there will be war between the government and human beings.

Compulsory arbitration, compulsory investigation, and limitations upon the right to strike are part of the general policies of employers to exploit workers and to increase profits. Free workers will never submit to them.

All history demonstrates the fact that a people upon whom unfreedom has been imposed, have lost interest in and patriotism for their country; have deteriorated mentally and in character. As Macaulay said, "The remedy for the evils which result from freedom is more freedom."

Freedom gives national virility.—*American Federationist.*

From the Committee on Industrial Relations.

A memorial has been presented to the President and Congress to avoid war by all means possible, but, if war is forced, then to "take all the profit out of war."

The memorial has been passed by the legislature of North Dakota and is pending now in the legislatures of Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Dakota and Montana, and has been sent for presentation to the legislatures of all the other states in which legislative sessions are being held—thirty-eight states in all.

Arthur Le Sueur, legal adviser for the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota and the Northwest, has brought the memorial east, with authority to present it in the name of the league, of Governor Frazier of North Dakota, and of all affiliated farmers' and workers' organizations. The league itself, which has initiated the resolutions, is that organized movement of farmers and allied workers which has recently swept through the Northwest and is developing a remarkable political and economic strength nationally.

Urging the preservation of peace and insisting on strict neutrality, yet pledging the support of life and property if war is inevitable, the resolution "earnestly recommends and requests" that not only munitions plants and steel foundries, but flour mills, cloth factories and "such other property and money" be taken over by the government "to be used during the war without compensation and to be surrendered after the war to the owners."

"This memorial," said Mr. Le Sueur in presenting it to official representatives and to public audiences in the east, "is not what one would call a direct demand for peace, but it has a greater power for peace, in my judgment, than any direct demand for it could ever have, because of the suggestion which it carries that citizens of wealth are not going to do as they have done in France and other European countries, and as they did do in the United States in time of war—make the war an opportunity for a monopoly of wealth—but will be compelled to stand the burdens themselves. If this were actually done war would actually cease, for the common

people are never voluntarily given to pay the costs of war, and the rich will never carry on a war at their own expense. In wars, during all time, the rich have had all the glory and the poor have paid all the bills—the rich becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer, as a result of the war. If some way could be devised whereby the war debts of Europe could be canceled, the war over there would cease."

Declaring that "it has become apparent that there is some invisible force carrying on a press propaganda to involve this nation in the European conflict"; and declaring that "it is apparent that the munition, armor and steel plants, and their allied interests would be the gainers in such a conflict"; and declaring that "it is generally believed that the munition, armor and steel plants are the parties responsible for this propaganda"; the body of the resolution or memorial proceeds:

"We respectfully petition the President and Congress of the United States to do everything in their power that can honorably be done, to avoid this nation's being drawn into the European conflict of destruction.

"And we respectfully petition the President and Congress of the United States, to endeavor to maintain absolute neutrality with neither favor nor prejudice toward any of the unfortunate belligerent nations.

"And be it further made known that it is our firm and unalterable purpose to support and stand by our nation in case of war, with our lives and property.

"And being mindful of the principles of equity, justice and freedom, upon which this government is founded, we do most earnestly recommend and request that the Congress of the United States authorize and empower the President, so far as it is within their power, in case war becomes inevitable, to seize all the property useful and necessary to the government in carrying on the war, to be used during the war without compensation, and to be surrendered after the war to the owners; such property to include factories, shipyards, munition plants, armor plate mills, flour mills, arms factories, supplies and equipment, cloth factories and such other property and money as

the government may require, to the end that all our citizens, regardless of social position or economic advantage, shall contribute equally to the common need and common defense of our nation, so that citizens of wealth may be enabled and compelled to contribute to the common welfare and need of their country on the same terms as the enlisted soldiers or sailors, who give their lives and their all."

Interpreting the spirit of the resolution, A. C. Townley of St. Paul, President of the Non-Partisan League has said:

"The countries of the world use human life to carry on war and give back to humanity what is left. And the countries of the world should use property on the same basis and give back what is left."

Vocational Education Survey of Minneapolis, Minn.

The results of a vocational education survey of Minneapolis, conducted in 1915 by the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, are brought together in Bulletin 199, just issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The aim of the survey was to get facts about the schools and vocations of the city in order to submit recommendations for a program of education by which young people might be trained in the schools to meet the demands of the various commercial enterprises located in Minneapolis, with a minimum of economic loss to industry and a maximum of technical or vocational instruction to the individual. Therefore, most of the bulletin is devoted to a presentation of the results of this intensive study, showing for each industry in the city what vocational education is needed properly to equip boys and girls for work therein.

At the outset it is shown that the schools are not adequately meeting the need for this kind of training because they devote too little time to such instruction, their facilities are insufficient, and their courses of study are not based scientifically upon the demands of local industries, and, so far as the high schools are concerned, do not fulfill the needs of that large percentage of students who do not remain four years. In the public even-

ing classes, whose chief function should be to provide general and vocational education for wage earners, the greatest difficulty seems to be an inability to give instruction of a kind to meet the interests and requirements of the mixed group coming from a variety of occupations with a diversity of motives. Adequate instruction should be made possible by providing additional funds. Other agencies are suggested as meeting in a measure the need for vocational education. The general university extension division of the State University has been hampered by lack of funds; the Dunwoody Industrial Institute has made a commendable beginning, but has not definitely discovered the field in which it can be of most service to the youth of the city; the Y. M. C. A. evening industrial and commercial classes have proved of practical help; private commercial schools, denominational schools, and correspondence schools have each done much in preparing ambitious boys and girls for self-support. Very little reliance is placed upon apprenticeship as a means of training workers.

One of the outcomes of the survey was the establishment of trade understandings providing for co-operation between schools and the trades and industries, by which the former are undertaking to adapt their courses of study to meet the needs of industry and the latter have agreed to give preference in the selection of workers to those who have availed themselves of such instruction. Examples of such understandings are included. These trade understandings are recognized as a distinct contribution to the movement for vocational education and schools and classes operated under them will be able to select and train a group of young people who with their superior equipment will become in time either all round workmen or leaders in industrial life.

In recognition of the fact that for any comprehensive scheme of industrial education to be efficient and enduring it must command the respect and support of employers, employees, and their organizations, the survey gave considerable attention to this question. As a result, practically all the important employers in most of the trades and occupations approved the plans for all-day, part-time, dull-

season, and evening classes, and agreed to co-operate with the schools in a definite way to make these classes successful.

One purpose of the survey in its study and recommendations was to appeal to the desire for higher efficiency on the part of workers and to encourage employers not only to adopt more systematic methods of selection and promotion of workers, but to show their willingness to reward efficiency—a policy which would result in more general attendance at vocational classes and on the whole be mutually profitable. Part time instruction is strongly recommended by the survey committee, but the difficulty of inducing employers voluntarily to release young people during working hours so that they may get further education is recognized.

One appendix gives outlines of courses of study worked out by the survey with the trades and approved by them, and another gives suggestions for a course of study for pre-vocational classes.

Do You Want Militarism?

It is very kind of the army general staff of the United States to ask the American people for their opinion as to the advisability of establishing universal military service in this country. We did not expect so much consideration from that quarter because military men as a rule are not inclined to pay much attention to what laymen think and say about military matters. But in this case the unexpected has happened, and the American sovereign is given a chance to say whether he wants militarism or worry along without it.

The details of the scheme are immaterial at present. The question to be decided is this: Do we or do we not want universal military service in the United States? To answer this question in the affirmative means that every able-bodied young man in the country will have to become a soldier; that we will be compelled to maintain a large corps of officers and non-commissioned officers to train the recruits; that by this means the spirit of militarism will be injected into all the arteries of our social life; that the temptation to use this huge military

machine will grow with the efficiency of the machine, and the whole thing will increase immeasurably the economic burdens of the people.

We need not theorize about the problem; the history of Europe saves us this trouble. Here we find facts which speak more impressively and convincingly than arguments could do, and we ought to heed the warning they are giving us. Militarism once established in a country is a force that follows its own laws of development. It becomes the paramount power of the state and nation, and, beginning as the means of national protection, it soon becomes the master of the nation, and a very stern and forbidding master.

We are against universal military service because we do not need it; because it would lead to upbuilding of a powerful machine detrimental to the liberty and social well-being of our people; because it would enable our capitalist ruling class to crush the working people at home and pursue imperialistic policies abroad which would soon entangle us in foreign wars; and, finally, because we do not wish to countenance the barbarous notion that bloodshed is a proper means of settling international or other disputes.—*St. Louis Labor.*

Told Over the Counter.

By MRS. G. E. RICE.

"Once upon a time"—no, this isn't a fairy tale, but it sounded so, didn't it?

I was on the road for a big Chicago firm handling ladies' goods. My territory lay through the southeastern part of Nebraska, and you strike more towns with five hundred inhabitants than those of twice that number.

I had finished my territory except this little town of E—. There were, perhaps, six hundred souls who lived in that little place.

It was Saturday and I was very anxious to finish and be on my way. The largest general store in the village was kept by a Mr. Shultz, a German, and a very careful buyer. I had just about closed my deal with him to handle our line exclusively when the door burst open and in tramped several young ladies, laughing and chattering—it seemed to me, in my impatience, like a lot of sparrows.

The gossip and political chatter ceased on the boxes. The obliging clerk was pulling down bolts of gingham and muslins, the girls keeping up their chatter over their various purchases.

Again the door opened and admits—this time a girl whose appearance caused even me, a seasoned "knight of the road," to look the second time.

She was tall and slender. Her hair was brown, worn, it seemed to me, little girl fashion. That is, drawn back from her face in curls that just lay on her shoulders. Her eyes, when I saw them were brown, too. But it was the face that seemed to me to hold the attention. It could have been marble from its utterly colorless skin.

But, when she raised her eyes for just a moment as she passed me, I saw it was the look in them that the whole face reflected—Heartbreak and hope gone was what the look said. It seemed to sort of fascinate me and I was guilty of staring at her until the pink tint of a blush brought me to myself.

I wondered at the absolute quiet that reigned. The young ladies were whispering. The old men on the goods boxes stopped their whitling and even Mr. Shultz did not seem quite himself. But he went forward and waited upon her, and it seemed to me, everybody felt brighter when the tall, black-robed figure left the store.

After the young ladies had noiselessly left the store I turned to old Mr. White, called "Grandpap" by the country folks, and asked, "Why did you all act so queerly just now when that sombre-robed young lady entered the store?"

"Grandpap" will bear description, as he was quite a character about the little town. He was over six feet tall and scarcely as many inches wide. One of those men whom, in his youth, you might call splinter. He wore high boots, trousers tucked, none too tidy into the tops of them and the heels sadly neglected and run down. His chin was adorned with a tiny tuft of whiskers, shaved religiously to a point. His eyes were small and blue and he had a way of setting his glasses down toward the point of his long, lean nose and peering at you over them that was remarkable. He wore a wide white straw hat. Chew tobacco? Yes,

for which the stain on his bit of whiskers stood a witness.

At my question he straightened himself on his keg, crossed his knees and locked his lean hands together around them, leaned back and pulled so hard on the locked members that I had great misgivings.

Would the finger joints hold? At last he unbent to send a stream of tobacco at a box around the stove for such purpose. Then he turned and looked at me over his glasses. I had tried to be patient through these preliminaries, for I scented a story.

"Ye must be a stranger in these parts, be ye?"

"Well, yes," I confessed, "I've never been in just this part of your country before."

"Wal, then I'll commence at the beginnin'. That white-faced critter beant no good; she beant. No 'count; no 'count, no how, she beant."

Mr. Shultz spoke up here. "Now, Grandpap, you are too hard on Becky. You know there isn't a kinder person to the sick than Becky. There isn't any pair of feet fletter on errands of mercy, no hands so cool on fevered brows, and you know she never thinks of herself and when one little girl was down with diphtheria, when others passed by with their hands over their mouth, Becky came right to Mrs. Shultz and stayed there till the little soul went home to God and it was Becky who comforted Mrs. Shultz. Perhaps 'she beant no 'count,' but you tell him the story and he can best judge."

I could see Mr. Shultz was speaking from an overcharged heart and he arose one point higher in my estimation.

Grandpap stared at Mr. Shultz for a minute without speaking, then said, as though daring anyone to dispute him:

"She beant no 'count, that Becky."

Then he turned to me. "Wal, you see Becky (we all call her Becky, but her name is Rebecca) she was raised right and jined the Methodist Church here. She had an education, 'bove the other girls, played the piany and sang. She sang in our church choir and had her class in Sunday school.

When this here doctor's son come home from school somewhere—wal, he cum home here and brot a handsome face and a wicked heart. Yes, sir;

that fellar was slicker 'n grease—you couldn't catch him at any of his tricks. Wal, he came here and spied our Becky, who we was all so proud of, and he just started right in making his false love to her. And she didn't know he was one of them sent from the devil, and she just give her purty self to him. She left her church and run to dances and parties and went drivin' with 'im. It wouldn't have been so bad if he had stopped with one girl. But the whole passel of 'em was clean daft over 'im.

"Wal, he and Becky were to be married," so she said. Here he stopped to relieve the congested condition of his mouth, and resumed: "But, I doubt it myself, I do. You see this young doctor warn't very pert and he took down with—what the Samhill do them scientific fellars call it? Tub, tub—heck, I can't call it to mind, but I just calls it plain consumption."

"Do you mean tuberculosis?" I asked.

"Yes, that's the word, but anyhow he had it and they sent him away to Arizona, like as if they could cure him. He were half dead afore they shipped him.

"Wal, he died, and they fetched him here to bury him, held the funeral in the little Methodist church there."

He stopped and I felt his story wasn't finished. I confess I was curious to know just what that girl had done under such trying conditions. I was afraid to speak—to break a silence that to me was fast becoming oppressive. Finally he resumed:

"Yas, thye burried him over there in the little yard back of the church."

"But, Grandpap, tell me what did she do at the funeral."

He looked at me over his glasses, shifted his cud of tobacco to the other side of his mouth, then said:

"Wal, 'twant much she did when Parson Smith give 'em as liked leave to look at him. Everybody went but Becky, and she waited till the last. Poor lam', just seemed as though she was getting her strength to look at him before us all. Then, when everybody else had been to see him, she just stepped out quick and glides to the side of the casket. She stood there so long, looking at him, that people got nervous. But she finally went back to her seat with that 'er look in them

eyes of hers that shows she is darn sorry for the way she done, and she has always wore them black duds, too, ever since. But, as I said afore, the critter beant no 'count."

Here Grandpap arose and stretched his long limbs and, with others, left the store to do the evening chores.

It was Saturday, as I have said, and I made up my mind to stay over and see this romantic little church from the inside.

I was late for church and was given a side seat away up in front—fortune had favored me. I was able to glimpse the entries and exits. Here comes Becky with her mother. As they take seats I see the girls move close together. I have no time to further notice them, for the parson announces a solo by sister Sharp. The deep tones of the organ roll out. A woman is singing—

I walked through the woodland meadows,

Where the sweet thrushes sing,
And found on a bed of mosses
A bird with a broken wing.

I healed its wounds and, each morning,

It sang its old sweet strain.
But the bird with a broken pinion
Never soared so high again.

I found a young life broken

By sin's seductive art
And, touched with a Christ-like pity,
I took it to my heart.

He lived with a nobler purpose
And struggled, but in vain.
But the life that sin had stricken,
Never soared so high again.

But the bird with the broken pinion

Kept another from the snare,
And the life that sin had stricken
Raised another from despair.
Each loss has its compensation—

There is healing from every pain,
But the bird with a broken pinion
Never soared so high again.

It seemed to me as I listened to the beautiful voice of Miss Sharp I could see the eyes of all assembled steal a furtive gaze at Becky, but if she saw it, she never noticed it. As I listened my mind wandered and Kipling's lines came to me, applied to Becky, when—

"Some of him lived, but most of him died."

I thought, why must she live on when so "much of her died?" She must wait until that far distant time when the mortal shall take on immortality. I was brought shamefacedly to myself by the minister saying we will arise and sing.

It is Monday and I am aboard the train bound for home. But the words of the song and the charitable spirit of Mr. Shultz, mingled with the uncharitable Grandpap—"She beant no 'count"—only makes me wonder how so many small towns really exist. And I see plainly why so many Beckies the world over fail ever to redeem a misstep, no matter how they devote their whole lives to the uplift of others. Verily,

The bird with a broken pinion
Never soars so high again.

Will the Workers Stand For a Constabulary?

The people of New York, numbering over ten millions, are scattered over 49,000 square miles of territory. About three-fourths of them live in the cities; indeed, more than one-half live in the metropolis alone. The rest are scattered over a vast extent of territory, in some places such as the Adirondack districts, the dispersion of population being thinner than in most western states.

Even in densely populated places like New York City an occasional crime happens. In spite of the "best police force in the world," men will persist in doing wrong. And in the mountain districts and in the meagerly settled country districts the holdups and the assaults and various other foul crimes occur with great frequency.

Therefore, say certain well-organized elements, let us have a state police. Pennsylvania has a state police, and look at Pennsylvania!

In the arguments for the police, tales are told of holdups by tramps on lonely roads; of assaults in settlements a million miles from anywhere; of arson and murder and foul deeds of every degree of fiendishness. In New York, of course, the foul deeds occur, too, but then we have our "finest" to do something about it.

The argument seems to be that if we

get 228 men—the number that Pennsylvania has for an area something like the area of New York—mounted on swift horses, crime will disappear at once. Just as there is no crime in New York City.

Or that, if a forest fire breaks out, the fire will considerably wait until the troopers can be brought up from Nassau county to Warren county to extinguish the fire. Or that the hold-up artist will wait on Jericho turnpike for Troop D to be transported from Goshen.

There are a number of reasons that are urged for the constabulary. The reasons vary, and most of them are fishy; most of them are as tenuous as tissue paper. But one reason stands out, and that one reason is not as tenuous as tissue paper. That is, the need for organized, armed, mounted strikebreakers.

A fire will not wait. A murder will not wait. A holdup will not wait.

But a strike will wait!

If a strike is called, it is usually a few days before the bricks and the bullets and the firebrands begin to fly. It takes days to artificially stimulate the bricks and the bullets. And it does not take more than a day or so to concentrate the whole constabulary in one locality.

To say that a force of a couple of hundred men is a solution of the problem of policing a vast area like New York is to insult the intelligence of New Yorkers. If 12,000 of the best and the brainiest and the bravest police cannot make crime impossible in a city like New York, if they let the majority of murderers go uncaught, if they allow vice to flourish in spite of their work, who is it that suggests that 200 or 300 men on horses can make even the slightest dent upon the crime situation of the state?

If they came with a demand for a mobile army of 25,000 men, to be an analogue to the city police, then they would not be so ridiculous. But they come with a proposal for a police that will be about as capable of coping with the police problem in the state as would a battalion of babies out of a nursery.

But their proposal is about the very best thing that could be devised for the smashing of strikes. And the history of Pennsylvania shows it with terrific emphasis.—*New York Call*.

From Committee on Industrial Relations.**By DANTE BARTON.**

If ever "eternal vigilance was the price of liberty," that warning is true for the American workmen now. With the attention of all persons distracted by the threat of war, the American workers face greater and more imminent danger than that of war with any foreign power. There is not one chance in ten million that any invading soldier will set foot on American soil, but there is every chance that a system of domestic tyranny will be fastened upon American industrialists while preparations are making to resist a possible foe three thousand or six thousand miles away.

Conscription, compulsion and constabularies threaten to be the three fates hereafter for workers whose destinies were promised to be liberty, equality and fraternity.

Powerful interests that seek every pretext for fastening their power more firmly on workers have already set in motion in federal and state jurisdictions the instruments for making the workmen and women of the United States a docile, servile and helpless class.

They would stamp every worker as "lawless" and "criminal" if he unites with other workers in the use of the strike, the only weapon available to the worker for industrial justice.

They are pushing in Albany, N. Y., a bill for a state constabulary, an organization having no possible relation to war, but designed to club and shoot American workmen, precisely as it has been used to club and shoot American workmen in Pennsylvania.

In the Missouri legislature there is pending a bill that baldly and boldly turns over the police power of the state to railroad corporations, and compels the governor of the state to license any number of "special officers" to be armed and paid by railroad corporations for "the protection and safety of all property and interest of such common carriers." As many of these "deputies" must be licensed and placed at the disposal of the railroads as their general managers apply for. These two are only examples.

A bitterly prejudiced prosecution of labor leaders is proceeding in San

Francisco. In the state of Washington, the trial of seventy-four other labor leaders has been set for March 5th in a prosecution founded on the monstrous proposition that the friends and associates of the several other workers who were killed in Everett by a disorderly mob of Commercial Club men, sheriffs, deputies and lumber mill guards, deserve death because their friends were killed.

There was not even a threat of war, except as men like Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Elihu Root threatened it, when the state of New York, fifteen months ago, accepted a gift of an armored train of cars, and an armored aeroplane and forty armored motor cars from such friends of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Root as Elbert H. Gary and Henry C. Frick of the Steel Trust.

The Albany legislation for "Cosacks" was introduced by a son of a New York Central Railway director. In direct line with this, it will be observed that the same railroad interests which fight the eight-hour day are the same interests that seek to place the shackles of a lawless law upon the men who move the trains and upon all the workers in the nation's industries.

The patriotism and honor of the American labor movement have been proved in ten thousand ways. Through the president of the American Federation of Labor, it is now seeking to join hands with the labor movements of all lands in the tremendously patriotic service of ending the war among the already belligerent nations, and of preventing America's precipitation into that calamity.

The patience and strength of President Wilson in "keeping the country out of war" made their strongest appeal to the workers of America. The personal freedom and self-respect of American workmen and women, of all national ancestries, are one great element of real preparedness for any development of the national life. They are the one enduring fortification of American patriotism.

Collective Bargaining and Industrial Freedom.

There is no child problem that is not a parent problem; and there is no parent problem that is not in the final analysis in a large measure a social,

economic and industrial problem. We cannot protect the children; we cannot secure for them their heritage, their birthright, unless we can protect their parents. I would be false to the children of this nation if I merely sat in the children's court, using a palliative to deal with the effects and causes and conditions without attacking the causes and conditions while doing the best I can to help the individual victims. I, therefore, have no apology to make for my interest in industrial problems as being at the same time the biggest part of the child problem that has engaged my interest and the best years and service of my life.

The years devoted to this work convince me that union labor is a good thing; that the unions are good things, and that if the workers of this nation would escape the absolute and certain slavery that they face without the union, they will not only join the unions of their respective trades, but that they will use every lawful and just means in their power to induce others to do so. The opposition to unions comes primarily from ignorance and the occasional mistakes and errors of the unions themselves that should not be confused with the big principle they stand for. There is no institution on earth without its defects, its mistakes, or even its failures with certain individuals and in certain cases.

It is chiefly the arrogance and impudence of private property and monopoly that assume to themselves divine rights (as did the ancient kings and their ignorant servitors) who use these things in an effort to destroy the principle of unionism. Labor has a right to organize, and as a union is entitled to recognition, and those workers who stand in its way are simply forging their own chains. Under the present laws of property, nothing but union and co-operation among the workers of the country will save this nation from a slavery infinitely more deadening and oppressive than the old slavery. It is absurd for men to say that capital is not organized—unionized. It is the most powerful solidarity the world has ever seen. It is naturally and effectively cohesive and co-operative, without even the apparent form of organization and union that

are beheld in the gatherings of the workers. It is at once a force presenting all the violence, oppression, tyranny and cruelty existing in the feudalism and despotisms of the olden times. One of the things necessary to civilize it, to humanize it, to make it in the slightest sense responsive to human rights, human needs and human justice, is the systematic and effective organization and the union of the workers. At least that is the condition we are facing in this country today, so long as we recognize the justice of our present institutions, government and civilization.

There are two governments in this country—the political government whose authority centers at Washington; and under the laws of property without the organization of the workers, a bigger and a more powerful government. The industrial government whose power is in New York City. That government, in spite of any powers of the political government (without important changes) would become as relentless, as barbarous and as cruel as any government of the ancient monarchies. In many instances, because of the lack of organization and union among the workers, it has been just as relentless and oppressive. Under present conditions, therefore, the organization and union of the workers and their right to collective bargaining is one of the most righteous and just causes being contended for in this nation. To oppose it is to oppose liberty; to accept it is only the duty of the hour if we would steer this republic past the rock reefs of violent revolution; for oppression, without relief, without hope, knows no remedy but rebellion, revolt and violence. Those who do most to encourage and provoke such an undesirable alternative are those who oppose and fight the union of the workers. Those who would avoid it are those who do most to promote and defend the right of the workers to organize, to unionize, thus to present a force opposed to that which would leave them no alternative in the final analysis but slavery and serfdom or revolt and violence.—*Judge Ben B. Lindsey.*

At the age of 16 a girl imagines the average man is all soul, but at the age of 30 she knows he is mostly stomach.

The Judicial Arm and the Military Hand of Our Courts.

By A. A. GRAHAM, TOPEKA, KANS.

Like everything else, to obtain a fundamental knowledge of our courts, we must look to their origin, then to their progress, now to their condition.

The Norman conquest of England in 1066 is our normal starting-point. Then the Normans established and maintained a military dominion over England until Magna Charta in 1215, when a civil government was substituted through the establishment of courts, the Norman military chiefs being the judges, while the juries were selected from the populace now given civil rights.

That constitution of our courts, both as to plan and operation, has remained to the present. During all this time, and now as much as ever, the judges have been and still are the traditional representatives of the military arm of government, the former chiefs of tribes having merely changed the title of their rank to "captains of finance."

In proof of this we need only call attention to the sweeping and drastic injunctions of recent years and the present, issued by our judges at the instance of capital against labor; and if for a moment you doubt the true meaning of these injunctions, as expressing the military powers of the judge, go violate some of these injunctions and see how quick you land in jail, by direction of the judge—this military officer—to his military man, his marshal or sheriff. If these officers of the court are not strong enough to take you, they may, and have the vested legal right, to call upon the "power of the county," the body of the people, who must assist at their call. Beyond this the state militia may be called upon, and beyond this the United States army, the "regulars."

All this military array may be called out, and frequently has been, at the direction of some judge of our courts, who has felt that his "dignity" has been treated with contempt. War has thus been made upon the people by a judge who has thought himself "insulted." To retaliate for this "insult," judges have directed their officers to command the soldiers to kill men, women and children. Too often and the slavish soldiers obeyed; but

we are pleased to know that there have been exceptions where the soldier has refused to commit murder at the direction of a judge who has felt himself "insulted." In such case, however, the judge is the principal and the soldiers only accessories.

Do you comprehend now what a judge can still do, and that his powers are still as great as when he was operating under the name of a military chief, or the military governor of a province? The difference between then and now is mostly in the name of the office.

In the case at law, technically so-called, a jury may sit, and ordinarily does, to determine whether liability exists and the amount of the damages due the plaintiff, almost identically as at the origin of the system of trial by jury after Magna Charta. The judge, however, has the last word, may set the verdict aside, and grant a new trial.

In the cases in equity, however, no jury is allowed, and here the judge is supreme, a true present-day absolute monarch. We have particularly in mind the railroad receiverships. Under a receivership a railroad is as much under absolute despotism as was ever the dominion of the Great Moguls or the Grand Kahn, and the despot is the judge appointing the receiver, merely his own officer, to carry out his orders, and without any discretion on his part.

You see now with what completeness the judge, as the representative of capital, has civil dominion, which he can, if his caprice prompt him, at once transform into a military despotism. This illustration relieves us from the necessity of re-stating the case in terms which would be less easy to understand; and this, in the same manner, shows you how little the juries, the people, either in the operation or the result, have to do with their own rights and liberties after all. While the administration of our government has two arms, one is a strong right wielding a sword, the other a withered left.

"Does your wife neglect her home in making speeches?"

"Not a bit of it," replied Mr. Meekton. "She always lets me hear the speeches first."

Workmen's Compensation in the United States and Foreign Countries.

In the rapid spread of workmen's compensation legislation in this country the fact is often overlooked that many of the laws adopted are far less comprehensive than their mere titles would indicate. Because thirty-five states and territories, with some 75 per cent. of the employed population, have adopted such laws it is frequently assumed that a similar proportion of the wage-workers of the country are now fully and properly insured against the loss and suffering of industrial accidents. That this is not true is emphasized in Bulletin No. 203 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, entitled "Workmen's Compensation in the United States and Foreign Countries."

The bulletin presents a detailed comparison of the principal features of the various state compensation laws. The comparison brings out most striking differences, particularly as regards the proportion of workers covered and the scale of compensation benefits. No state compensation act covers all employees. In the first place most of the acts are elective. Employers who do not accept are penalized, but in spite of this there are always a number who refuse to elect. In the second place, all of the acts purposely exclude certain classes of employees. Thus, agricultural workers, domestic servants and casual employees are almost everywhere excluded. Also there is an important group of acts which apply only to a list of employments declared to be especially hazardous, although in practice they may be no more hazardous than others not included. Again, a considerable number of acts apply only to employers having less than a certain number of employees, the minimum being in one case as high as 11.

The result of these limitations and exclusions is to restrict the benefits of compensation very often to only a rather small fraction of the total number of workers. The bulletin makes a rough estimate of the proportion covered in each state, the estimate being based on the liberal assumption that election has been made by all employers affected in states having elec-

tive laws. In only two instances, New Jersey and Hawaii, do the acts include at best as many as 90 per cent. of the total workers, and only seven states cover 80 per cent. or over. One covers less than 20 per cent. and nine less than 50 per cent.

Similarly striking are the differences between the several acts as regards the benefits paid in case of injury. A few extreme instances may be cited. Thus, in the case of a fatal injury occurring in the state of Oregon the widow and children may receive in total as much as \$13,480, whereas in Vermont the maximum would be \$1,830, and under the Oklahoma act no benefits at all are paid in case of death. For loss of a hand the Alaska act may pay as much as \$2,640, while the maximum for the same injury in Colorado is but \$780. Again, in Oregon and Porto Rico cash benefits are paid for injuries of no matter how brief duration, whereas in Colorado no cash benefits are paid for disabilities of less than three weeks. Further, Washington and Wyoming, at one extreme, make no provision for medical service, this expense falling entirely on the worker, whereas, at the other extreme, several states, as Connecticut, Massachusetts and California, may pay for all necessary medical and hospital service, without limit as to time or amount.

The words "accident" and "injury" have different meanings in different places. Generally speaking, the practice has been to limit compensation to accidental injuries in the strict sense. There is a tendency, however, to broaden the term so as to take in the more subtle injury of occupational disease, such as lead poisoning, wood alcohol blindness and anthrax. Massachusetts is the only state in which this has been regularly done and approved of by both the administering board and the courts. But the California act was recently amended so as to include occupational diseases and in certain other states the commissions have so interpreted the law only to be overruled by the courts.

It appears, therefore, that practically all of the state compensation acts now in force need enlarging and liberalizing before they can be regarded as furnishing adequate protection to the whole body of wage-earners. This.

the cowardly officers have commanded, the bulletin points out, has been a general tendency of recent amendments. In no case has a compensation system once introduced been repealed. But in a number of instances inferior acts have been superseded by better ones, and in all cases where the courts have held particular acts unconstitutional the states affected have proceeded to enact new laws that would meet the necessary legal tests, and, if no other way offered, the constitutions have been amended.

At the beginning of 1917 there were 35 compensation laws in effect in the United States, including those of Hawaii, Alaska and Porto Rico, but not including the new federal act of 1916, which was not yet in operation, due to delay in the appointment and confirmation of the commission. Of the 17 non-compensation states, 10 are in a single group of southern and south central states—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri. The other seven are the two Dakotas; the three mountain states of Idaho, Utah and New Mexico; Delaware and the District of Columbia. In several of these investigating commissions are now at work and in some it is probable that compensation acts will be adopted at the current sessions of their legislatures.

In addition to reproducing in full the text of the American laws now in force, the bulletin summarizes the important features of the laws of foreign countries. It also presents a comprehensive analysis of the decisions of the courts and of the various administrative commissions.

Jack London.

By E. V. DEBS.

The death of this noble comrade leaves a vacancy in the Socialist movement and in the world of revolutionary literature that never can be filled. It seems impossible to realize that Jack London is dead and in real truth he is not dead. His body has gone back to mother earth, but his great soul remains in the cause to which he gave his life. The very name of Jack London thrills and throbs in the senses of

millions of his fellow-men, and they who personally knew him loved him as a brother, and such he was, especially to the disinherited, the wretched and homeless, whose lot he had shared, whose heartache he had felt, and who nestled close to his great heart until it was stilled in death.

Jack London stood alone in the revolutionary movement. His genius flashed upon the world as from a beacon tower. There is not one that can be compared to him. Born in poverty, flung into the abyss in his childhood, he floundered in it along with the myriads of *les misérables* until he had absorbed its very dregs and then by the force of his genius he began the marvelous ascent which did not cease until he stood upon the very pinnacle of world-wide fame.

The character of our Jack was sound to the core and his heart true in every throb. Fortune and fame, so-called, did not in the least turn his head. On the contrary his contempt increased for the pampered parasites that would patronize him simply because he had achieved success and his name was on the lips of the world. He knew why they smiled upon him and with what scorn and loathing they would still look upon him if he were but a mere human being, one of the many millions out of whose unpaid labor these parasites glut their perverted appetites.

Jack London's books occupy a unique and enviable position in the world's literature. His characters are all virile and vivid as his own striking personality. There is the reddest of blood in all his types, the kind that flowed in his own veins and filled him with the exuberant spirit and the vigorous and lofty purpose of a man. Jack never had a half-hearted purpose nor ever did a weak thing in his life. He had the loftiest of courage, amounting to heroism, and he used all his splendid strength for the encouragement of the weak, the hope of the despairing, and the emancipation of the oppressed and enslaved.

Jack found his chief inspiration in his gifted and loyal wife. She was to him a companion and a comrade indeed. With her he counseled, with her he dreamed and planned, and with her inspiring aid he wrought out his masterpieces of literature.

And this, our beloved comrade, is dead at forty! This strongest and bravest of all is cut down in his very youth, a stripling still, and we are dazed and cannot understand it.

But he is not gone. He is with us yet. We can still feel the pressure of his good right hand, hear the beating of his brave, tender heart, and feel the warmth and glow of his great, loving comrade-soul.

We will not say farewell to Jack. Nor will the world, for Jack London will live and his works endure until humanity itself has run its course and all planetary life sinks into extinction. —*The National Rip-Saw.*

Egyptians as Stone Workers.

Despite all the improvements brought about by modern ingenuity, the present day can show but little improvement in stone working over what was accomplished by the ancient Egyptians. It is true that we save labor and time by the use of machinery, but we cannot surpass the craftsmen of thousands of years ago in the quarrying and handling of monster stones and the delicacy with which the hardest rocks can be carved. Dr. A. F. R. Platt recently delivered an interesting address on the subject for an archaeological society in England.

Dr. Platt emphasized the difference between ancient Egyptian modes of working and our own, the consideration of which is necessary in order to judge of the rate at which the Egyptians worked. The granite industry, as we know it, is comparatively modern, and it was not until after the erection of the Eddystone lighthouse by Smeaton in 1759 that Devon and Cornish granite was systematically quarried. Not until eighty years ago did we learn to polish granite, whereas the ancient Egyptians could quarry, dress and polish not only granite, but other hard stones, thousands of years before the Christian era.

The earliest known examples of Egyptian work in hard stone are the syenite and porphyry disc-shaped mace-heads of the early prehistoric civilization and the vases of granite, basalt, braccia, etc., which were chipped and polished outside without rotary motion, and hollowed out by grinding with stone blocks fed with

sand or emery. Professor Petrie has proved that the Egyptians used emery. In the early Dynastic Period they used rotary motion and began to drill out the axis of the vase with a tubular drill before hollowing it out. Many of their hard stones the Egyptians obtained from mountains in the Eastern Desert; but they quarried nearly all their granite in the immediate vicinity of the First Cataract, where it occurs in the form of dykes and bosses, and of course the Nile simplified transport.

Sound rock was not far under the surface, and there was consequently no deep quarrying, though there was withdrawal from the river as years went on in the search for suitable material. Modern quarrying consists in drilling holes in the rock, which vary in depth and diameter, and blasting with powder. These holes are made either by hand with long steel chisel and hammer, or by a pneumatic rock drill. Not being able to blast, the old Egyptian was entirely dependent on the wedge, and sank vertical holes quite different in shape and size from those made by the quarryman of today. Then pieces of wood were hammered into the holes and saturated with water, so that the after-expansion of the wood split the rock. Examples of this kind of work are to be seen in the granite quarries of Assuan. In a word, the ancient Egyptians were successful in keeping up an equal strain along the line of a rock, and so obtained even fractures. If the blocks were very long, as in the case of obelisks, all the greater must have been the judgment and the skill of the workers.

What time, asks Dr. Platt, was required to extract these gigantic blocks? The largest obelisk in Egypt is that of Queen Hatshepsut, and it is 97 feet high, 5 feet 8 inches thick at the apex, 7 feet 10 inches at the base, and weighs about 300 tons. On the base is an inscription, which the doctor interpreted, going to show that the making was "seven months since the ordering in the quarry." It is not quite clear what is meant by the inscription, but it is usually understood to mean that the obelisk was quarried, transported to Thebes, erected, dressed, polished and engraved in seven months. Possibly that was meant, and

yet, perhaps, the queen recorded as remarkable not all the operations from quarrying to completion, but the successful quarrying and dressing in seven months of two flawless blocks of unusual size, out of which two obelisks were made.

Unlike the ancient Egyptians, the British have used granite but little for sculpture—William IV by Nixon in King William street, London; Sir Charles Napier at Portsmouth, and a couple of statues at Aberdeen, with some heads in granite outside the Ritz Hotel, London. Ancient Egyptians, however, were not afraid of granite or any other hard stone, nor did they shrink from attacking blocks of enormous size. Of Ramees II there were two colossal, one weighing over 1,000 and the other over 800 tons, and transported 130 and 600 miles, respectively.

Connected with quarrying, continued Dr. Platt, another question arises. How did the Egyptians hollow out their sarcophagi and monolithic shrines? In late times they used chisels, but Professor Petrie has shown that in the time of the fourth dynasty sarcophagi were hollowed out by drill—bits of bronze, armed with corundum, next in hardness to diamond. There were also saws of bronze or hardened copper, also armed with pieces of corundum let into the blades in the same way as into the drill. Saws were both circular and straight, and the latter must have been nine feet long. Dr. Platt next discussed the period required to saw the sarcophagus of Khufu, and then passed to the question of dressing granite, as done by the ancient Egyptians, and the tools which they used. Copper was used in prehistoric times—copper harder than modern refined copper, owing to the presence of arsenic and other impurities. Bronze with 9 per cent. of tin was in use as far back as Snefru, and iron was known from the time of the Great Pyramid. A rough, unfinished statue of Osiris in a quarry at Assuan shows pick and chisel marks, but of what were the tools made? Evidence rather points to copper, perhaps iron and steely iron, while no doubt with heavy flint pebbles the Egyptians could dress a large area with considerable rapidity.

Next followed the methods of polishing believed to have been adopted by

the ancient Egyptians, and, finally, the skill of their best men. That was admittedly high, but what standard did they reach, and how does their work compare with ours? They had no pneumatic percussion tools working at great speed and under perfect control, as we have; no, nothing of the kind, and yet they did fine and delicate work. The old Egyptians had no steel and no pneumatic hammers, but what the skill of their sculptors could effect with the simple means at their disposal is abundantly shown in the work of their best men in all periods.—*The Stone Cutters' Journal*.

Who Are Belligerents?

We cannot conceive how men possessing reasoning faculties can take the position that a nation is neutral when it supplies belligerent nations with the means of war. If a group of men were bombarding your home and their ammunition was limited, and another group should step in to supply the attacking group with an ample supply of ammunition, don't you think you would be justified in defending yourself against the latter group also, even to the extent of annihilation, if necessary?

The moment the United States arms merchant ships or uses its naval forces to convoy ships carrying contraband to any of the belligerents, it subjects itself to attack by the opposing belligerents. It cannot escape the exigencies of war by an appeal to international law. International laws, as well as those of nations, are made, not to preserve order or to maintain peace, but to perpetuate the regime of the ruling class over their subjects, and when these no longer suffice to that end, then they are treated as so many scraps of paper. Laws are made to be observed and respected by the subjected class and not by the ruling class.

The European war has shattered every vestige of international comity. None of the belligerents are paying any attention to international law. They are fighting to win, and they will adopt any means, no matter how barbaric, to attain victory over their adversaries.

What shall be the attitude of the United States government in the pres-

ent world's crisis? Shall it insist on its right as a neutral, under international law, to deal with any group of the belligerents, even though insistence of such rights would involve us in war?

The submarine has upset all rules respecting war, and the nation that builds them is going to use them in the most effective manner possible. Even Uncle Sam isn't building these under-sea dogs for exhibition purposes. In the event of war, these submarines, we opine, will be used in much the same fashion as Germany is now using them, viz., to strike terror in the heart of the enemy.

Now, Uncle Sam can get in this war game or he can keep out, and this, too, without sacrificing a scintilla of "national honor." We can withhold all intercourse (the unions call it a boycott) with all of the belligerent nations until they get through fighting out their differences. The United States is fully justified in this position.

It is the duty of every nation to look after the welfare of its own citizens first. The American people are on the verge of starvation. This country is justified, under the law of self-preservation, in placing an embargo on foodstuffs.

If the United States government will do this and let the munition manufacturers take their own hides to market, there will be no war; and when the European conflagration shall have burnt itself out, the United States will then be in a position to use its moral force in the most effective manner possible towards the establishment of a lasting world's peace.—*The Railway Federationist*.

"John," demanded the wife of her intoxicated spouse, "how did you get that gash on your forehead?"

"Guess I must 'a' bit myself."

"Bit yourself!" scornfully. "How could you bite yourself way up there?"

"Guess I must 'a' stood on a chair."

"What did you call your silver mine?"

"The American Boy."

"Any particular reason for calling it by that name?"

"Well, it had plenty of pockets, but nothing in them except rubbish."

High Cost of "Firing" Employees.

"Hiring and firing" employees, all large employers of labor now recognize, forms the greatest leakage in modern business," B. J. Hendrick writes in *Harper's*, and then goes on to say: In many establishments the men who do the employing have come to be known as "fortune tellers." It is the one place in which everything is haphazard. He then relates the experiments and deductions from the study of this phase of modern business, made by M. W. Alexander, one of the engineers of a great electrical concern, who has demonstrated this great waste mathematically.

He took the employment statistics of twelve metal factories, located in six states, and found that these places employed 37,274 persons at the beginning of the year and 43,971 at the end. Their normal increase in employees, therefore, was 6,697. Had matters worked efficiently these factories should have employed only 6,697 men—or slightly more, making due allowance for death, sickness, and other natural causes of dismissal. In reality, these factories hired 45,571 new people. We must ponder these figures carefully to get their full significance. In order to obtain 6,000 new employees, these establishments, all representative and "efficient" American concerns, had to employ 45,000. Out of seven men taken on, only one remained. After making liberal deductions, Mr. Alexander calculated that these twelve factories employed 24,500 men and women whom they were unable to retain. He also figured that each person represented an expense ranging from \$50 to \$200. The companies had to keep a clerical force to hire these people and place their names on the pay-roll. They had to pay foremen and assistants to instruct them. They had to stand the expense of damaged and broken tools due to inexperience. The reduced rate of production represented another positive loss, and then there was the spoiled work which "new hands" turn out in such abundance.

Mr. Alexander takes the lowest estimate, \$50 per man, as representing this loss. On this basis "hiring and firing" caused a waste of nearly a million dollars a year.—*The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer*.

The Journal of the Switchmen's Union OF NORTH AMERICA

Published monthly by the Switchmen's Union of North America at No. 326
Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y. *Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance.*

Devoted to the best interests and advancement of all useful toilers.

All matter for publication should be in editor's office 15 days before date of issue intended for. Roster of Grand and Subordinate Lodges published in February, May, August and November issues.

Unless changes of address are received by the 15th of the month subscribers must look out for following month's issue at old address.

ADVERTISING AGENT:
IRVING V. KOCH, 122 S. Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.
Advertising rates furnished upon application

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VOL. XIX

APRIL, 1917

No. 4

EDITORIAL

THREE NEW LODGES.

Two new lodges have recently been added to the roster of locals in this union, and each one starts on its mission of advancing the best interests of those following the vocation of switching cars for a livelihood under most favorable auspices.

On Feb. 17th, Vice-President Clohesy instituted a lodge at Laurel, Mont., with a charter membership of 17, to be known as Yellowstone Lodge No. 148.

Its membership is composed of men switching at Laurel and Billings, both important terminal points, and from

both of which places he has encouraging assurances of a substantial increase in membership in the near future.

The placing of this charter in the strike zone of 1909-1910 is but another important expression of the fact that the switchmen in that section of the country realize where their interests can be and are best represented and conserved, as far as their labor union associationship is concerned, and that when left to their own free assertion as to the question of affiliation, they'll soon be found aligned with the labor union naturally representing their work. So those brothers have only done the natural thing to do.

Its members have chosen these officers for the remainder of the year: President, W. F. Boston, Box 502; secretary-treasurer, J. V. Valenta; JOURNAL agent, W. E. Donaldson, all of Laurel, Mont. Its meetings will be held on first Sunday evenings, at 8 o'clock, and third Sunday afternoons, at 2.30 o'clock, of each month, in Laurel Fire Hall.

March 1st, Vice-President W. A. Titus placed a charter in Akron, O., and the lodge, to be known as Rubber City Lodge No. 136, was instituted with a charter membership of 21.

Its chief officers for the remainder of the year are: President, George Norton, 1132 Edison avenue; secretary, Joseph A. Kroesen, 1121 South High street; R. R. Shackelton, 336 Hickory street; JOURNAL agent, A. V. Graham, 816 East Market street.

Bro. Titus is elated at the reception he has received during his brief acquaintanceship with the switchmen at Akron, as he is also greatly encouraged because of the hearty co-operation he received from them in regard to the installation of a new lodge, and feels from the good spirit already

manifested there that the brothers responsible for Rubber City Lodge No. 136 are capable of and will do some real rubber fashion expansion of Switchmen Union principles, for he believes there has been good seed for union advancement sown in good soil and that it will grow and develop into a strong, thriving lodge.

On March 18th Assistant President James B. Connors placed a new charter at Alton, Ill., with eleven members. This new lodge will be known as Solid Rock Lodge, No. 25. Its principal officers are: President, G. C. Harvey; secretary, J. J. Simon; treasurer, William Spellman. Alton is built upon a solid rock foundation, and we hope those eleven brothers' S. U. convictions rest upon as firm a foundation as that upon which their Madison county city rests.

These new locals, while many miles apart in distance are, like the other lodges of the union, closely knitted together in principle, and each will endeavor to work out its destiny, as well as that of the entire organization, by striving to do all it can towards keeping the switchmen in its respective jurisdiction as thoroughly organized as possible in the ranks of the S. U. of N. A.

The Grand Lodge and all the subordinate locals extend to these three newly-chartered lodges fraternal greetings, with the hope that each charter member fully realizes the responsibilities assumed when signing his name to the charter, and that each will do all within his power to advance the interests of the union, which is only his own welfare.

GIVE THEM A FAIR TRIAL.

On March 5th began the trial of seventy-four workmen for murder in the first degree in Seattle, Wash. The trials of those men are the result

of a battle which took place in the river harbor at Everett, Wash., where they had gone to exercise their constitutional rights of free speech. The boat which these men were on was fired upon Nov. 5th by a sheriff's mob and five men were killed. These men, fired into by the authorities of Everett, were striking workmen and their friends, exercising their right to travel and enter the city of their destination.

The municipal authorities at Everett exercised their military attitude by firing upon the boat when about to land its human cargo without provocation or without danger to themselves or their city.

Now these seventy-four workmen who happened to be on that boat are on trial for their lives, but those who so ruthlessly pierced their five companions with death bullets are free and no incriminating charges against them.

Very likely these seventy-four workmen will receive death or life imprisonment sentences for their audacity to strike for better working conditions and their mission over to Everett to acquaint the workers of that city with their grievances.

But against those who shot to death the five workmen the prosecuting attorney will cleverly fail to find any incriminating evidence.

Against seventy-four live ones left after the shore charge upon the boat attempting to land at Everett, charges of first degree murder have been instituted and it will require a heroic effort on the part of organized labor to save them from receiving the full penalty of the law for such crime, regardless of how innocent they may be of the accusations with which now confronted.

The trials of laborers in the west coast states of late bear ample proof that the Chambers of Commerce and

other corporate influences will go their full despicable limits to railroad to the gallows those who challenge their plans of exploitation.

The conviction of Mooney in the San Francisco preparedness parade bomb tragedy affords the latest demonstration of such capitalistic managed trials and, while with his wife more than a mile away from the scene of the crime of which charged, he must suffer the penalty for it with the sacrifice of his life unless some power can be invoked to countermand the sentence already pronounced upon him. And, unless every effort possible is put forth to insure the seventy-four workmen at Seattle of a fair trial, they will meet the same fate Mooney did and be convicted, even though innocent of every accusation with which charged.

It is the duty of organized labor the country over to see that those men are accorded the fair trial to which entitled. But to get it will require all the moral and financial assistance that can be furnished them, for the die is cast, as far as the prosecution is concerned, to execute them, regardless of their guilt or innocence..

Let not labor forget that those men's battle for a living wage, for which they were contending, is as much its fight as it is of those men, for each such unscrupulous victory won by profit mongers makes the one against the rest of us later on all the easier to win. It is the urgent duty of labor to lend those accused brothers every aid at their command to insure them a fair and impartial trial and a jury verdict consistent with true evidence as disclosed in the trial. Give them a fair trial.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Section 10c, Constitution of Grand Lodge, provides that April JOURNAL shall contain announcement from the

International President of date for observing memorial exercises.

In compliance therewith, I hereby designate Sunday, May 26th, as a suitable time for the observance of such services, and I trust our members and their families, so far as possible, will convene on that date in their respective lodge rooms, or other suitable places, and devote a brief time in services consistent with the objects for thus assembling.

As we meet on these memorial occasions, we are each year confronted with the names of a large number, in the aggregate, of those who departed from this life, but who were formerly active with us and made many sacrifices that we might the better live.

We should be profoundly grateful for their good works in our behalf, and we are remiss in our duty to their memory and to the surviving members of their families if we fail to demonstrate to them our appreciation of their loved ones' sacrifices in their efforts to improve the standards of life for us.

I therefore trust all our lodges, and also those of the auxiliary, will plan for the holding of appropriate exercises on the above-named date, at such time and place most suitable to them, and make special effort to have as many of deceased brothers' relatives present as possible.

In cities where we have more than one lodge, it would be most befitting for all the lodges and auxiliaries to hold a joint memorial service.

We owe very much to our deceased brothers, and, in justice to them, let us meet at the time here fixed and pay due respect to their memory.

S. E. HEBERLING,
President.

OUR OPPORTUNITY; WILL WE GRASP IT?

This union is now enjoying a commendable and healthy growth that

creditably reflects the efforts being exerted by its membership to do their duty as union men towards it. Our members not only are capable of producing unanswerable arguments as why it's the only logical labor switchmen should affiliate with, but in addition to that ever present leverage of winning recruits, there are now other favorable omens that render such pleas more forcible than usual.

Both the railroads and the general public better realize that switchmen are human beings and that, as much as they may insist upon fair working and living conditions, they are both consistent and fair in their demands.

The onus of unjust characteristics and actions charged to them in bygone days have about worn themselves out, so their contentions for justice can now find respectful attention and fairer consideration than at any time for several years.

Their recent achievements through the Switchmen's Union, regardless of all the odds pitted against them, when again establishing and putting into effect a new and higher standard of wages and establishing the eight-hour work day principle, are marks of progress worthy of special consideration and emulation by others who have so long derided and maligned switchmen.

It again demonstrates the consistency of switchmen legislating for themselves, as it also does the advisability of all switchmen getting into the S. U. where they of right belong.

More of the switchmen than ever before are indicating appreciation of its achievements and quite a number of those long misaffiliated with other railroad labor organizations are giving expression to their convictions by becoming members of it. There is need, though, for every one switching cars to belong to the S. U. of N. A. It is making very substantial gains in mem-

bership at this time and, with the friendly attitude of non-members towards it, there should be a very large gain in the ranks during the remainder of the year. The opportunity is ripe for it. Are our members equal to the occasion and will all exert their best efforts towards upbuilding it? It's up to all of us alike. Not the other fellow, but you. Do we all understand and will we all act as we should in the premises and lend the helping hand we should? The opportunity is here and now. Where are we?

RELATIVE TO STRIKERS' RIGHTS TO DO PEACEFUL PICKET DUTIES.

The Iron Molders' Union at Indianapolis, Ind., recently received \$900 damages, besides court costs, from the Nordyke & Marmon Company, iron founders, for its illegal arrest and persecution of their members while engaged in peaceful picketing. The pickets were arrested on a vagrancy charge, but were acquitted. The unionists then instituted a damage suit against the company for malicious prosecution, which the court sustained. The corporation appealed the case, but before coming to trial settled with the iron molders by paying the above-mentioned sum in addition to court costs. The unionists based their suit on the opinion of the Indiana Supreme Court that peaceful picketing is legal. The result of this settlement with the iron molders at Indianapolis, and the late decision of the State Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of the Tri-City Central Trades Council et al. at Granite City, Illinois, against the injunction of Judge Humphries preventing the strikers at the American Steel Foundries plant appearing on its premises, and declaring that peaceful picketing was not unlawful, have done much towards clarifying strikers' rights as

to their privileges of doing peaceful picket duty during labor's strikes.

Labor must ever contend for its rights in regard to obtaining access to those workers whom unscrupulous employers have induced, through misrepresentation and fraud, to enter their plants while strikes are on. A large per cent. of strike-breakers would never be such were they fully cognizant of the true status of labor affairs when they obtained employment in places where strikes had been declared.

Union labor proposes to get into touch with those whom the corporations induce under false pretenses to scab honest and aggressive workmen's jobs.

It is both their right and duty to fully acquaint them with the full bill of particulars, and this it seeks to do and is doing whenever and wherever possible.

The two legal contests above referred to have done much towards educating workmen as to their rights in the matter, and in substantiating their contention that they have the right to do peaceful picketing duty while strikes are on.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF ARBITRATION.

Our members naturally vary somewhat in opinion as to the advisability of the use of the method of arbitration as a means of settlement of wage movements inaugurated by this union. Some are enthusiasts in favor of it while others are inclined to discredit its use in the adjustment of such controversies under present economic conditions.

Its advocates contend it is advisable that labor settle irreconcilable questions, such as contentions of workmen for increased wages and general improvement of working conditions,

which, if obtained, also represent much to them in a financial way, before representative boards of this kind, rather than resort to the more drastic method of strikes.

They contend it is better that employes submit such questions to a board of arbitration composed of representation by employer, employe and the public, keep working with the good will of the companies and the public while deliberations leading up to a decision are pending, than to refuse to submit to such means of adjustment, and run the risks of not only being deprived of the rewards sought, but the sacrifice of their positions as well.

They also aver labor's demands are not only fair, but will stand the scrutiny of fair investigation and adjudication by boards of arbitrators selected in the manner as those that have been chosen to adjust labor disputes since this mode of settlement has been so largely called into operation during recent years.

While its advocates regret that iron-clad understandings can not always be made beforehand to insure them against the abrogation or deprecation of favorable conditions already enjoyed, they are none the less willing to trust to the fairness of tribunals thus selected, and abide by their decisions until such time as matters can later on be reconsidered.

It is not contended by them that every thing which should be obtained for labor is obtained as the result from such method of settlement of controversies.

They are painfully aware such is not the case, and perhaps none as acutely realize it as do those to whom labor has entrusted such negotiations for it.

Unless an understanding be agreed upon before entering into such movements in endeavors to obtain better conditions for labor, there is, of course,

a probability of losing something already secured by years of hard struggles.

Friends of arbitration realize such contingencies quite as keenly as those who are opposed to arbitration altogether as a mode of adjusting controversies.

The opponents to the use of arbitration as a means of settling labor disputes apparently do not object so much to the mode as 'to the unfair elements they contend are ever present, and constitute, at best, a majority of bias in favor of the employers' side of the controversy.

They claim the very best that can be expected, as to the personnel of the neutral arbitrators whose approval must be obtained before a favorable award can be rendered, is the selection of some judge, professor, or retired business man, whose convictions naturally lean towards employers because of environments in which they have lived and whose attitude would largely incline towards opposite viewpoints from those labor was contending for.

They further contend that such proceedings are long-drawn-out affairs, and exhaust the patience of employes involved in labor disputes.

Probably no explanation of the question could be made that would clarify it to the satisfaction of either its advocates or opponents.

The principle is none the less very much in vogue, not only in labor questions, but permeates all through social life from family affairs on up to international matters.

Yet in every element of social status where this mode of adjustment finds favor and is used, it is well recognized that there are questions no one can think for a moment of submitting to arbitration.

But there are many issues, and even some of apparently most complex na-

ture, that have found means of mutually agreeable solution by its use where no other modes of adjustment seemed practicable or even possible.

It has never been contended by those exercising its use in the settlement of wage and work condition demands made by this union that all was obtained for switchmen they were entitled to.

They have in each case been thoroughly convinced they were not awarded what they should have been, either as to the question of increases in wages or improvements in working conditions.

None the less they received substantial betterments in each as the result of its use whenever it has been used as agency through which controversies were adjusted.

Doubtless those adverse to the exercise of this means of settlement of labor's ills realize, or should, that however much or little they are opposed to it because of reasons above stated, the question of expediency and possibilities of success or failure are dominant factors that enter into questions of this nature, more perhaps in the affairs of our union than in those of any other railroad employees' organization.

In our affairs the question of a strike must be most minutely gone into before the thought of declaring one, from the additional fact that, not because our members haven't the inherent qualities of strike in them, but that, however just the cause may be, the B. of R. T. stand ready to scab our jobs.

No later illustration is necessary to portray this idea than the Wabash strike declared last year to maintain the principle that, where the members of the S. U. of N. A. have a majority of switchmen employed in the terminals of any railroad system, such fact carries with it the right of con-

tract to legislate for those switchmen.

But after a study of the arbitration awards in 1909-1910, and that of 1916, can it be fairly asserted that, on the whole, we didn't come out of them as well as we would had the union gone on strike instead of arbitrating the differences?

However one may dislike failure to acquire the full measure of things demanded, the results obtained by this union during the last seven years by arbitration, as compared to those from strikes, it is difficult to conceive of any serious mistakes thus far having been made in the exercise of its use as a means of adjusting its serious difficulties.

VOLUNTARY IN NAME—COMPULSORY IN PRACTICE.

There are numerous welfare insurance plans, or those advertising themselves as such, that affect railroad men most seriously. Most of them pose themselves as voluntary relief associations, but membership in them is so nearly compulsory that they might much more appropriately be designated compulsory reliefs.

About the only voluntary act leading up to participation in their benefits is that of making application for employment with the companies operating those relief associations. For with rare exceptions, where they exist, at least new employees' retention in service is contingent upon their acceptance as suitable risks in their insurance features.

Fail to pass the medical examiner for one of them, and regardless of how skillful a workman you are, there's no position for you.

Pass the physical test, and regardless of your unsuitableness for the work, there's a place for you.

One may have, and long have had, all the insurance protection necessary or desired, but the moment of obtain-

ing employment with one of those companies operating an insurance feature he must be taxed for insurance he may have no need of, or taxed for one kind when he much prefers another.

Another unjust feature with all of these associations is the question of their management. Perhaps invariably, and certainly so in nearly all of them, the money raised for their maintenance is exacted from the employees, while the management is vested in the owners of the corporation for which the employees work.

So, whatever their benevolent features, and no accusations are here made as to them not having several, they are established upon a foundation of injustice, taxation without equitable control by those whose money support them.

Employees, though maintaining them from their earnings, have scarcely a word to say as to the necessary amounts to provide for them, the doctors who shall care for the injured, or the choice of hospitals deemed most suitable for the best protection for those coming under the treatment afforded by such associations.

To what extent they work hardships of the kind above mentioned the writer doesn't pretend to know.

But that they are possessed with opportunity for such abuses is clearly evident, even to the layman. The fact of so many of them and the arbitrary nature of practically all of them in forcing those seeking employment into them as a condition of tenure of position, regardless of how they may be provided with the same protection elsewhere, renders them obnoxious in many respects.

Unless these associations recognize the rights of those whose money support them to control them, and come to some sane method, of at least waiving their compulsory features regarding employees long insured in other

societies, that must make changes to their detriment, it will not be long until the government will be compelled to take charge of them, consolidate them, and afford all workers adequate protection at actual cost.

But the rights to obtain employment should never be allowed to be conditioned upon those benefit conditions.

And they wouldn't be if the companies' rights of exploitation were taken care of by the people, as they ought to be. All such protection provided by the workers should be controlled by them. And until it is, there is a gross stretch of imagination, as well as injustice, in designating any such agencies by any term purporting its mission as—voluntary.

ROSTER—IN MAY JOURNAL.

May JOURNAL will contain roster of lodges and principal officers. Several lodges failed to submit names of newly-elected officers, time and date of meetings, etc., at time February roster appeared, and some of them haven't yet done so. To have this information appear correctly in the May JOURNAL all lodges not having already done so, should see that it is at the Grand Lodge not later than April 15th.

Let us have these rosters as nearly correct as possible. Your attention and promptness of action will insure the degree of accuracy as to how your lodge shows such information, as will also your indifference. But the May issue will contain it as we have it.

In truth there is strength. Falsity may for a time win a point, but it is dearly won, and truth will soon overtake and dethrone it.

Are you insisting upon the union label in your new spring wearing apparel? It is time to be purchasing lighter garments and it is always in

order to insist upon the appearance of the union label in your purchases. It is the only assurance you have of knowing they were made under fair working conditions. Of course you desire to be fair with your fellow craftsmen and in order to carry out such good motives it is your duty to insist upon all your garments being of the union label quality. But in addition to that, it's the only right course to pursue.

Judging a man by what he does is a much wiser course than by his race, creed or political preferment.

Acts are the indicators of our inclinations to do good and fit in our niche in useful existence.

Several of our subordinate lodges have made commendable increases in membership since January 1st. Was yours one of them? In some places at least there has probably been carelessness on some one's part in failure to advocate the interests of the organization. With a long pull and a strong pull all along the line our membership should climb as never before. But to do so, it is necessary that we all get actively into the game as individual organizers and boosters.

The Book That Stands For Labor.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Have you ever noticed that both sides in an argument like to appeal to the Bible for their authority—if by any possibility they can do so? This proves, doesn't it, that the Bible speaks with authority? I am not arguing the point as to whether or not it is inspired—let this go for the present.

The Bible has made good. In France a century ago they spent millions of dollars every year printing infidel literature to prove that the Bible was a bad book.

What was the result? The Bible was suppressed. God was denied. Hell broke loose. Half the children born

in Paris were illegitimate. Read the history of the times to get other frightful facts.

You could buy an ordinary man for \$7 in the Fiji markets something like fifty years ago. Today you could not buy a man there for \$7,000,000. A thousand churches tell the story.

One day an English Earl, an infidel, visited an old Fijian chief. The Earl said to the chief:

"Why are you so foolish as to listen to the missionaries? Nobody believes, in these days, in that old book called the Bible and men no longer listen to that story about Jesus Christ. People know better now."

The old chief's eyes flashed as he answered: "Do you see that great stone over there? On that stone we smashed the heads of our victims. Do you see that oven over yonder? There is where we roasted human bodies for our feasts. If it had not been for these missionaries and for that old book and for Jesus Christ which have changed us from savages to human beings, you would never leave this spot—we would kill and roast you and feast on your body."

When you come to dig out the facts as to what causes trouble you will have to find it somewhere else than in the Bible. In every police department there is a kind of "rogues museum"—a place where they keep all kinds of jimmies and brass knuckles and knives and pistols which they have taken away from roughs and criminals.

Did you ever hear of a regular roughneck carrying a Bible in his "kit"? If the Bible were a bad book you would expect a rogue to have a revolver in one pocket and a Bible tucked away in another from which to get his "inspiration."

It would be a mighty good thing for labor to base its appeal upon the Bible. As a matter of fact it is the "Magna Charta" of labor—the foundation of all for which labor is striving.

I have heard a good many labor speeches. I never heard any book quoted more by labor men than the Bible.

Cultivate the power of going out of thyself that thou mayest be able to see and appreciate what is good and fair in others.

CORRESPONDENCE



Communications for the JOURNAL must be received BEFORE the 15th of the month to insure their publication. All communications for the JOURNAL must be accompanied by the name of the sender, and written only on one side of paper



New York, N. Y.—56.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As I have been elected to the responsible position of presiding officer of Lodge No. 56 for 1917, I suppose it's in order to report progress, as our old-timer "Shults" doesn't always come across with monthly items, so I suppose I will have to take up the quill occasionally and help him out.

While our terminal is fortunate in being based on the eight-hour plan for a good many years, it was unfortunate in not having been represented in the S. U. arbitration proceedings recently concluded in this seaport, so we are driving along at the old rate of pay and awaiting the result of the Adamson law decision and the pleasure of the simplers to get us their long-promised good wages and other good things. We will be mighty lucky, though, if after all the noise is over, we are able to get what the S. U. got for the roads it represented in the arbitration award handed down Dec. 23.

I think the Grand Lodge officers and committeemen who represented us in that movement are deserving of much credit for what they accomplished, and if our members everywhere will interest themselves as they should in their union work throughout the country and build up the S. U. forces to that commanding and forceful position it by right should have, then there will be but little trouble encountered in getting all that is due our men when occasion presents itself for making demands for suitable wage and work conditions.

It was the lack of properly organized forces in many places that made our movement the difficult task it was, and the worst part of it is that

so many of our members don't realize this weakness.

We have got to increase our membership forces and we have all got to get into the game to do it. It's not the work of anyone in particular to see that this is done, but the duty of all of us. Every one can aid and every one must assist if we hold the fort.

It grinds pretty hard on one's gizzard to see others receiving five cents per hour more than we are getting, but that is one of the things that seem to go when we have the pleasure of working under a B. of R. T. schedule. But, regardless of the schedules, the switchmen of the country ought to get themselves lined up together in an order of their own and, since the Switchmen's Union has long ago demonstrated its ability to care well for their interests, there should be no longer any hesitancy about getting into it and making it the strong union it should and deserves to be.

Down here there are a lot of mutts who have not the manhood to line up in labor unions, but who have always got their hands out for everything those organizations get through their sacrifices of time and money. All of that element either ought to be forced into labor unions or forced to work for reduced rates of pay. At present they are no good to themselves or any one else—just mere leaches sucking the life-blood out of those who risk everything to improve the condition of their fellow-men.

Anyone not willing to get in the game with others for the benefit of all, is not any good to himself and a hindrance to others, but as a rule such leaches that will not become union men have more to say than those do

who are paying for all the good conditions secured.

I must announce before closing that the members of this lodge must pay their dues before the first of the month or they will become suspended, in other words, the constitution of the union will henceforth be strictly lived up to, so all members must govern themselves accordingly. We have had enough trouble and carelessness about this matter and must cut it out.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
P. J. FINNEGAN.

Chicago, Ill.—69.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I have some ideas of what is wrong in this blessed world, but little of which belongs to any of us workers, and I have a strong ambition to tell others about them. I read a book entitled "A Man Without a Country." It was very interesting, but along came a poet, who put its whole contents in this one verse:

The worker has no country to lose
And, therefore, no country to save.
All his real estate is stuck to his boots.
He don't own enough for a grave.

Well, what is the curse? It is capitalism, which is responsible for all the wars, and this alone is sufficient cause for its abolition. There are many and varied so-called causes of wars, but the one underlying cause is capitalism. It takes on different names, such as commercialism, expansion, free trade, open door, reciprocity, militarism, upon which are built different issues to fool the people. It is based upon the private ownership of land and tools of production by which a few exploit the working class and sell for a profit all that is produced. It divides the people into two great classes—the capitalist class who own, and the working class who don't own.

The modern capitalist is in a better condition to exploit than the feudal middle age lord because of the ownership of lands containing coal and different minerals, timber, great mills, banks, railroads, water power, cities, newspapers, improved machinery, etc., which bring him immense revenue. We see the class struggle going on everywhere. The capitalists of one country

are not the brothers of those of other countries. However, they all believe in the capitalist system and in doing others before others do you. They are staunch supporters of a large army and navy and haters of socialism, trade unions and general education.

Take a look at the capitalist class of England and see what it has done for a century. The foreign and domestic policies of all the countries are dictated by capitalist gentlemen, workers having but little to say. They are only the slaves that produce, the soldiers that kill—brothers to the ox. English capitalists, long jealous of all others, have used their government to carry on different wars to paralyze the commercial powers of rivals.

This requires a tremendous navy and in the number of warships England stands first, her policy having been to maintain twice the strength of any other single naval power. She has gained a tremendous amount of territory by discovery and conquest and reaches out for every possibility of a dollar's worth of trade.

This policy has made her one of the greatest nations in manufacture and trade. Her merchant ships are seen in all ports, her mills and factories busy making world goods for all kinds of people. In this business hum, when work is plentiful, what do we hear from the capitalist spellbinder? Listen, here it is: The interests of capital and labor are identical. They have taken advantage of the ignorance of the people and by virtue of private ownership of the raw materials and the means of production, have driven home this idea with telling effect, and the curse of it all is that the workers cannot see through this infamous skin game.

We have seen the rise and fall in this country of an organization called the Employees' and Investors' Association. It fell flat, for the workers did, for once, see into this scheme. Capitalism could continue indefinitely if the world was large enough and people multiplied faster, because larger fields for exploitation and trade would be at hand, and it would be able to keep employed a majority of the workers and prevent discontent because of unemployment.

You noticed how dull times were in 1913 and you also noticed how times

picked up soon after the war started and how good they have remained ever since. Had it not been for this war, who would be able to say what would have happened in this country, as times grew worse and the markets failed?

It is easy to see that the system of economic production for trade and profit must sooner or later fall and a new system arise, when all goods will be made for use instead of profit and the producers receive the full social value for them.

The capitalist class of England became alarmed at the great commercial advances made by Germany; figured out a way to displace the trade that was such a competitive force against her own. So now we see England and her allies fighting to the death to crush Germany. Commercial rivalry and land grabbing was the cause of the war between Russia and Japan. Both nations longed for Manchuria and Formosa, but the Japs won and gobbled up Formosa and kept Russian paws off of Manchuria. This caused consternation among the world capitalists who saw Japan's possibilities to capture Chinese trade, and it was not long until an agreement was entered into by all the great powers, the United States included, for the open door policy or free trade and that none of the said powers were to encroach upon, or further their holdings of territory in China. How long this agreement will last remains to be seen. Germany waded right through Belgium, contrary to her agreement with all other powers.

Under the plea of necessity Germany used this easy way to attack France. Necessity may also be the cry for a few powers to take all or part of China some day and another world war be the result, and the poor, ignorant working classes of all nations called upon to kill each other for the benefit of trade.

The four hundred million people in China represent a stupendous market for buying, selling, loaning and other forms of exploitation and all the powers have their eye on this trade, and the United States is building a large navy and increasing its army to enable its capitalists to get its share.

England was at one time the greatest pirate on the high seas. She came

to America and tried to gobble up the whole continent, but failed. However, she did fleece France of Canada; she took the rock at Gibraltar away from Spain, drove the Dutch out of South Africa, grabbed all India, and for small change took many islands in the Mediterranean Sea. She was after Venezuela, but was called down by President Cleveland, for this territory was to be reserved for the American exploitation of the Monroe doctrine and for this purpose is being maintained and this is also one of the reasons why the military spirit is being cultivated in our schools.

Just think of all the lives that have been blotted out, all the destruction of property, all the misery and crime that have prevailed throughout the centuries because of greed for unearned wealth. But the time has come for a halt of the capitalist system. Surely oppression maketh a wise man mad and under these miserable conditions of life any visions to better things makes the present misery more intolerable and should spur us on and on to more energetic action to attain them. No doubt but what all the railroad men and other workers feel this thought coursing through their minds. They are tired of the old game of paying heavy dues and assessments and only receiving a part of what they earn.

The working class has stood for all kinds of abuse. It has been largely subjected to the whims and capricious ideas forced upon it all these years.

Long trains of evil may pass unheeded, but vengeance is behind and justice will come. Edwin Markham depicted the wrath to come for all oppressors of man when he said:

O masters, lords and rulers of all
lands,
How will the future reckon with this
man?
How answer his brute question in that
hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake
the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and
with kings—
With those who shaped him to the
thing he is—
When this dumb terror shall reply to
God
After the silence of the centuries.

If this spirit would fully reach our hearts, what a change there would be.

The science of economics should be a study of all-absorbing interest to intelligent workers. To master this thought is the key that will open up a heaven on earth. Labor fights only two enemies, ignorance and capitalism. The Hebrew prophet Haggai in 515 B. C. said: "He that earneth wages, earneth wages to put into a bag with holes," which is true, for the worker is always holding the sack and will continue to be shot full of holes unless he changes his tactics.

Remedial measures for our social ills require a little study, reflection and then a lot of doing. The secret is locked up behind these actions and, when diligently pursued, will disclose a new machine that will put the "kibosh" on the exploiting of labor power. All other measures are only temporary ones and only prolong the fight that has been carried on for ages. So we must educate, organize and agitate until we conquer. Debs once said: "While there is a lower class I am in it. While there is a criminal element I am of it. While there is a soul in jail I am not free." So here is the thought that should be the driving force—united action against all tyranny. Yours in B., H. and P.,

GEO. H. MALOTT.

San Antonio, Tex.—138.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

You have heard of Socialism, but how many know what it really is? I will tell you. It is a republican form of government that hasn't been misled and betrayed; a democracy that hasn't wandered from the path of rectitude and gone wrong; a theory or system of social organization which would abolish entirely, or in great part, the competition upon which modern society rests and substitute for it co-operative action; would introduce a more equal distribution of the products of labor and make land and capital, as the instruments of production, the joint possessions of the members of the community.

It has spread to the four corners of the globe. The Red Spectre has worked its way into the Celestial Empire, backward Persia, the Transvaal, Australia, South America, Mexico, and

almost last of all, our United States. It is preached in over sixty languages and accepted as a political belief by over 30,000,000 of the world's inhabitants.

A belief of such magnitude could not spring up in every nook and corner without a just and sufficient cause, nor could it continue without a mission. To scoff at it is futile, to ignore it is foolish. It must be considered and should be understood. To understand it is easy, you have recourse to our libraries and you can subscribe to several of its numerous journals.

It is a modern movement and has no connections with any of the historical or intellectual reforms of the bygone ages. Its cardinal demand is the abolition of private ownership in the principal sources of wealth production.

It appeals especially to union labor, farmers and others who perform useful labor, for recruits. Bums, slum proletarians, down and outers, in their helpless depravity and crushed spiritual and mental condition, beaten down by misery and destitution, rarely ever rally to the virile battle cry or liberty. It requires manhood, clean, pulsating manhood, to stand out before the multitude and be counted as an advocate of a measure to change a wolf civilization for one of universal brotherhood.

Organized labor is rapidly taking up the cause with us. Organized labor, with its 3,000,000 workers is largely responsible for present economic conditions. And if organized labor, with its \$1,500,000,000 spending power, bought only union made goods, merchants and manufacturers would fall over themselves to produce and handle only those things made under fair conditions. Needless to say it would not be necessary to strike so much. If judicious class buying will to a great measure eliminate present industrial evils, how much more would it profit us to vote for our own, instead of the boss's interest?

The employer is in business for profits. Personal inclinations do not count, and the only possible way for him to increase his share is to do so at the expense of his neighbor. Industrial competition eliminated many manufacturing establishments through the formation of combinations and by

so doing has made industry more efficient. And, while combinations have eliminated waste and a number of kindred evils, they have produced a horde of new ones. One of these is the class struggle, not a class of intellect, breeding or nobility—but one controlled and designated by the almighty dollar. A society based upon the possession or lack of wealth. A society solid in the middle, with its base resting in direst poverty and the top carousing in the wildest of extravagance.

Poverty is the source of nearly all social ills. Yet, when we suggest a change in economic conditions to remedy this, we are told we have had the poor with us always and, because it has always been so, it must always be so. To assume this is to say that poverty is a peg in the path of progress, beyond which we cannot go. Poverty in the past was true because man had not learned to produce sufficient necessities with the proper tools. Modern poverty is as artificial and unnecessary as a meal ticket for a shark, and is due to one fact and one fact alone—an irrational industrial organization. To say otherwise is to say that God did not create this world big enough, fertile enough—and that man, with all his inventive and creative ability, has been unable to produce enough and in that respect is no better off than the man who plowed with a stick. It is self evident that the world is large enough, fertile enough and rich enough in every respect to supply all our wants and needs, as it also is that these needs are not properly supplied. We are thus forced to the only conclusion left, that the fault must lie in the way we distribute the present system. So we ask you to study the existing social ills and the remedies therefor.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
A. F. VON BLON.

Pueblo, Col.—49.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Having transferred from Lodge No. 138 to Three Rail Lodge No. 49 and appointed JOURNAL agent, will let JOURNAL readers know that our little lodge is doing nicely and that our March membership was considerably larger than it had been.

At our meeting Feb. 2d J. P. Moran was elected president and H. C. Hutchison treasurer of the lodge. Bro. Hamilton and Hailing having resigned those positions and both have moved to their future home in other states.

The members greatly regret losing two brothers of such honest and progressive qualities and the lodge is greatly indebted to them for its present successful condition. Because of them and the co-operation they were successful in receiving from others, we are now able to wear our working buttons on our caps and coat lapels without being molested.

We are doing what we can to increase our membership and feel if we had a vice-president or organizer here for a while that good results would be obtained right now, as there is fine timber to work on.

Any of our members desiring to do so can subscribe for stock in our new Labor Temple by writing to W. M. Young, secretary-treasurer, Trades Assembly Hall, 3d and Santa Fe streets. I had the pleasure of taking the first one bought by a member of the S. U. It is expected to be completed this fall, when we hope to move into it and get into closer touch with the other crafts in the A. F. of L. with which we have for some time been affiliated.

Bro. Grant Hamilton, Washington, D. C., representative of the A. F. of L., has been here for some time in the interests of union labor and labor conditions in Colorado, as all unionists know, have been rotten for several years and need a great deal of investigating and reforming, so he has a good field to work in.

Our meetings are fairly well attended, but there's opportunity for some improvement and I hope all members will see the importance of being present as often as possible.

If any member doesn't receive his JOURNAL and will send me his address, the matter will receive due attention promptly.

The time is now ripe for increased membership, so let us all try and get as many new members as possible and, above all else, let us keep our dues promptly paid in advance and be in a position at all times to receive the full protection of the union.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
JOHN F. BEARD.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—92.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

The most important matter in our union at this time is the question of membership: how to get it and keep it. In fact, how to get every man switching cars into the S. U. of N. A., where he of right belongs, should be a serious and ever-present problem with all of us who are members. It seems that the time is ripe for harvest, and we should make the most possible of it by as large an ingathering of recruits as we are able to obtain. Bro. Downey of Lodge No. 124 offers what I consider a good suggestion in March JOURNAL. At any rate, in order to get the membership we have got to advertise. So let's get started and devise whatever we can in the way of useful plans as we see them, submit same to our Grand Lodge officers for inspection, and, if considered appropriate, let them start the wheels moving in the right direction to get the membership. And, regardless of all such suggestions there rests upon each member at all times a special obligation to do all he can personally to get every switch-tender and non-member switchman with whom he works and associates into the union. That is a duty resting squarely upon each of us.

As to the war or big four movement I am neutral. But in the power of co-operation one of the most vital and difficult problems presents itself to the intelligence of this century is the one between capital and labor; an equitable method of solving this problem depends upon the intelligence of organized labor. If all men would recognize the inalienable rights of all others to life, liberty and happiness in the same manner as their own; if the strong would assume and discharge their full duty to the weak by displaying sympathy, regard and assistance; if reason, conscience and love were allowed to perform their functions in all relations between man and man, we would not have any such serious problem of capital and labor to solve as now confront us.

Another matter I wish to call the brothers' attention to: Are we living up to our obligation as we should? Is brotherly love being exemplified when we form conclusions and judge

others without having all the facts upon which to base our conclusions and render intelligent judgment? Should we not endeavor to exercise that reasonable care in matters concerning our brothers that we expect them to observe in matters concerning us? Are we giving proper attention to the exercise of relief, that personal and individual duty, so far as circumstances will permit? In cases where we have personally discovered distress and worthiness do we consider sufficiently the subject of relief for them, where the question of finance is not the cause of distress, but where a brother or sister needs a kindly, a friendly hand-shake or a word of advice and counsel in time of illness, sorrow or temptation? It is a time for all to take an inventory and see what we have in stock in the way of brotherly love and relief and how our efforts for better development in regard to these obligations, may be worked out.

As to its membership our lodge is about up to date. At our last meeting we had six new applicants, all extra men, and it about cleans our slate of non-members in the yard.

We have been very fortunate during the winter months when weather elements are taken into consideration. Only two brothers have met with personal injuries. Bro. Bean was laid up with a broken shoulder blade, but is working again and telling the brothers of the good treatment received at the hospital.

We now have Bro. Schafer there with a crushed heel. He is doing fine, although he will be there for some time. He enjoys a visit from the brothers and we should all make it a point to visit him as often as possible.

The members on the Rock Island system, especially the sub-committee on schedule, are patiently waiting for date to be set to meet the general managers.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
G. M. STONEBRAKER.

St. Louis, Mo.—54.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

I will try to let the brothers throughout the country know that Lodge No. 54 is still doing business. We increased our membership last year, and

expect to this year, only more so. The switchmen's award seemed to open the eyes of the men switching cars in this district. I have attended some of the meetings of the other locals here, and at all of them applications for membership were read. I believe, with a little effort on the part of the rank and file, this union can and should double its membership in the next year, and then after the convention here in 1918 the Grand Lodge officers could be instructed to institute a wage movement and we could feel better assured of some success, for where an organization with a membership of 10,000 can go out and get a five-cent-an-hour increase in pay there is no telling what it could do with a membership of 25,000 or 30,000 members. I believe, with such numerical strength, we could get as much if not more than the last award.

On Feb. 1st the Manufacturers' R. R. signed a contract with a committee representing the S. U. of N. A. granting us the eight-hour day and the five-cent hourly increase of pay, and all of the boys as well as the company are very well satisfied with the change. When the change to eight-hour work shifts was made it created eleven jobs—six switchmen, two engineers, two firemen, and a night yard master. We are now working six engines, instead of four, and the six engines make from six to twelve hours less than the four engines made. In addition to these six engines we are working two work trains on the new \$2,500,000 Bevo plant. When this plant is completed it will be one of the biggest soft drink plants in the country. The building of this plant was the cause of our increase in membership, as we have been very successful in lining the boys up when they go to work here. I am also reliably informed that the boys at the Lemp Brewing Company are to receive the increased pay back to Feb. 1st. The only reason they have not already received it is due to the illness of W. J. Lemp, Jr., president of the Lemp Company.

There is an old saying that "God helps them who help themselves." Let us add to that, "we will help those who help us." So when you are out and can get the product of these two companies, remember they have proven they are our friends; so keep your

eye open for Budweiser, Bevo and Falstaff.

I will go back a little and tell about some of the things that some of the boys did on New Year's eve. Lodge No. 54 gave a watch party, and from all accounts it was some party. Vice-President W. H. Burt acted as master of ceremonies, and was ably assisted by our silver-tone tenor, 'young Turk,' also our celebrated Jew baritone, and I almost forgot the Dutchman, who, they say, is some dancer. However, all this about that event is hearsay. I was not present and was on a very pleasant trip to Iowa at that time.

When any brothers are in this district on our meeting nights—second and fourth Sundays—don't fail to give us a call, for there is always something doing whenever Lodge No. 54 meets, and all visiting brothers are always welcome.

I may try again ere long to tell the boys some more about St. Louis conditions, or rather South St. Louis.

With best wishes to all S. U. members and lodges, I am yours for a double-your-membership campaign this year.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
THE OLD MAN.

Cincinnati, O.—26.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

In the March issue I see that the S. U. of N. A. is making quite a success through the different parts of the country by taking in new members, etc., and will state that Lodge No. 26 is also progressing and expects to initiate about twenty more members before this appears in the JOURNAL.

At present this is a very good territory for some good organizer that is familiar with this field or, in plainer words, some man that is located in this district. There are all kinds of disgrusted B. of R. T. men here. No eight hours in sight, no advance in wages, high assessments and in addition to these troubles their movement is tied up in the United States Court, so that the general managers can't raise their wages if they wanted to. But, of course, they don't want to do so as long as the courts stall them off. This must seem cruel to the B. of R. T. after Mr. Lee's big bluff at the Detroit convention about putting the snakes out of commission if re-elected.

Spring is now here and when this bunch of snakes comes out in the spring with their new coats on it will take a little of the deceit out of those bent on crushing them. I think the day is close at hand when Mr. Lee will have to give up this yard proposition and pay strict attention to the roadmen. He has only used the yardmen for a tool to get conditions for roadmen.

I believe the plan of Bro. Dorney of Lodge No. 124 for organizing would be a good one for the S. U. of N. A. at this location, as I was authorized by the lodge to solicit members in the Big Four yards at Cincinnati and it took me three days to get around and I was successful in getting fourteen applicants. Out of the fourteen I secured, five lined up in good standing. So if a man was here around pay day to get the money, he would have the applicants coming his way. It is pretty hard to organize a yard without all brothers putting their shoulders to the wheel and keeping things going.

Bro. Eddie Murray, whose middle name is application, is a grand worker for the good and welfare of the S. U. of N. A.

The B. & O. and C., H. & D. boys are doing fine work getting in new applications and new members and things now look pretty good for Lodge No. 26 to send two delegates to the St. Louis convention.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
R. S. BALDWIN.

Detroit, Mich.—13.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

If you never try you will never succeed in any kind of business. Now is the accepted time, so all of you no-bills and has-beens had better look up and take notice. For instance, at our last regular meeting, held Thursday evening, March 8th, 13 new members were initiated and we have 36 more that are eligible for initiation when they present themselves. So why not come across with the switchers and with the switchers stick. They are the boys that have gained for you the price of your day's work that you are getting at the present time, and only for them you would be working for the scale of wages that you worked

for twenty years ago. Do you think that you will ever go back? No, for the simple reason that the members of the Switchmen's Union are a band of good, reliable workmen, and can be depended upon at all times. So it would look much better for all of you no-bills and has-beens to come across and be a switchman with the rest, and try to boost the good cause along and not try to keep it down. The members of Detroit Lodge No. 13 are composed of good material and can not be beaten at any stage or at any game, so take notice and make a new start and try it over again and you will succeed. It sometimes seems a hard struggle, but if you don't succeed at first keep on trying until you do.

A BOOSTER.

Rock Island, Ill.—133.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We are increasing our membership at every meeting, but to the brothers who do not attend I wish to state that we hope they will also get busy and bring in the application of the non-member they work with every day or night, as we need all of them. With business the best ever, and five cents an hour over all the other roads in here, we should have fifty new members by June 1st. So if by chance you see this, join in the movement, for we need you and you need us.

We have had our share of hard luck during this winter, always having at least a brother or two on the hospital list.

Wishing success to all the snakes throughout the country, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
OSCAR BILL.

Blue Island, Ill.—29.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Our JOURNAL agent, Bro. Earner, advises me he is out of town taking baths, from which I infer the supply of water in Blue Island was insufficient, or the Illinois River water, of which he sends samples, contains medicinal qualities not found in our local hydrants. However that may be, I will attempt to usurp his JOURNAL space.

Lodge No. 29, or as our more cosmo-

politan neighbors of Lodge No. 36 call us, "The Brickmakers," is holding its own. Of course we have among us the human sponges always absorbing the water other fellows draw and it requires much squeezing to get anything out of them. He secures employment, getting some fellow to stake him by the doctor, another for board, still another for clothing, all the while he is saying, "As soon as I get on my feet I am going to line up." He keeps this up for months (yes, and for years,) receiving all the increases in pay and betterment in conditions secured through incessant efforts and the expenditure of their own money by the union men who make these sacrifices for the benefit of all.

Surely the first bath administered to these babes must have contained a strong solution of creosote to make them impervious alike to the milk of kindness and acids of caustic criticism. In my intercourse with various brothers I find that each territory has a few of these parasites given up as hopeless. Should they happen to read this they may readily see the position they occupy in the eyes of those who pay the freight. Possibly I am using more force than elegance in these remarks, but I am merely expressing the sentiment of consistent union men who have borne the brunt of the battle and made this little organization—the most feared and best respected union in the railroad world.

Many of our brothers will say: "Why, I always pay my dues promptly." That doesn't suffice. Farmers might as well say, we plant crops regularly. But, if not cultivated, harvests will be nil.

Now, Mr. No Bill, O. R. C. and B. of R. T., earning a living in the switching service, if all of you were a member of the S. U., that represents your vocation, giving it a membership of forty-five or fifty thousand, figure for yourself what your wages would be. If ten thousand have secured twelve cents per hour wage increases in the last ten years, fifty thousand ought to have secured five times that. Figure your own losses and weep.

If you employ a carpenter or plumber you pay them as much for one hour as you receive for two. Why? Does it require more intelligence to wipe a joint than is required to make

up a local? Or greater judgment to lay flooring or hang doors than to handle and classify, in a congested yard, a cut of cars?

The railroad companies say it takes years to learn these trades and only a limited number of these mechanics are needed, also that they only have part time work during certain portions of the year. Consequently they deserve greater compensation. Note the inconsistency of their argument. It requires as much ability and experience to become a switchman as it does in any of the building trade departments. Managers do not put on extra power to provide employment for more men than needed. If switchmen received plumbers' pay probably they would find time for recreation also. The secret of the success of the building trades is not due to scarcity of help, but perfection of organizations, mutual and harmonious understandings relative to assignment of work to each department.

The switchmen have never tried to establish rates of pay, or to make conditions for the road men. But road men are continually trying to control yards. Why? They recognize the power of such control and willingly use it as the monkey used the cat.

The Big Four fiasco of 1916 was without parallel in many ways. The monumental bluff was calmly called by the railroads and the royal flush evidently turned out to be a bobtail. Far be it from me to question the equity of their demands. But if they believed in them why did they not use the unlimited power of the four hundred thousand and show the 8,000 (Mr. Lee's figures) how to bring home the bacon?

I can safely say that the switchmen voted for President Wilson more solidly than any one of the railroad orders, not because they had anything particular to gain by it, but because he appeared willing to give labor fair and impartial representation, and not because he kept us out of war, for switchmen have demonstrated many times they were not cowards. Peace with honor is what we desire.

Many people object to preparedness, but not I, for preparedness, in my opinion is the best preventative. A bull dog lying on a pavement is far less liable to be kicked than the cringing cur slinking close to the building

in abject fear because, while not looking for trouble, he is prepared and able to defend himself.

Occasionally a member of one of the Big Four orders takes it upon himself to criticize switchmen for accepting arbitration. With the treatment accorded them in the Northwest in 1910 and on the Wabash in 1916, what else was there left for them to do? Had we been assured of a fair field we should probably have asked no favors. The old saying, "He who hesitates is lost," should be revised and converted into "He who arbitrates is lost." At least until the arbiters can be induced to give fair consideration to material facts adduced and base awards upon the same, and not upon the unsupported statements of the employers. Past history will demonstrate that until recently railroads bitterly opposed arbitration. That was before they found out it could be used to their advantage. It was the laborer that was clamoring loudly for it, now it is the employer. But "Half a loaf is better than no bread," and when "Between the devil and the deep sea, take to the woods."

Success to the Switchmen's banner and let us carry it proudly, even if we are only a corporal's guard.

Bros. Otto Grebin, Harry James and J. F. Burns are all laid up on account of injuries. Let's all make it our business to visit these brothers and encourage them on to recovery. We hope they will speedily recover and be able to resume their usual duties.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
C. O. SMITH.

Dolton, Ill.—189.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

One good turn deserves another. It pays to advertise, anyway, so I'll make another effort to dispense a little gloom as well as a little joy.

Bro. Raymond Packard is off for a few weeks nursing an injured knee cap, sustained when he slipped on the ice while getting off a car.

Bro. Perry White is in St. Bernard's Hospital, Sixty-fourth street and Harvard avenue, with a fractured leg and several ribs broken, the result of a collision. Don't forget our motto, "The injury of one is the concern of all," so call on Bro. White and switch

a few cars with him to help pass the tedious time of lying in a hospital bed.

Joy is a fellow that is sometimes very hard to find around a railroad yard. Last we saw of him was on Dec. 23d, when he left us a five-cent raise. Call again, Mr. Joy, please do.

Bro. Matthew Wirtz has taken unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Anna Carlyle. The best of wishes, kid.

Our worthy treasurer, Bro. H. C. Smythe, is the proud possessor of a dandy new gasoline buggy, a six-cylinder, 45 horse-power Oakland. Hank was out looking for the link and pin on it, but he says he couldn't find any. One advantage he has on us, anyway, he has been doing the rip track work for so long he'll know how to fix it if she gets ausgespleit. Well, here's a little song to you, Bro. Smythe. It's supposed to be sung to the tune of "Casey Jones":

Smythe he got an auto, and he said
now watch me go;
He horsed her in the center, so faster
she could go;
He set his air at full release, and
started dropping sand,
And, believe me, when he started he
did go to beat the band.

CHORUS.

Casey Smythe, he got that Oakland
going,
Casey Smythe, going to beat the band,
Casey Smythe got so fast a-going,
Well, I think the JOURNAL agent will
have to shut off sand.

This will suffice for this time. I've got to keep the rest in cold storage, as my term as JOURNAL agent has about eight more months to run.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
EDDIE WIRTZ, JR.

Superior, Wis.—107.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Let me again call the attention of our members to our annual dance which takes place April 9th at Tower Hall. Dancing from 9 till 5. Archambault's Orchestra will furnish the music and, to quote the chairman of our dance committee, "We will have some swell Jaz music, too." All members and their friends are cordially invited to come and enjoy a pleasant evening on this occasion.

We initiated three candidates last

meeting and have several to work on next meeting. A good spirit of activity prevails among all our members and we expect to have two delegates from this lodge at St. Louis next year.

Bro. Marx recently had the misfortune to break his leg, but all hope it will speedily mend.

We are glad to see the older members attending meetings again. Come often, all of you, and show the officers that they and their services are appreciated, as it helps all along the line.

In another month spring will be here with pleasant memories of by-gone days, picnics, etc. So, now in fairness, let us not oppose the older members, but have our picnic as they advise, along towards autumn, as that is really the only time you can feel assured as to suitable weather conditions.

Bro. John Oshner, our esteemed president for the past four years, having located a rendezvous in Iowa, has handed in his resignation and it is with deep regret that I report his departure, not that we begrudge him more pleasant environments, far be it from such. He had been with us so long as our adviser and chief counsel that he had grown to be a bright light in Lodge No. 107 and esteemed by all. If disposition amounts to much in human beings, he need never worry for the future, for he has a faculty of getting in when the getting is good. Success to you and your family in your new venture, and when you make that contemplated trip back here in your Oakland from your farm, don't forget Lodge No. 107, for we will ever retain in our memories the man that put the spirit of growth in Lodge No. 107.

Bro. and Sister Oshner's leavetaking gave us a grand opportunity to gather together the members of Lodge No. 107 and their ladies to tell them of our love and appreciation of them and to bid them farewell. Bro. Marx performed in splendid fashion at the piano in spite of his broken leg and gave all a great chance to trip up the light fantastic, and Sister Evahn's efforts, coupled with the assistance from the members of the L. A., afforded an opportunity to chase away the shot of the H. C. of L., and the eats were sure relished by all.

March arrived in lion fashion and

we have had two blizzards since with plenty of snow accompaniments.

Brothers, let us keep after these stingers. We have increased wonderfully here in membership the past year and, as we initiated one stinger last meeting, it proves we have the ability of getting more.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

F. K. BARNARD.

Elkhart, Ind.—151.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The members of Lodge No. 151 were called upon to sacrifice a highly esteemed and beloved member March 10, 1917. Bro. William L. Wagner, whose death was due to injuries received March 2d, while in performance of duty in the N. Y. C. R. R. yard. He died in the General Hospital and leaves to survive him a beloved wife, father, five brothers and three sisters. Every effort was made to save his life, but the injuries sustained were beyond surgical skill to save him.

The bereaved family have the sympathy of all our members. May God bless them and may our departed brother's soul rest in peace.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

J. A. KNOWLES, JR.

Jackson, Mich.—61.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Having been appointed JOURNAL agent at our last meeting, I will endeavor to inform the members of the doings of Jackson Lodge No. 61.

The officers of our lodge are greatly pleased by the interest that is being shown by the members. We are initiating about four or five candidates every meeting, and hope to keep it up until we have every man switching cars in Jackson a member of our grand old union.

I was approached today by a member of the B. or R. T. and asked if the S. U. men would take the strikers' places in case the threatened strike of the "big four" takes place. It didn't take yours truly long to inform this stinger that the switchmen don't make a practice of scabbing any man's job.

From what happened on the Wabash during the past year it looks as though the B. or R. T. had a corner on this scab business.

Our annual party was held in Masonic Temple, Jan. 29th, and was a grand success, both from a social and financial standpoint, due to the good work of our committee, of which our president, H. L. Barger, was chairman.

Let me close with the earnest wish that not only the members of Lodge No. 61, but of all the lodges in the country, work with unselfish zeal to make our ranks grow larger and bring all the men engaged in switching cars into the fold where they will be taken care of by men who are devoting their life to this work.

Hoping that all switchmen will soon be working eight hours, I am,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
W. C. DALTON.

Detroit, Mich.,—160.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

There have been some changes since I last wrote you. Bro. Taylor came to us a total stranger from Lodge No. 1, procured a job here, attended nearly every meeting, showing great interest in lodge work, so was put on our adjustment committee. When the General Board of Adjustment of the Pere Marquette met Mr. Alfred and Mr. Halsted for a revision of our schedule and working conditions, he was right there for the welfare of the union. He was largely instrumental in bringing home an exclusive schedule, the recognition of the second meal hour and article 1 of the schedule which calls for an eight hour day. The committee did excellent work and deserves our thanks. The 5c increase per hour made a hit and should influence many to line up with an organization that does no mud-slinging. This war of capitalism against labor has reached a point where rulers of the almighty dollar are sitting up and noticing. Through the efforts of our representatives before Mr. Alfred and Mr. Halsted, was brought back and laid on our table an exclusive schedule. Is it any wonder that we can feel as proud and lift our heads just as high as the M. C. men? There always comes a time when men are equal, as far as arguments are concerned before railroad corporations, and our committeemen were equal to the occasion when they obtained a new schedule all our own.

Personally I am thankful for the 5c per hour increase, but more so for the eight-hour day. To this end you helped send the Grand Lodge officers to get an eight-hour day and they came back with it. That was always my contention, but will be more content when seeing a bulletin saying all engines will work eight-hours beginning such and such a time, and I believe Bro. Boulton will agree with me in this.

It wasn't so much the principle of an increase, as great as it was, as it was to get the eight hours a day principle established. Now, you have in our new schedule, effective March 1st, the first article of which reads: "*Eight hours shall constitute a day's work.*" And right now some of you are figuring and planning on bumping someone on a longer hour job than yours. Our General Yardmaster has issued a bulletin showing what time crews go to work. For example, take the house engine (days) it shows the engine crew going to work at 6.00 a. m. and the switchmen at 6.15, using one hour, 11.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m., for dinner, and turn in at 4.15 p. m., making 9 hours for the switchmen and 10 hours for the engine crew, because the Adamson law is not passed as yet and their contract still calls for a 10-hour day.

This break of one hour for dinner for that timed engines will perhaps be some work for our local adjustment committee, because I believe Mr. Alfred and Mr. Halsted meant that the eight hours should be continuous. Now that you have the eight-hour day established, make them come across with it in Article 1.

Now, you money-mad, hour-hungry creatures, inasmuch as you have been given the eight-hour day, try and see that it is workable. Don't wait for some other fellow to make the start. You have got a good adjustment committee behind you and if you show some grit you'll get results. Mr. Halsted and Mr. Alfred did not wish to waste their time arguing with the committee for idle talk. The committee came back with results and now you want to make the other officials realize that *in union there is strength*. Sure, they will try to pick it to pieces, but you must see that the whole thing is kept together. Some say the eight-hour day can't be worked. Henry

Ford is working his business on an eight-hour basis requiring three shifts. The Solvay Process is doing the same. Is the business of the Pere Marquette of any more importance to the owners of that road than the business of those companies is to them? Business is business everywhere; the S. U. of N. A. is no exception. Remember that.

Vice-President Titus was in town recently, making sight members and when down at Seventeenth Street, the first one he ran into was a brother who opposed the award in its present form and who wanted the 47c and 50c per hour and the eight hours. But Bro. Titus asked him why he was not satisfied with the award, but he could not give a reasonable answer.

The Switchmen's Committee were told to try for an eight-hour day, 47c and 50c per hour and time and one-half for overtime. They brought back part of one thing and *all of the other*, and I say they did well. When you build that new home you are thinking about and hire bricklayers, they will perhaps come to work at 8.00 a. m., take thirty minutes for dinner and are on their way home at 4.30 p. m., while you storm and rave that your house is not finished. Why? Can't you see? They have an *established eight hour day*. The same applies to carpenters, plumbers and other crafts, and you won't get by with them for 47c nor 50c per hour either. They established the *eight-hour day* some few years ago; what do you suppose they receive an hour now? You'll know when you start to build that house.

I see where some brother in Illinois reads his JOURNAL. Thanks, Bro. Wirtz.

Our lodge is growing and has a fine membership. Ten or eleven more to get and we will be 100 per cent. strong, and if Bro. Ireland continues to attend meetings he will be familiar enough with the ritual to "bump" Bro. Titus in making sight members. Now, brothers, try to pry yourself loose from that radiator and come up to lodge. We are not ashamed of what goes on and you should show to some degree the appreciation you owe to those who made it possible for you to tie on a nickel to your hourly rate since March 1st.

Bro. Cotter, who has been laid up with his knee for some time, is getting along nicely. Hope to see him at lodge

next meeting and then back at work soon, also Bro. Drohan, who was seen at lodge last meeting night.

Let me say a few words concerning the assessment to be levied on members working on the Pere Marquette. I am told it is to be \$5.00. Isn't it worth a \$5.00 bill to have an *exclusive schedule* all our own? Don't you think it is worth \$5.00 for the 5c hourly increase? One-half of the assessment is to be called in March, payable with April dues, the other half called in April and paid in May dues. Since March 1st you have been receiving 5c per hour more than you did before and you have an exclusive schedule, signed up by Mr. Alfred and Mr. Halsted, and Bros. Davis, LaSarge and Taylor, not depriving any of the other seven who were on the board of any of the glory, but I glory in the spunk of Bro. Davis when he stood out for an exclusive schedule and got it, and there isn't the least item in it of the B. of R. T. outfit connected with it.

There are some non-members who have approached me and said: "I hear there is to be an assessment; now, just let me know how much it is and I will help pay it." To such men I hand an application blank and tell them to fill it out and return it with \$1.00. For those who will not join I am drafting up some receipt forms and when they pay their part, they will get a receipt. But we would rather have the application back with the \$1.00 attached. Then they can help with all the rest of the expenses and join with us in the good and welfare of the union, be protected and be identified with us in every move we make. By what I hear from other parts, our band of 10,000 will soon be 20,000. This getting applications makes more work for your secretary, but bring them in and see if he cares.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

"HAWKSHAW."

Chicago, Ill.—19.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Our lodge has started to boom again. We took in two new members at our last meeting and have fifteen applications on the secretary's desk. We have some good brothers who are always on the alert for our union. They don't

forget their obligation when it comes to the interests of the Switchmen's Union. They are always on the firing line, but unfortunately we have only a few such members.

Brothers, don't forget to call on the sick: Bro. C. A. Ryan, 2429 Grenshaw Street; Bro. E. J. Slattery, 1832 Seward Street, Bro. P. Murphy, Cook County Hospital, Ward 4; L. O. Larsen, 3572 Medill Avenue.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
E. R. RUTTER.

Chicago, Ill.—17.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Very sorry our JOURNAL agent is not attending to business. The members of Lodge No. 17 expect to see an item from Lodge No. 17 every month in the JOURNAL, and we certainly have to prefer charges. However, the brother is excused for this time.

Lodge No. 17 has been having such large attendance at its meetings that a brother got excited and mixed up in the dates on account of the large number of applications coming in every meeting.

It is surprising how hard some of our Stinger Lee's die; but they are coming our way. We are taking them in from one to six at a meeting. We are after the second delegate to the 1918 convention, and we will be sure winners, with a bunch to spare.

With the assistance of the Ladies' Auxiliary we have had three social gatherings, each of which was a grand success and a great benefit to both organizations. Let the good work go on; it creates harmony and takes that old grouch off of one's face. Even if the brothers did eat all of the "dog" at our last gathering, I believe some of the brothers were nearly starved. Sorry we did not know of it sooner, for we surely would have adjourned earlier.

We had the pleasure of having Bro. Trost with us at our meeting on March 4th. He gave the members one of those good, encouraging heart-to-heart talks, and for a time we forgot all about the lunch. The officers and members of Lodge No. 17 wish to extend hearty thanks to Bro. Trost for his presence with us and hope we will have him with us often in the future.

At least we hope he will visit us oftener than he has in the past.

The railroads of this country are on the "Verge of what?" Will it be the same farce that was pulled off last fall? It looks very much like the same stunt and time will tell whether or not it is.

To the brothers of Lodge No. 17: Let us hope we will always have the same large attendance as we had at our first meeting of March. It does your heart good to see such a fine lot of switchmen at our meetings, and here is a little prayer I wish you would all commit to memory: *Lord help me to see that my dues and assessments are always paid in advance.* Not only pray it, but do it. If you only knew what it is to the treasurer to have you do this, and you can if you only make up your mind to do so, you would always pay them in this manner.

It is with deepest regret that I mention the death of Mrs. Cross, beloved mother of our President Bro. Cross, who passed away peaceably. The brother has the sympathy of all members.

With best regards to the Grand Lodge and all the locals and for an abundance of success, fraternally

Yours in B., H. and P.,
ONE OF THE REGULARS.

Buffalo, N. Y.—220.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The newly-elected officers of the Nickel Plate Lodge No. 220 are Bros. C. Crane, president; T. Fulton, vice-president; E. Holohan, treasurer; A. J. O'Neil, secretary, under whose guidance we feel assured we will continue to prosper, as we did under the former officers. Our adjustment committee is Bros. J. J. Smith, V. A. Neu and W. Clynes, who we know will handle our grievances in a business-like manner.

Business has been good on the Nickel Plate, making it necessary to employ more men, some of whom were Bro. Switchmen, and those who were not we have succeeded in lining up.

We are glad to know that Bro. McKeon, who has recovered from a long and serious illness, is around again and feeling fine. But we would advise him not to eat any more hard sausage.

Bro. Maloney, who has also been ill, will soon be back to work, and Bro. Winkler, who is laid up with a bad ankle, received from a fall which he got while in the performance of his duty, is recovering slowly and we hope to see him on the job in the near future.

Our meetings have been fairly well attended lately, but not as they ought to be and I feel assured if the brothers would make a special effort to attend, we would have much larger meetings. Remember, brothers, there is always business of importance to transact which is vital to us all.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
F. B. McDONALD.

Milwaukee, Wis.—10.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Not being able to convey by means of speech to the ears of some of the members of Lodge No. 10 the following message or plea, I am taking advantage of the JOURNAL columns.

There seems to be a lack of interest in some of the members of Lodge No. 10 which I would like to see improved, especially on the C. & N. W.

Have you North Western men forgotten all about little old No. 10; have you lost all concern, all interest, and all affection for it?

If you haven't you will have to show us. We hold meetings every second and fourth Sunday afternoons, at Bruemmer's Hall, corner Eleventh avenue and Washington street.

My attention has been attracted to the fact that the little working buttons, which are given to the members, are being used as pocket weights, or are given to some uninterested persons. We all know the saying, "It is far better to give than to receive," but nowadays we usually keep what we get and make as much use of it as possible.

The little working button of the S. U. should be worn with pride by its members, as it is an honor, and its name should appear wherever fit and whenever possible. The button never looks out of place on one's cap, but never in front or on top as I have seen on some of the stingers. It looks very neat on the left or right side, denoting affection with the left and protection with the right.

Wearing the button signifies common sense and good judgment, and that you are a member of the noble S. U., and not a scabby stinger.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
GEORGE H. SCHROEDER.

Alton, Ill.—25.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Just a few lines from our new lodge assistant president J. B. Connors put in here March 18th, which is to be known as Solid Rock Lodge No. 25.

We started in with eleven charter members and had a mighty good time for a lodge just starting in and I feel confident that we will soon be able to report good progress in the way of getting in several more members, at least we will make faithful endeavors to do so.

Our meetings will be held on the second and fourth Sundays of the month at 2 p. m. in Labor Hall, 3d and Piassa streets, at which all traveling and visiting brothers will find a cordial welcome.

Our aim and motto is Alton for all good snakes working in its terminals, and we would like to see them as solid as the rock foundations on which our city rests.

So let us each try and get the nobles and trainmen working here to affiliate themselves in the union that represents their vocation and we believe if we succeed in doing this there can be many of our yard difficulties untangled without serious confusion and to the satisfaction of all concerned. So let each of us, now members, get out and work like we should and see what we can accomplish in making live organizers of ourselves. Alton is quite a switching center and if we are able to get all the switchmen employed in the different yards here lined up with us, we will have a mighty nice lodge to our own and the union's credit.

Our newly-elected officers are President, G. C. Harvey; vice-president, J. W. Barree; past-president, S. C. Moore; chaplain, R. M. Crumbaugh; conductor, J. G. Wilds; guard, J. L. Skelley; secretary, J. J. Simon; treasurer, William Spellman.

I should like to see the union be able to report a new lodge each month

for a year and, at any rate, I hope all the lodges it now has will do all in their power to increase their membership and exert all their good influences for the advancement of so worthy a cause.

We hope to have favorable news for you later on and, in the meantime, will remain, Yours in B., H. and P.,

G. C. HARVEY.

Buffalo, N. Y.—39

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

For the benefit of Bro. Charles Klumartin, in regard to the giant switchman, I am glad to say the giant has come, but it don't happen to be of the switchman type—it is more on the dressmaker type. Three cheers for the "chaw" anyhow. He meant good just the same.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
J. J. McCONNELL (RATS.)

Stewee, Okla.—131.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We are struggling along and taking in a new member now and then. We are after them. How many read the JOURNAL and note the good letters and editorials? Bro. Marcellus sure writes a good letter and plain facts. Also the brother who signs Hawkshaw, from Detroit Lodge No. 160, and Bro. M. A. Gooley, Erie, Pa., No. 38.

I wish to ask the brothers, through the JOURNAL, if their lodges are ever troubled with stay-at-homes, knockers and grumblers. Have a slight indication of the disease here in those who have not attended meeting but a very few times since this lodge was organized. Of course some of the brothers working nights cannot well attend unless they lay off, as we could not get a hall so we could meet days, but there is nothing to hinder them from taking turn about and laying off on lodge nights as they lay off one or two nights a month any way. The last two meeting nights there was a brother off both nights but didn't think enough of the organization that got them more money for ten hours than they ever got in their lives to attend its meetings. In fact, the biggest majority of them never worked anywhere else, but are getting more money than ever be-

fore and the S. U. of N. A. got it for them. Still they are saying they intend to withdraw because they think they have been very much mistreated, claiming they had a grievance and our worthy chairman did not decide in their favor. Sad, indeed! I wish to say that the chairman, secretary, or any member of the local adjustment board has no right to take up a grievance unless made out in writing and presented to the general yardmaster or any official they are working under, taken up in lodge and acted upon in proper form according to our schedule—Page six, article seven, paragraph B, also top of page seven. If the brothers would cut out passing their opinions around the switch shanty and yard office and come to lodge and tell their troubles and co-operate with the rest, there would be less so-called hard feeling. There would not be any need to call it a one-man lodge. It makes me sick to hear a man say what is the use of paying good money into a lodge that does nothing for you. For the love of God, what more do they want? Getting fifty cents a day more than they ever got working ten hours! I know there is no such money paid busting bills, working on rip tracks and farms, cinder pits and other places too numerous to mention.

Now, brothers, be men. Stop this knocking. Get together and take an interest in your lodge. If you think you are not treated right, state your grievance in writing, put in before the lodge and you will get better results. Another thing. Just because you think a brother has wronged you, do not condemn the organization and say, "I am going to withdraw; the order is no good," etc. If you stop to think the S. U. of N. A. has got you what you are getting today.

Wishing all brothers success, I am

Yours in B., H. and P.,
J. T. STERLING, Sec.

Fort Worth, Tex.—8.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The switchmen are trying to accomplish something here (in the Belt Line yard). It took Vice-President Janes to wake us up along the line of securing an increase of pay and better working conditions.

We have employed in this yard 31 switchmen, 20 of whom are members of this union. We are receiving applications every meeting night and are hopeful of getting them all lined up.

On our meeting night, Feb. 27th, Vice-President Janes was with us and he certainly made all the brothers see the necessity of an eight-hour day.

We hope in the future that you will hear more from the brothers of Lodge No. 8.

Since the time of the meeting here referred to, our committee, with the assistance of Vice-President Janes, met the officials of the company and renewed our schedule with the company. We are to be allowed the five-cent hourly increased rate of pay from Dec. 23d, the date on which the switchmen's award was made. The back pay we will get will make us feel pretty good, and the increased rate of pay we will now receive, besides the other favorable working conditions provided for in our schedule, should open our eyes as never before as to the importance of getting our men in the Belt solidly organized in the S. U. and keeping them so.

Business has been exceedingly good at this place for some time.

With best wishes to all, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

H. A. WEATHERFORD.

Will History Repeat?

This is a momentous question as regards the present food and economic situation in the United States.

As students of history know, the "high cost of living," excessive taxation upon all necessities of life, caused the French revolution and the consequent change in government. Again, in earlier days, we find that the "patrician and plebeian" war of the Roman empire was caused by the same reasons. "Give us bread," was the cry of the French populace, as it is in New York and other cities today. Can any clear-thinking person help shuddering when he realizes the unhealthy condition of this, the wealthiest world-power enjoying the fruits of peace, when its people are crying for bread? Can any words adequately describe such a miserable condition? What can be said of government officials sworn to protect the people? What of the

egg king when he said, "the public be damned," and sold his eggs to the British government (according to press reports) because the American public refused to pay the outrageous price demanded for his eggs? They were sent abroad for consumption, as our wheat, potatoes, and other commodities necessary to the existence of a nation.

The gold, more of it than ever before, has been hoarded by our great (?) financiers and the poor people have been left to starve. Practically the same conditions existed in France (1789-1802) when her people, driven to desperation, took up arms and overthrew the government that caused famine and pestilence within its borders. Are our people on the verge of a plebeian-patrician war, through the same causes? May God deliver us from such a catastrophe. There is just one great difference between the stricken people here and those who caused the French revolution. Their only recourse was resort to arms. Here we have a more sane and effective weapon, if only we have the brains to use it. I mean "the vote" which they use year after year in favor of the capitalist and to their own detriment. Why do the people vote for two old parties of the same tendencies year after year, and after election curse those they entrusted with power because subserving the will of the people to that of capital? The tolerance of the present food crisis should be bitterly condemned; its cause share a like fate, and the servants (?) of the nation who tolerated its existence should be driven from our legislative halls, just as our Lord drove out the money-lenders who had desecrated the temple. After all is said and done no one but the people are to blame, for they choose an executive and a congress to shape and guide our destinies. Prior to the 1916 election three prominent candidates toured the country soliciting votes. Various promises were made, and explanations of past records. Past records show but few laws for working people, unless compensation laws be so considered, and the best that can be said for these is: they have largely served to enrich insurance corporations to the detriment of the workers. Laws, as a rule, are passed primarily in favor of capital.

Mr. Wilson promised the country prosperity and abundance, yet before his first term expires the people are crying for bread, just as they did during 1914, the fore part of his administration. What Mr. Hughes would have done is merely conjecture; judging from past republican administrations, the present conditions would probably exist. The other candidate, Mr. Allan Benson, did not make any glowing promises; simply told the people what might be expected if present conditions continued. In one speech he stated the normal amount of wheat used in home consumption in the United States is 640,000,000 bushels. The crop for 1916 was 610,000,000, or a shortage of 30,000,000 bushels for home consumption. Already the speculators had contracted to deliver to foreign nations 400,000,000 bushels of the visible wheat supply for 1917. He predicted flour would be sold at \$20 per barrel before the spring of 1917, and that if the exportation of foodstuffs was not immediately stopped there would likely be a famine in the country before another crop could be harvested. The capitalistic press pooh-poohed his statements. The commission men of Chicago also affirmed them as misleading and exaggerated, and the people voted as their lord and masters told them. These same commission men now proclaim they cannot relieve the stricken east because the food supply is exhausted. President Wilson suggests we eat more potatoes and less wheat. Well, buy a few potatoes and try it. Mayor Mitchel of New York City suggests the standard Chinese coolie diet—fish and rice. The capitalistic press is busy showing localities where the populace is not on the edge of starvation that food riot reports from New York City and other places are exaggerated, and if the housewives would economize all would be well.

But pick up any prominent daily paper, read the want ads. and note the wages offered those seeking employment. Note the many positions open for \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9 and \$10 per week. Also remember out of these wages the average New Yorker has to pay at least ten cents a day or sixty cents per week for car fare. Note also that potatoes are \$3.70 per bushel; flour, \$10

to \$12 per barrel; butter, 45 cents per pound; eggs, 50 cents per dozen; cabbage, out of sight; shoes, \$5 to \$10 per pair; overshoes, \$3 per pair, and clothing much higher than a year ago; house rent continually soaring, and last but not least, coal at \$12 per ton and higher per bag as most New Yorkers buy it. So how are housewives going to practice economy? Do editors think people are entirely fools and don't know when they are hungry? A New York American editorial, Feb. 27th, advocates conservation of the food supply. Speaking theatrically, "Is Mr. Hearst trying to steal Mr. Benson's stuff?" If not, why support what he advocated, or the identical measures that the New York American now advocates? The socialist platform favors the referendum and recall in event any officer fails to do the will of the people. Wouldn't this be an adequate weapon in the hands of the people during the present food crisis, or an effective weapon against rushing the country to the verge of war to distract our attention from the internal turmoil that threatens the very foundations of our great republic? The capitalistic press is trying to brand every pacifist as a traitor to his country. I rise to the point of question and ask: Who is the real traitor, the pacifist who advocates peace and the conservation of the lives of our young manhood, the conservation of peace and prosperity and the happiness of the nation, or the capitalist who advocates war to add more gold to his overflowing coffers, and to cover his crime of speculation and gambling in Wall Street until the nation is on the verge of famine? Can there be any doubt in the minds of the working class? If more proof is needed, here it is: On June 3, 1916, the President signed the "draft" bill empowering him to draft in time of war all male citizens of good health between the ages of 18 and 45 years. Many people do not know about this law, because their favorite newspaper kept it a secret. There is also a military service law in New York that but few working people know anything about. It was passed and signed by the governor in comparative secrecy last spring. Why such secrecy if these laws are for the benefit of the whole people? Why are our legislators fear-

ful lest the people learn the true facts? Mr. Hughes unmercifully flayed President Wilson in his campaign speeches, but not in regard to this bill the President signed June 3d, and the reason, Mr. Workingman, is now manifest. Your capitalistic masters foresaw the present crisis and sought by law to so tie your hands that you cannot extricate yourselves from the meshes of high prices and famine, cast upon yourselves last November by thoughtlessness in your voting. We stand on a slender thread over a great abyss. Death by starvation on one hand, death by war on the other. Who is to blame for the predicament we find ourselves in and from which only two ways to escape: that employed by the French, the other and better way, the intelligent use of our ballots, and voting for those who will serve your interests? If some one argues socialism to you, don't try to refute the points advanced in favor of it by producing a lot of capitalistic bunk. I admit socialism is not the proper form of government for the capitalist rogue, but what does the working man care for him? Try and argue against socialism from your own condition in life and see how weak your arguments are. I am not a socialist, primarily because I haven't been able to give the time and study the subject requires. However, I have such leanings as far as my present position in life is concerned. I can't expect anything from the other parties. Knowing this, I say give the socialist party a chance, backed by our earnest support, and see if they cannot rectify the conditions surrounding our suffering poor. At the worst they cannot do less than your favorite party has done. Let the workers of this country stand forth and do battle with those secretly gnawing their vitals, and with the motto "United we stand, divided we fall," step forward and cast our votes for the party of the people which has always made good where given a chance. Of course, you will be called anarchists, I. W. W.'s, agitators, etc., by the capitalists and their press. But you'll be making history worth while and save the country from war, and can point with pride to the means by which your country obeyed God's commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," and then, standing on

a firmament of peace and prosperity, with a *real government by and for the people*, sing:

"Our country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty."

E. L. MARCELLUS,
Lodge No. 56.

Not His Job.

"I'm not supposed to do that," said he,
When an extra task he chanced to see;
"That's not my job, and it's not my
care,
So I'll pass it by and leave it there."
And the boss who gave him his weekly
pay
Lost more than his wages on him that
day.

"I'm not supposed to do that," he said;
That duty belongs to Jim or Fred."
So a little task that was in his way
That he could have handled without
delay
Was left unfinished; the way was
paved
For a heavy loss that he could have
saved.

And time went on and he kept his
place
But he never altered his easy pace,
And folks remarked on how well he
knew
The line of the tasks he was hired
to do;
For never once was he known to turn
His hand on things not of his concern.

But there in his foolish rut he stayed
And for all he did he was fairly paid,
But he never was worth a dollar more
Than he got for his toil when the
week was o'er;
For he knew too well when his work
was through
And he'd done all he was hired to do.

If you want to grow in this world,
young man,
You must do every day all the work
you can;
If you find a task, though it's not your
bit,
And it should be done, take care of it!
And you'll never conquer or rise if you
Do only the things you're supposed
to do.

—Edgar A. Guest.

Pennsylvania Railway Switching Crew.

One of the solid S. U. crews in Buffalo, N. Y., terminals of the Pennsylvania Railroad System. There are a



number of other good, healthy crews in those terminals of like trend of mind relative to labor union convictions.

**Conventions of International Unions,
1917.**

April 28th, New York City, National Print Cutters' Association of America.

May 1st, Granite City, Ill., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

May 14th, Kansas City, Mo., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

May 14th, New Haven, Conn., American Federation of Musicians.

May 14th, Seattle, Wash., Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 15th, Everett, Wash., International Shingle Weavers' Union of America.

May 29th-30th, New York City, Steel Plate Transferers' Association of America.

June 4th, Boston, Mass., International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada.

June 11th, New Haven, Conn., Brotherhood Railroad Signalmen of America.

June 11th, Cleveland, O., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of America.

June 11th, St. Louis, Mo., Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

June 18th, Philadelphia, Pa., Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

July —, New Bedford, Mass., American Flint Glass Workers.

July 9th, Detroit, Mich., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 9th, Toledo, O., International Longshoremen's Association.

July 17th, Detroit, Mich., Stove Mounters' International Union.

July 21, New York City, American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

Aug. 6th, Detroit, Mich., International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America.

Aug. 13th, Toledo, O., United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada.

Aug. 13th-18th, Colorado Springs, Colo., International Typographical Union.

Aug. 20th-25th, Rochester, N. Y., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

Sept. 3d, Memphis, Tenn., National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Sept. 3d, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Sept. 10th, Providence, R. I., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Sept. 10th, Cleveland, O., International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

Sept. 10th, Boston, Mass., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

Sept. 10th, Kansas City, Mo., International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

Sept. 13th, Boston, Mass., Spinners' International Union.

Sept. 17th, Atlantic City, N. J., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

Sept. 26th-27th, Providence, R. I., International Jewelry Workers' Union.

Oct. 15th, Lowell, Mass., United Textile Workers of America.

Dec. 3d, Buffalo, N. Y., International Seamen's Union of America.

Dec. 21st-23d, Yonkers, N. Y., Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union of North America.

"Dinah, did you wash the fish before you baked it?"

"Law, ma'am, what's de use ob wash-in' er fish what's lived all his life in de water?"—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

LADIES' AUXILIARY

TO THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION



MRS. HENRIETTA CLARK, . . . GRAND PRESIDENT
1214 West 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.
MISS SARA T. JACKSON, . . . GRAND SEC'Y AND TREAS.
220 Stevenson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The members of Lodge No. 63 have been so busy of late that no one thought of writing for the JOURNAL.

Our president is still laid up with her knee cap, but we are anxiously awaiting her return.

The brothers of Lodge No. 36 held their dance recently, and, as usual, had a grand crowd and all present had a good time.

You have got to hand it to Bro. Gutzsill, for he is certainly after those no-bills and stingers on the Lake Shore. I heard he put in thirty-seven applications at last meeting in February. I hope he won't forget to tell these men that the S. U. has an auxiliary.

Bro. Seipp is still in the Englewood Hospital and will be there for some time yet.

It is wonderful to hear how the stingers are turning over to the S. U. The best job they ever did was when they took P. Forbes' job on the Wabash. I always told him they were no good, but he would not believe it till they scabbed his job; now he is the strongest S. U. man in Brighton Park.

Hoping the Little S. U. will soon be doubled in membership as well as the auxiliary, and with best wishes to all lodges of the L. A. and S. U. of N. A., I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,
K. LOCKWOOD.

Minneapolis, Minn.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Having seen nothing in the JOURNAL from Fern Lodge No. 29 for some

time, will inform all that its members are still very much alive. I think those would have thought so had they seen us at No. 30's hall in January, for at least the majority were pretty much alive. There were a few that wore "wall flowers" that evening. The switchmen of No. 30 and the Ladies' Auxiliary held a joint open installation and everybody had a good time. The members of No. 29 extend their thanks to No. 30 for the invitation and the good time shown us. We had to work some but that was what we went for.

Sister Gertrude Stanton acted as installing officer for Fern Lodge. An excellent program was given after the installation, after which a banquet was served to all.

During the real cold months we have been only holding one meeting a month, but from now on we will hold our regular two meetings a month. We have three candidates for our next meeting and a few more in view; but we are going to keep right after them. If we had a few more members like Sister Anna Sullivan we would have to rent the Auditorium. Keep right on with the good work, Sister Sullivan.

We have been pretty lucky in not having many sick members so far, but have a few. Sisters Lawler, Oder and Carver have been sick. Sister Carver has been sick most all winter, but we hope to have her with us again soon. If any of our members are sick let some one know about it, otherwise they can't expect us to call on them as none of us are mind-readers.

Wishing all the S. U. of N. A. and the ladies' auxiliaries a prosperous year. Yours in U., H. and J.,

A MEMBER.

Detroit, Mich.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Apparently greater interest is being taken in the S. U. than heretofore. It is a good sign when the brothers are waking up, for which all should be thankful, and none more so than those who are directly interested. You want to be union men, you say, which requires a great deal more than mere membership. New members are given a copy of the constitution, but how many read it? From questions put to me I would say maybe ten in a hundred—a generous estimate, I think.

Some unionists think the Wabash strike is settled, so all can judge for themselves how much some know of the union and its workings.

Just now we are all busy Americanizing or trying to, the foreigners—a gigantic task—but it is not much more so than the unionizing of our own people.

If every one would devote two hours or more per week studying their own welfare, how much better off all would be. Stop croaking and, if you cannot see any good in life, just keep the bad to yourself. Above all, "don't cry." Tears will answer in a novel, but are out of place in real life.

Times are good, but not like they were when we were making European ammunition. Apparently we will need ammunition for ourselves if the treachery being discovered drives us to war. I am a pacifist, but not a dyed-in-the-wool kind, for that sort is no better than a radical militarist, for extremes both ways work no good and one might as well be a pervert as undeveloped.

President Wilson deserves praise for the stand he took on the Mexican situation. If he does no more than that, he has done us an everlasting favor.

We are all glad our brothers are getting the increased wages, for they need it and earn it.

I read an account in the newspaper that the Big Four were peeved at Congress because of its indifference and slow methods of taking care of the eight-hour law and the "chiefs" say they better wait awhile and see what will be done. Waiting seems to be their vocation and about all they have done for a year.

I wonder if the high cost of living is felt elsewhere as here. Press reports

tell us that in New York City riots are taking place on account of excessive prices. This reminds us that we will have to do some gardening this year and fool commission men, farmers and grocerymen. Onions are now selling for 30c per quart and what can we substitute for them—garlic? Then, too, potatoes are out of sight.

Something doing in Lodge No. 62 all the time—pedro parties galore—and you will surely bid ten in your sleep, sisters, if you don't slow down. The dancing party was a success financially and socially. Sister Ireland entertained the ladies with luncheon and they sewed carpet rags until they broke the union rules. But all left declaring it the best time ever. Work always sweetens play, eh ladies!

Sister Thompson entertained at pedro March 6th; all had a good time. We thank Mr. Dwyer and Bro. Klein for kindness and the many boxes of good candy donated. Mr. Dwyer was formerly a S. U. man, but is in business here now.

Some of our members are ill. Hope all will soon be out again. Bro. Cotter is getting along nicely. Sisters Brayman, Walsh, Bowers, Stanzell, Bushway and Sister Parsons and children are improving. Sister Schulz is busy taking care of her mother, who is ill.

The sympathy of the members is extended to Bro. P. J. Thompson and family on account of the death of his beloved mother, who reached the advanced age of 82 years. She was a lifelong resident of Detroit and was beloved by all who knew her. She is survived by four sons and four daughters, also several grand children and great grand children and a host of friends. The funeral was held March 14th, with burial in the family plot in Elmwood Cemetery.

Bro. Ireland is taking lessons and will soon graduate as a first-class mechanic. He can overhaul any kind of a car; got all his experience by owning a "Flimer," but can leave all the big horse powers in the rear.

Glad to see so many turning out to meetings. It is a good place to go; never hear anything you would not hear in church and we will try and keep the good record. With best wishes, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

MARY M. WHITEMAN.

Indianapolis, Ind.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

Lodge No. 1 is still holding its own, but I can not report any new members here at this time.

We have changed our meeting days from the second and fourth Thursdays to the first and third Wednesdays of each month and we ask that all our members try to attend if possible.

We had a social event March 7th and lunch was served. A very pleasant afternoon was spent. We have a social day every third Wednesday. We are expecting to entertain some of our good sisters from Indiana Lodge No. 49, Terre Haute, Ind.

In our lodge work we find there is much work that ought to be done by each of us, as there also is in all our duties in life. And if we could only realize the duties entrusted to us that are left undone, that by all means should be done, what a blessing it would be, for then, maybe, we would make it a point to do them.

We desire to extend our greetings to all sister lodges.

Yours in U., H. and J.,

CORA E. GOLLNISCH.

Chicago, Ill.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

Brothers as well as sisters, take notice, West Side Lodge No. 8 is wide awake. We are all working for a large class of candidates for our meeting on April 28th; so, sisters, all get busy. You who read this and belong to the switchmen, find out from the brother you work with if his wife or daughter, or sister belong to the auxiliary, if not, tell some member of Lodge No. 8; maybe we can help you in some way. Our new officers are working hard and we want to make a big showing. So, will you, sisters, all get busy.

Our card party held Feb. 24th was a grand success and brought us \$29.50. As we only had two weeks to sell our tickets in, I think we did very well. Sister Swan sold the lucky number on the \$2.50 gold piece. I wish to thank all the sisters that gave prizes, also the brothers that sold tickets. Bro. Clugh sure sold his share and I won't forget who the good sellers are, for our May party and dance will be held

May 11th at Central Park Hall. So let us all get busy and make it a grand success.

On March 11th twenty-eight of the brothers and sisters met at the home of Sister Nellie Scoville and had a surprise on Sister Murphy. She sure was surprised. We gave her a beautiful dinner ring, also a pretty cap. She is going back to Minneapolis and said she wished now she could stay here. But we may all run down for a good time this summer.

Now, sisters, there is a cash prize for the member that brings in the most new members, so all get busy.

Sister Wahle's baby is still very sick and we should all try and call on our sister.

Sister Kennedy has a nice big boy. Both mother and babe are doing fine.

Now don't forget our May dance on May 11th. I extend to all brothers and sisters and their friends a hearty invitation to be present.

Wishing all lodges a grand success, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

MINNIE CROWLEY.

Left Undone.

BY CORA E. GOLLNISCH.

It isn't the thing you do—

It's the thing you've left undone

Which gives you a heartache

At the setting of the sun.

The tender word forgotten,

The letter you did not write,

The flower you might have sent,

Are your haunting ghosts tonight.

The stone you might have lifted

Out of a sister or brother's way.

The bit of heartsome counsel

You were hurried too much to say;

The loving touch of the hand,

The gentle and winsome tone

That you had no time or thought for,

With trouble enough of your own.

For life is all too short

And sorrow is all too great

To suffer our slow compassion

That taries until too late.

And it's not the thing you do,

It's the thing you left undone

Which gives you a heartache

At the setting of the sun.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a regular meeting of Blue Island Lodge No. 29 the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father has removed from us our dear brother, Frank R. Griffin, who was killed while in the performance of duty Jan. 11th; and

WHEREAS, His untimely death has caused deep sorrow, not alone to his living mother and relatives, but as well to a large number of friends and circle of brother switchmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, By members here assembled that our sympathy be extended to his mother and relatives in their deep sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to his memory a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, one copy be sent to Bro. F. R. Griffin's mother, and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

R. C. ATKINSON,
JAMES WITHERS,
THOS. EARNER,
Committee.

On Feb. 2d, Bro. Alfred West, a member of Lodge No. 123, lost his life while on duty at Ivorydale, O., at 5.26 a. m.

We have lost a brother hard to replace, a loving husband, a kind father, whose aim in life was the switchman's cause. We took him to his home at Canal Dover, O., where he was buried.

The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. The Lord gave us Alfred West and he was an honor to us. The Lord took him away and we all mourn.

Fraternally,

T. R. TURNER.

At a regular meeting of Auburn Park Lodge No. 208 the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from us our beloved brother, James J. Lawton, whose death occurred March 4th; and

WHEREAS, On account of his death his family have been deprived of a loving husband and father, and this

lodge a worthy and faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this lodge extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy as a token of the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him; and, be it further

Resolved, As a tribute of respect to our brother and his family that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and one be sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

J. P. CASEY,
F. E. PROSSER,
A. J. STERLING,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 54 the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Richard Albers, on the 6th day of March, 1917; and

WHEREAS, By his death a beloved wife and other relatives mourn the loss of love, and this lodge a loyal and true member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our deepest sympathy be extended to the bereaved family in their time of deep sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to our deceased brother, we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one sent to bereaved family, a copy sent to the editor of the JOURNAL for publication.

F. M. FITZGIBBONS,
F. W. ZURICK,
E. C. ALLEN,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of St. Louis Lodge No. 37, Jan. 21, 1917:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father once more, in a few short weeks, to remove from us one more of our beloved brothers, Bro. Thomas Quinn, who was instantly

killed Jan. 13, 1917, while in the performance of his duty; and

WHEREAS, By his untimely death a bereaved wife has lost the support and companionship of a loving husband, a daughter and son the protection of a father who was ever kind and indulgent; and

WHEREAS, On account of his death his relatives at Kent, O., where he was laid away, miss him sadly, as do his many friends and fellow workmen; therefore be it

Resolved, By the members here assembled, that our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family and relatives in this their saddest hour and may God ever watch over and protect the loved ones left behind, is the prayer of this lodge; be it further

Resolved, With respect to the memory of our dear departed brother, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

GRANT HAMMOND,
W. G. ROLLER,
F. TEDS,
Committee.

To Sister Maebly and Family.

The members of Fern Lodge extend to you in this, your hour of deep affliction, their sincere love and sympathy.

As it has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from your home your loving mother, yet we believe that God doeth all things well and, in submission to the heavenly will, we say Thy will be done.

Accept the love and good will of the members of Fern Lodge here freely given to you in Unity, Honor and Justice.

MRS. MATTESON,
MRS. CALLAN,
MRS. SULLIVAN,
Committee.

Cards of Thanks.

BLUE ISLAND, Ill., Feb. 23, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We wish to thank Lodges Nos. 29 and 208, also members of other lodges of the S. U. of N. A., for kindness to us during our sad bereavement in the loss of our dear son and brother,

Frank R. Griffin. Especially are we grateful to Mr. Thomas Earner for kindness during the time Frank was in the hospital, and to Mrs. James Casey and Mrs. Albert Sterling, who assisted so generously; also the employes of the B. & O. C. T. for floral offering, and the Grand Lodge for promptness in paying benefit certificate. Wishing the S. U. of N. A. success in the future.

MRS. MAE E. GRIFFIN AND FAMILY.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 1, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I wish to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to Fern Lodge No. 29, L. A. to the S. U. of N. A., for the sympathy extended to me at the time of the death of my beloved mother; also for the beautiful floral offering received.

Sincerely yours in U., H. and J.,
MRS. IDA MAEBY.

2648 Washington Boulevard,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 8, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We wish to thank the Grand Lodge for the prompt payment of claim of our late son and brother. We also wish to thank the members of John Drury Lodge No. 36 for their kindness shown and the beautiful floral piece sent by them.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. ANNIE EDMUNDS AND FAMILY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23, 1917.

Mr. M. R. Welch, Buffalo, N. Y.:

I want to thank you and all members of the S. U. of N. A. for the prompt payment of claim held in the union by my dear husband, R. Austin. I will always praise your union, and remain as ever a switchman's wife.

MRS. LUCY J. AUSTIN.
2936 Bank street.

Notice.

Anyone knowing the address of William McGreevy, formerly member of Lodge No. 125, will confer a special favor by sending same to his mother, Mrs. Julia McGreevy, De Ridder, La. When last heard from was switching in Michigan Central yards at Chicago.

Central Lodge No. 39 will give its first annual ball Wednesday evening,

April 25th, at Oriel's Hall, 558 East Genesee street. Tickets 50 cents a person; cloak room, 25 cents. A good time assured to all. Members of all Buffalo lodges, out-of-town visiting brothers and friends cordially invited. Remember the date, place, and reserve this event among your sure-to-be-there dates.

M. W. TOMPKINS.

Mrs. R. W. Gibson, 519 Lindsey street, Newport, Ky., wife of R. W. Gibson, Lodge No. 113, is anxious to know his present address. Hasn't been heard from since Feb. 1st, when leaving her in delicate condition of health and without financial support; she is fearful some accident has befallen him.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John Dempsey, switchman, last heard of in St. Louis, Mo., about eight years ago, will greatly oblige by informing his brother, J. H. Dempsey, 317 South Elmwood avenue, Tulsa, Okla. of his address.

St. Louis Lodge No. 37 will give its 18th annual ball on April 28th, at Eagle Hall, Jefferson and Lafayette. We ask all brothers to aid the committee in charge to make this a grand success, as it is our aim to replenish our treasury with the proceeds of this ball. All brothers and their friends are invited to attend.

C. A. Thompson, member Lodge No. 170, has lost March, April and May receipts. Finder of same will oblige by sending them to H. P. Widows, 28 Fourth street, N. W., Mason City, Ia., treasurer of Lodge No. 170.

If.

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting, too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good nor talk too wise;

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with triumph and disaster
And treat these two imposters just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to broken
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose and start again at your beginnings,
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the will which says to them, "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch;
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you;
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty second's worth of distance run,
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,
And—what is more—you'll be a man—my son.

—Rudyard Kipling.

"Describe water, Johnny," said the teacher.

"Water," explained Johnny, "is a white fluid that turns black when you put your hands in it."

Tom—"If I kiss you will you call your mother?"

Tea—"Not unless you want to kiss the whole family."

MISCELLANEOUS



Selected items of interest by well-known writers, clipped from the Labor Press and the leading newspapers and magazines of the country. No comments are made, and credit is always given to the paper or magazine from which they are taken



American Labor's Position in Peace or in War.

We speak for millions of Americans. We are not a sect. We are not a party. We represent the organizations held together by the pressure of our common needs. We represent the part of the nation closest to the fundamentals of life. Those we represent wield the nation's tools and grapple with the forces that are brought under control in our material civilization. The power and use of industrial tools is greater than the tools of war and will in time supersede agencies of destruction.

A world war is on. The time has not yet come when war has been abolished.

Whether we approve it or not, we must recognize that war is a situation with which we must reckon. The present European war, involving as it does the majority of civilized nations and affecting the industry and commerce of the whole world, threatens at any moment to draw all countries, including our own, into the conflict. Our immediate problem, then, is to bring to bear upon war conditions instructive forethought, vision, principles of human welfare and conservation that should direct our course in every eventuality of life. The way to avert war is to establish constructive agencies for justice in times of peace and thus control for peace situations and forces that might otherwise result in war.

The methods of modern warfare, its new tactics, its vast organization, both

military and industrial, present problems vastly different from those of previous wars. But the nation's problems afford an opportunity for the establishment of new freedom and wider opportunities for all the people. Modern warfare includes contests between workshops, factories, the land, financial and transportation resources of the countries involved; and necessarily applies to the relations between employers and employees, and as our own country now faces an impending peril, it is fitting that the masses of the people of the United States should take counsel and determine what course they shall pursue should a crisis arise necessitating the protection of our republic and defense of the ideals for which it stands.

In the struggle between the forces of democracy and special privilege, for just and historic reasons the masses of the people necessarily represent the ideals and the institutions of democracy. There is in organized society one potential organization whose purpose is to further these ideals and institutions—the organized labor movement.

In no previous war has the organized labor movement taken a directing part.

Labor has now reached an understanding of its rights, of its power and resources, of its value and contributions to society, and must make definite constructive proposals.

It is timely that we frankly present

experiences and conditions which in former times have prevented nations from benefiting by the voluntary, whole-hearted co-operation of wage-earners in war time, and then make suggestions how these hindrances to our national strength and vigor can be removed.

War has never put a stop to the necessity for struggle to establish and maintain industrial rights. Wage-earners in war times must, as has been said, keep one eye on the exploiters at home and the other upon the enemy threatening the national government. Such exploitation made it impossible for a warring nation to mobilize effectively its full strength for outward defense.

We maintain that it is the fundamental step in preparedness for the nation to set its own house in order and to establish at home justice in relations between men. Previous wars, for whatever purpose waged, developed new opportunities for exploiting wage-earners. Not only was there failure to recognize the necessity for protecting rights of workers that they might give that whole-hearted service to the country that can come only when every citizen enjoys rights, freedom and opportunity, but under guise of national necessity. Labor was stripped of its means of defense against enemies at home and was robbed of the advantages, the protections, the guarantees of justice that had been achieved after ages of struggle. For these reasons workers have felt that no matter what the result of war, as wage-earners they generally lost.

In previous times labor had no representatives in the councils authorized to deal with the conduct of war. The rights, interests and welfare of workers were autocratically sacrificed for the slogan of "national safety."

The European war has demonstrated the dependence of the governments upon the co-operation of the masses of the people. Since the masses perform indispensable service, it follows that they should have a voice in determining the conditions upon which they give service.

The workers of America make known their beliefs, their demands and their purposes through a voluntary agency which they have established—the organized labor movement. This agency

is not only the representative of those who directly constitute it, but it is the representative of all those persons who have common problems and purposes but who have not yet organized for their achievement.

Whether in peace or in war the organized labor movement seeks to make all else subordinate to human welfare and human opportunity. The labor movement stands as the defender of this principle and undertakes to protect the wealth-producers against the exorbitant greed of special interests, against profiteering, against exploitation, against the detestable methods of irresponsible greed, against the inhumanity and crime of heartless corporations and employers.

Labor demands the right in war times to be the recognized defender of wage-earners against the same forces which in former wars have made national necessity an excuse for more ruthless methods.

As the representatives of the wage-earners we assert that conditions of work and pay in government employment and in all occupations should conform to principles of human welfare and justice.

A nation can not make an effective defense against an outside danger if groups of citizens are asked to take part in a war though smarting with a sense of keen injustice inflicted by the government they are expected to and will defend.

The cornerstone of national defense is justice in fundamental relations of life—economic justice.

The one agency which accomplishes this for the workers is the organized labor movement. The greatest step that can be made for national defense is not to bind and throttle the organized labor movement, but to afford its greatest scope and opportunity for voluntary effective co-operation in spirit and in action.

During the long period in which it has been establishing itself, the labor movement has become a dynamic force in organizing the human side of industry and commerce. It is a great social factor, which must be recognized in all plans which affect wage-earners.

Whether planning for peace or war the government must recognize the organized labor movement as the

agency through which it must co-operate with wage-earners.

Industrial justice is the right of those living within our country. With this right there is associated obligation. In war time obligation takes the form of service in defense of the republic against enemies.

We recognize that this service may be either military or industrial, both equally essential for national defense. We hold this to be incontrovertible that the government which demands that men and women give their labor power, their bodies or their lives to its service should also demand the service, in the interest of these human beings, of all wealth and the products of human toil—property.

We hold that if workers may be asked in time of national peril or emergency to give more exhausting service than the principles of human welfare warrant, that service should be asked only when accompanied by increased guarantees and safeguards, and when the profits which the employer shall secure from the industry in which they are engaged have been limited to fixed percentages.

We declare that such determination of profits should be based on costs of processes actually needed for product.

Workers have no delusions regarding the policy which property owners and exploiting employers pursue in peace or in war and they also recognize, that wrapped up with the safety of this republic are ideals of democracy, a heritage which the masses of the people received from our forefathers, who fought that liberty might live in this country—a heritage that is to be maintained and handed on to each generation with undiminished power and usefulness.

The labor movement recognizes the value of freedom and it knows that freedom and rights can be maintained only by those willing to assert their claims and to defend their rights. The American labor movement has always opposed unnecessary conflicts and all wars for aggrandizement, exploitation and enslavement, and yet it has done its part in the world's revolution, in the struggles to establish greater freedom, democratic institutions and ideals of human justice.

Our labor movement distrusts and protests against militarism, because it

knows that militarism represents privilege and is the tool of special interests, exploiters and despots. But while it opposes militarism, it holds that it is the duty of a nation to defend itself against injustice and invasion.

The menace of militarism arises through isolating the defensive functions of the state from civic activities and from creating military agencies out of touch with masses of the people. Isolation is subversive to democracy—it harbors and nurtures the germs of arbitrary power.

The labor movement demands that a clear differentiation be made against military service for the nation and police duty, and that military service should be carefully distinguished from service in industrial disputes.

We hold that industrial service shall be deemed equally meritorious as military service. Organization for industrial and commercial service is upon a different basis from military service—the civic ideals still dominate. This should be recognized in mobilizing for this purpose. The same voluntary institutions that organized industrial, commercial and transportation workers in times of peace will best take care of the same problems in time of war.

It is fundamental, therefore, that the government co-operate with the American organized labor movement for this purpose. Service in government factories and private establishments, in transportation agencies, all should conform to trade union standards.

The guarantees of human conservation should be recognized in war as well as in peace. Wherever changes in the organization of industry are necessary upon a war basis, they should be made in accord with plans agreed upon by representatives of the government and those engaged and employed in the industry. We recognize that in war, in certain employments requiring high skill, it is necessary to retain in industrial service the workers specially fitted therefor. In any eventuality when women may be employed, we insist that equal pay for equal work shall prevail without regard to sex.

Finally, in order to safeguard all the interests of the wage-earners organized labor should have representation on all agencies determining and

administering policies for national defense. It is particularly important that organized labor should have representatives on all boards authorized to control publicity during war times. The workers have suffered much injustice in war times by limitations upon their right to speak freely and to secure publicity for their just grievances.

Organized labor has earned the right to make these demands. It is the agency that, in all countries, stands for human rights and is the defender of the welfare and interests of the masses of the people. It is an agency that has international recognition which is not seeking to rob, exploit or corrupt foreign governments, but instead seeks to maintain human rights and interests the world over, nor does it have to dispel suspicion nor prove its motives either at home or abroad.

The present war discloses the struggle between the institutions of democracy and those of autocracy. As a nation we should profit from the experiences of other nations. Democracy can not be established by patches upon an autocratic system. The foundations of civilized intercourse between individuals must be organized upon principles of democracy and scientific principles of human welfare. Then a national structure can be perfected in harmony with humanitarian idealism—a structure that will stand the tests of the necessities of peace or war.

We, the officers of the National and International Trade Unions of America, in national conference assembled in the capital of our nation, hereby pledge ourselves in peace or in war, in stress or in storm, to stand unreservedly by the standards of liberty and the safety and preservation of the institutions and ideals of our republic.

In this solemn hour of our nation's life, it is our earnest hope that our republic may be safeguarded in its unswerving desire for peace; that our people may be spared the horrors and the burdens of war; that they may have the opportunity to cultivate and develop the arts of peace, human brotherhood and a higher civilization.

But, despite all our endeavors and hopes, should our country be drawn into the maelstrom of the European conflict, we, with these ideals of lib-

erty and justice herein declared, as the indispensable basis for national policies, offer our services to our country in every field of activity to defend, safeguard and preserve the republic of the United States of America against its enemies, whomsoever they may be, and we call upon our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens in the holy name of Labor, Justice, Freedom and Humanity to devotedly and patriotically give like service.

The above declaration from the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. was unanimously approved by 148 delegates, representing 79 national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.; five A. F. of L. departments, and five unaffiliated bodies, at Washington, D. C., March 12th, as an expression of union labor's attitude on the question of this country and the European war.—[Ed.]

The Price the Scab Must Pay.

A "scab" is a creature over whom men and angels weep—a human being without self-respect.

"Scab!" There is no word in the English language so fraught with hatred as this one word, when it is used by strikers against strike-breakers. Girls cry it with tears of rage in their eyes, and every primitive instinct aroused against the man or woman who is jeopardizing their fight for better working conditions. Men cry it with all the unleashed passion of their natures urging them to wage cave warfare.

If you ask them just what is a "scab," you always get an answer like this: "A low-down fink who is taking our jobs;" "A gutter bum that's scabbing on the job and sucking in with the boss," or even some unprintable definition, but always from the same angle—what the "scab" does to the worker.

The thing you never get and which has always seemed to me to be of so much more importance is what the "scab" is to herself or himself.

A few years ago I had occasion to talk to the wife of a man who remained working while the rest of his shop went on a strike for better conditions.

His two children, both of them old enough to realize the word that was

being called their father, sat in the room with the mother as she talked, and while her eyes were bright with defiance, the boy looked down at the pattern of the carpet and the girl looked out of the window.

"I told my man to work," the woman said, defiantly. "I told him we ain't got no time for strikes. He'd been out of work for months before he got this job, and me and the children need the money. We got bills to pay."

Her voice was hard. She talked feverishly. She said too much. She realized she was the wife of a man who was a traitor to his class, and though she had urged him on, though she justified him then, she was tasting the bitterness of loss of self-respect. And the children were tasting it with her. They would never be proud of their father again, for he wore the brand of a traitor and they would not be able to forget it.

The loss of the respect of others is a terrible price to pay, but it is little beside the loss of one's self-respect. One may get away from the others; one cannot get away from one's self. Judas, who betrayed his Master, hung himself to escape his conscience. There is always the "still, small voice" to taunt; there is always the sense of shame that only the traitor knows.

If the fight is lost, his is the consciousness that he helped to defeat the workers who fought, and the industrial slavery that binds itself still more tightly about the mass was caused by the treachery of the one.

If the fight is won, he has no part in the victory, for he did nothing to make the fight a success.

He has not even the satisfaction of receiving the gratitude of the bosses for whom he betrayed his class. The briber has naught but contempt for the bribed. The capitalist despises the worker who will sell out his class. He wouldn't trust the traitor when his need of him has gone.

"Scabs" they start, and what do they finish? You will get your answer in front of some of the shops today where men who bear on their faces the brand of failure, and, more—the look of the traitor—are earning a few dollars a day hired out to the bosses to slug men and women clothing strikers. These sluggers are the flotsam and jetsam

today. They are the men who began as traitors to their class and today have no class to which to return.

They haven't the respect of the bosses; they haven't even the respect of the coppers, and they have the hatred of the class to which they once belonged.

If I were asked for a definition of a "scab," I would not give the one the majority of the workers give. I would say a "scab is a creature over whom men and angels must weep—a human being without self-respect."—*Jane Whitaker in The Chicago Day Book.*

Paying For the War.

"Europe must pay for this war!" is a sentiment as frequently met with as it is unintelligent. Europe will help to pay for the war, of course, but the burden will rest very heavily upon the people of the United States.

The American people are telling themselves that they are prosperous because wages are high and work is steady. As a matter of fact there has not been a time in years when the average American has been compelled to work as hard for the simple necessities of life as during this present winter.

Some Americans are prosperous.

The real estate owners, the bankers, the merchants, and the manufacturers are making money hand over fist. They have something to sell, prices are high, and they reap their reward. Unfortunately for the country the property owners and industrial leaders are in the minority. The great majority of people in the country are wage earners and clerks—the bulk of that vast body of workers "who make the mistake of having the demand instead of the supply." For them the present situation is full of peril.

The latest monthly review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reports upon the advance in food prices from Nov. 15, 1915, to Nov. 15, 1916. Of the 27 articles listed all but two—coffee and tea—have advanced in price. The greatest increase is shown by potatoes, which have more than doubled. The next most rapid increase is shown by beans, which are three-fourths again as high as they were a year ago. The prices of most meats have risen greatly, and there has been

a considerable advance in the price of cereals. The increase in the price of all articles combined is about 25 per cent.

There is no way in which the food bill of the United States may be computed accurately, but roughly the 20,000,000 families in the country probably spend on an average \$8 a week for food. The increase of 25 per cent. in the cost of food would therefore add \$2 a week per family, \$40,000,000 a week for all of the families, or \$2,000,000,000 a year to the food bill of the people of the United States.

There is no way to compute the added cost to the people of this country of rent, fuel, clothing and the like.

The point can be made, however, with the food item alone. The total European war debt to date is about \$50,000,000,000, which will carry an interest charge of a little over \$2,000,000,000 a year. The increase in the food bill of the American people during 1916 if continued for one year, amounts to a like amount. In other words, the increase in food costs, paid by the American people this last year, is equal to the total interest charge upon the European war debt.

"But," you say, "the war is still going on."

True, and the prices of foods are still going up. The American people are under another disadvantage. The European war debt must be carried by a population of about 400,000,000. The increase in food costs of the United States—an amount equal to the interest on the European war debt—must be carried by 100,000,000 of people.

If it is true that "Europe must pay for this war," what are we paying for here in America?—*Scott Nearing, in the American Photo-Engraver.*

Anthrax as an Occupational Disease in United States.

Anthrax is primarily a disease of animals such as cattle and sheep, but is transmitted to men in a number of industrial pursuits, including among its victims hide and skin handlers and other tannery employes, longshoremen, woolsorters, hair workers, brush makers, farmers, ranchmen and veterinarians. The relative importance of this disease is indicated by the fact that

for every five deaths from lead poisoning in the United States registration area, there is one death from anthrax. A study of anthrax as related to various occupations has just been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, in its Bulletin No. 205.

According to this bulletin anthrax in the United States is frequent among animals in the lower Mississippi Valley, in the Gulf States, in the East (chiefly on the banks of the Delaware River), and in some of the Western States, and public attention has been drawn recently to human anthrax by the startling increase in the number of cases in seaports and tannery towns in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. Among European countries, Russia and Italy are reported to be the most seriously affected by both animal and human anthrax.

In man contagion commonly occurs among persons handling animal materials through an abrasion of the skin, resulting in the so-called "malignant pustule," or "malignant edema." Cases have been caused by bites of insects and of pet animals which have fed on diseased materials, and even by spores found in shaving brushes. Wool-sorters' disease or pulmonary anthrax is a less frequent but almost invariably fatal form of malady, caused by the inhalation of dust or particles of hair or wool from diseased animals. The anthrax bacillus is one of the largest and most easily recognized of the disease producing organisms it is not, however, to be so much feared as a cause of disease as the spore, which is able to survive for as long as 17 years without nutriment. This spore is easily carried about, and under favorable conditions, rapidly germinates and sets up a focus of infection.

Inoculation resulting in the malignant pustule is the most common form of anthrax. This begins with a red pimple about the size of a pin's head, which at first causes little pain. The pimple rapidly increases in size and becomes surrounded by a peculiar resilient swelling. In the center of the pustule is a black spot around which the skin rises in blisters. On the third or fourth day the lymphatic glands in the vicinity of the pustule are usually swollen and painful. The complete cycle of the disease occupies on the

average nine or ten days. The necessity of prompt diagnosis and treatment for the affected part is emphasized by leading authorities.

In malignant edema, the other form of external anthrax, the pustule is absent. The swelling usually covers an extensive surface and is most frequently situated on the eyelid, neck, or forearm. In severe cases there is redness, vesication, and a gangrenous appearance of the skin. This form is much less frequent than the pustule.

Internal varieties of anthrax, including pulmonary anthrax or wool-sorters' disease, are comparatively rare, but are usually fatal. Symptoms are not characteristic and diagnosis is very difficult.

The bulletin traces the history of anthrax in the United States from the first record of human cases, in Philadelphia in 1834, down to the present day, showing its rapid increase in comparatively recent years. During the six years from 1910 to 1915 there were 132 deaths from anthrax officially reported in the United States registration area. In about 50 of these cases the connection between occupation and disease was obscure, while 77 represented occupations where the menace of anthrax is well recognized. Of the latter, 23 were tannery employees, the largest occupational group among the fatal cases, 21 were farmers, ranchmen, or women living on farms, 13 were transportation workers (including 9 longshoremen), 6 worked with wool, hair or bristles, 2 were rag handlers in paper mills, 2 were liverymen, 1 was a veterinarian, and 9 were laborers, probably in one or another of the foregoing branches of industry. There were five deaths of infants from anthrax.

In the absence of comprehensive records it is difficult to ascertain the proportion of fatalities among anthrax cases, but from hospital records, which are the most valuable data available for this purpose, it is estimated that about one in every five cases is fatal.

In the field of prevention this country has lagged far behind European countries, although 24 States now require the reporting of cases of anthrax. Two States authorize workmen's compensation for anthrax arising in the course of employment and in a few of the States compensation payments

have been made for anthrax contracted as the result of a definite injury received while at work. Laws and regulations for the suppression of animal anthrax have been enacted in all the large stock raising sections of the country. The prevention of anthrax among industrial workers has received very little attention. There has been a tendency to relax the precautions governing the importation of animal materials so that, so far as human anthrax is concerned, the situation appears to be growing worse instead of better and much more energetic action than has been taken will be needed if this occupational disease is to be stamped out.

The awarding of compensation to victims of occupational anthrax has made very little progress in this country, Massachusetts being the only State that is consistently following this principle.

The bulletin contains an account of the prevalence of anthrax in European countries and a statement of the regulations in force there to control the disease.

Government Ownership of Railroads.

By A. A. GRAHAM, TOPEKA, KANS.

When the government ownership of railroads in this country was first broached some years ago, I was opposed to it; later I favored it; now I again oppose it; but in these apparent vacillations I have only followed the public view.

During the first period the railroads fairly well met the end of their creation, and that is just about all anybody should expect of anything in this world; during the second period they miserably failed both physically and financially, and, we might say, morally, because no longer used as business enterprises, but as gambling schemes; but now much of the overpowering necessity for their existence has disappeared, and the government should not take over these looted, impoverished and unprofitable concerns, skeletons only of what they should be.

Let bygones be bygones, I will speak only of the present.

Holding strictly to the fact, where no blame can be laid on the people or on the railroads either, beginning with the building of electric lines, the steam

roads, in a short time, lost almost all their short-haul passenger business, a very profitable item; and, beginning with the auto-truck, the steam roads are rapidly losing, and will very soon almost entirely lose, their short-haul freight business.

These two developments in transportation have been altogether inevitable, but their advent and consummation have been, and are being, very greatly hastened by the poor service so long rendered by the steam roads.

For short distances electric lines will take you to your destination in less time than you can ordinarily go to the railway station and from the railway station, to say nothing about the time of the trip, not so very much faster than the electric, and its trains less frequent.

The same is true with respect to short-haul freight, with the added element of drayage to and from the stations, ordinarily, on this kind of business, more than double the expense over auto transportation. Passenger and freight rates by electric lines are also almost always less than by the steam roads, and the shorter the distance the greater the difference. The steam roads must meet this new auto freight transportation as to efficiency, time and cost, or, indeed, that be possible, or go out of that feature of their business, as they have already lost their short-haul passenger traffic.

Laying aside all sentiment, this is the physical condition presenting itself, a condition produced by inevitable development, as the turnpikes superseded the trails, the canals the turnpikes, the railroads the canals, and now electricity and the perfection of the traction engine have, to a great extent, superseded the railroads.

For long-haul transportation the steam roads are still, and from anything now in sight, will continue to be the logical means; but the time is now near, for the reasons given, when many parallel lines and branches, never profitable, must be taken up, because a heavy, useless burden on both the people and the railroads themselves.

No more reason exists for the government now to come in and take over the railroads than that we should have taken over the trails, the turnpikes, and the canals, when, as

arteries of commerce, they ceased to pulsate. Let the railroads dispose of their own dead trunks and branches.

In this state of the case, the railroad owners are wanting the government to buy them. Who would not want to make a sale to the government or anybody else willing to buy at high prices for cash under the same circumstances?

The auto has also crowded, and will still continue to crowd, the street car systems, and eventually, in the smaller cities, will entirely supplant that method of transportation. The responsibility for this lies at the door of invention and improvement; and the corporations should not blame the people, nor ask the public to saddle their inevitable and almost fore-ordained losses.

Eight-Hour Day Was Rule 400 Years Ago.

BY CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

I hear and read the outgivings of many eminent minds about an eight-hour day, and they all seem to proceed upon the theory that eight hours for a day's work is a recent invention, a leap in the dark, a daring experiment and nobody knows what may come of it.

As a matter of fact, it is so old it makes Bunker Hill monument look like a thing of yesterday. It existed before the ten-hour day, the twelve-hour day or the fourteen-hour day. Four hundred years ago among our forefathers an eight-hour working day was the rule and standard.

If there had been no change in the way we produce things, eight hours would probably be the standard today, and anybody that wanted to shorten it would be looked upon as a demagogue and revolutionist.

It was only because we had an enormous increase in the pressure for production, particularly since the introduction of factories and steam, that the working day was ever lengthened until life came to mean for the workers nothing but toil and sleep.

In modern times the increase of labor-saving machinery should have offset all that. The average factory hand or transportation worker is 200 or 300 times as efficient as the average worker of seventy-five years ago, but he is no better off. The huge increase

in his output or effectiveness hasn't shortened his hours.

This is plainly wrong. It is rottenly and intolerably wrong. It is dangerously wrong for the community. The eight-hour movement seeks to set it right.

The eight-hour idea means something to the worker, but a lot more to the rest of society.

See how this is. Up to 1847 women and children worked sixteen hours a day, or something like that, in the Welsh coal mines.

Women, harnessed like cattle, dragged from the mines great baskets of coal. There was a board in the center of the runway with cleats nailed upon it. Bent far over, their heads almost to the ground, the women braced their feet against these cleats and tugged at their loads.

Most of them were unsexed by their toil. Nature mercifully made them incapable of bearing children. The rest, if they had offspring, brought forth idiots.

The little children that worked in the mines were so injured or brutalized that they grew up either criminals or strange types of imbeciles.

Society had to pay for all this, and pay appalling costs. It is paying for them still.

Yet when it was proposed to do no more than to mitigate some of its worst features, mine owners violently protested and said they would be ruined.

In this case of the Welsh coal miners, the government determined to risk the ruin and reduced the hours of labor.

After a time observers were astonished to see that social conditions improved, general intelligence rose, good order increased and the general welfare grew in proportion as the working hours were shortened.

In the olden days, when one man made a pair of shoes, let us say, he could exercise his mind and please his taste in designing and creating them.

In these days, to stand all day turning a piece of metal back and forth, or tending a machine that cuts out leather heels, is to flatten the mind, pervert the soul and darken the life.

The more people you have working long hours at these deadly employments the worse for the average condi-

tion of the population, which is the only national strength.

Everything that really counts comes out of the masses, the common people, the general run of mankind.

All the inventions that amount to anything come from this source.

All the ideas that really help come from what the snobs call plebeian sources. It's only the average that counts, and there isn't much chance for a high average of intelligence where the workers toil long hours.

It seems strange to be arguing these things in America.

Sixty years have passed since Australia adopted the eight-hour day. April 21, 1856, was the day. In Australia it is celebrated now as a kind of 4th of July—a day of national freedom and greatness.

In the United States we are still talking about it, more or less. "The glorious spirit of American progress" goes rather lame when you think of that.

Don't Wake 'Em Up.

"What was it you said to that man just now?"

"I told him to hurry up."

"What right have you to tell him to hurry?"

"I pay him to hurry?"

"What do you pay him?"

"Four dollars a day."

"Where do you get the four dollars to pay him with?"

"I sold cut stone."

"Who cuts the stone?"

"He does."

"How much stone does he cut?"

"Well, a man can cut a lot of stone in a day."

"How much do you get for the stone?"

"I get about seven dollars for what he does."

"Then, instead of you paying him four dollars he actually pays you three dollars a day for standing around and telling him to hurry up?"

"Well, but I own the machinery."

"How did you get the machinery?"

"Sold cut stone and bought it."

"Who cut the stone?"

"Shut up! You'll make the men wake up, and then they'll cut the stone for themselves."—*Operative Masons' Journal.*

Progress of First Everett Trial.

BY CHARLES ASHLIGH.

SEATTLE, Wash.—In a court room the battle for the life of Thomas H. Tracy, the workingman charged with the murder of Jefferson Beard at Everett, Wash., on November 5th, is now proceeding. Thousands of workers are awaiting eagerly the news of this, one of the greatest labor trials in history.

CITIZEN DEPUTIES AS WITNESSES.

The prosecution has already introduced several "citizen deputies," as are styled the vigilantes recruited by the Commercial Club, as witnesses. The first one was H. W. Shaw who was on the dock when the "Verona" came in, and who participated in that red tragedy. There followed one Owen Clay, an employe of the Weyerhaeuser mills and a Mr. Booth, ex-saloon keeper and real estate agent of Everett. Then came Charles Tucker, a workingman who admitted that he had served as guard in a struck mill. Of such are the witnesses of the state.

WHERE DID THE FIRST SHOT COME FROM?

Of course, the witnesses for the state have all stated that the first shot came from the boat. But there their unanimity ceases. As to where it came from—what portion of the vessel—and the moment when it came, they contradict each other most satisfactorily. Also, none of them have seen the shot or the shooter, they have only heard it! The grilling of the defense attorneys, Moore and Vanderveer, sadly confused some of the witnesses. One of them, Tucker, flatly contradicted his former testimony in the important matter of where he thought the first shot came from! When faced with his earlier statement, he denied it, thus discrediting the court stenographer!

LIGHT BEGINS TO SHINE ON BEVERLY PARK!

On the evening of Oct. 30th, 41 workmen coming to Everett with the object of holding a street meeting were met at the dock by a mob of vigilantes, armed and with automobiles. The workers were loaded into the autos and taken out to Beverly Park, on the outskirts of Everett where they were made to run the gauntlet and were severely beaten up.

This outrage the prosecution had no desire to see revealed and the cross-questioning of the first few witnesses elicited no information. Mr. Booth, however, caused a thrill to run through the court when he stated that he had taken part in the "procession" of autos loaded with men through Everett. He said that he had taken no part in the gauntlet-running because "he would not participate in beating up" a virtual admission that the others had done the beating up.

WHAT ABOUT THE RIFLES AND SHOT-GUNS?

The defense had also quite a fight before the fact began to emerge that the citizen deputies were armed, not only with revolvers, but with rifles and shot-guns. The first State witness to acknowledge that he had even seen such things on Nov. 5th was Judge Bell, of Everett, who was a deputy. He said first that he had seen men with long-barrelled guns—he didn't know whether they were rifles or shot-guns—down at the dock. Later, he denied this same fact, although the stenographic report showed plainly that he had so stated, but still admitted that he had seen them at the Commercial Club. To have gone so far, with only the first half-dozen witnesses out of a couple of hundred which the prosecution has on its list, is to be counted as definite progress for the defense.

EDITOR AND SECRETARY CALLED BY STATE.

The prosecution had subpoenaed J. A. MacDonald, the editor of the *Industrial Worker*, a revolutionary labor paper of Seattle, and Herbert Mahler, secretary of the Everett Defense Committee and former Secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World of Seattle, to help them prove their contention of conspiracy. The object of the State was to show by letters, telegrams and newspaper articles, that there was a conspiracy afoot which culminated in the death of deputy Jefferson Beard, in which conspiracy Tracy was an abettor. It is once more the vicious legal doctrine of constructive or indirect crime, by which so many champions of labor have been victimized.

The contrast between MacDonald and Mahler and the citizen deputies

on the stand was apparent. The two workmen were absolutely cool and frank and replied to all questions with the utmost readiness. Spectators at the trial agreed that the prosecution had done itself much more harm than good in calling these two witnesses.

PROPAGANDA IN COURT.

The whole day of Thursday, March 15th, was spent in the introduction of newspapers and pamphlets by the prosecution as evidence. The prosecuting attorney read certain portions to the jury and, at the conclusion, the defense maintained that, as he had omitted portions which materially changed the general meaning of the text, they also should have the right to read to the jury the omitted parts. The prosecution fought this tooth and nail, but Judge Ronald ruled favorably to the defense. Vanderveer then read to the jury long extracts from various pieces of working class literature. The session acquired a strong resemblance to a propaganda meeting. Some amusement was manifested among the audience when Vanderveer read the story of the laborers who, after a cut in their wages had been announced, appeared next morning with the blades of their shovels shortened by two inches. "Smaller pay, smaller work!" said they.

AID IS NEEDED FOR DEFENSE.

The expenses of this great trial are mounting rapidly. In order to fight it to a successful finish, the immediate aid of the working class is needed. Funds should be rushed to the defense. Show your solidarity in a substantial manner. Send in your donation now. If the working class helps, we can win this fight!

Funds are urgently needed. Send all donations to Herbert Mahler, Secretary-Treasurer, Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee, Box 1878, Seattle, Wash.

Protests and resolutions should be sent to President Wilson and to Gov. Lister, Olympia, Wash. Mass meetings should be held and publicity given to this case. Demand of your Congressmen and Senators that there be a Federal investigation into the tragedy of Everett, Nov. 5th. *Act now!*

EVERETT PRISONERS' DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

The Switchman.

BY MRS. ADDIE BRUCE.

I'd paint you a picture of a switchman
working on a lead
When the wind blows cold, and 'tis
ten below, as if his life was sold.
One minute he is in the caboose warm-
ing his chilled hands and face,
Only one, for he has no time to stop
his pace.

The next he is out giving signals
which he knows can't be seen
For the steam, and smoke, and
cinders
Fly around him and into his face,
blinding and causing danger,
He can only trust God for his fate.

And next he climbs a slippery car that
is covered with ice that has
formed a silvery sheen.
On top he stands, with lantern in hand,
until sure his signal is seen,
Climbing down as the cold wind
sweeps his face—
Do you think a railroad owner would
like to be in his place?

All night this work is kept on until
early in the morn,
If no accidents occur to stop the work,
until 12 to 14 hours are made;
So, tired and worn, he starts for home,
his task so hard well done,
Yet will the eight-hour work-day be
won.

It is no very good symptom, either
of nations or individuals, that they
deal much in vaticination. Happy men
are full of the present, for its bounty
suffices them; and wise men also, for
its duties engage them. Our grand
business undoubtedly is not to see
what lies dimly at a distance, but to
do what clearly lies at hand.—*Carlyle.*

The mayor of a small town was try-
ing a negro for abusing his wife. She
claimed he got drunk and tried to beat
her and she hit him.

The mayor turned to their little girl
and asked:

"Girl, was your father under the in-
fluence of whisky when your mother
hit him?"

"No, sah! He was under the kitchen
table," she very quickly replied.—
Mack's National Monthly.

Bryan's Appeal to the People—Suppressed by the "Kept" Press.

To the American People:

In the presence of threatening dangers, whose magnitude can not be over-estimated, I venture to address my countrymen, justifying my appeal by my interest in their welfare and by their acquaintance with me.

The President has felt it his duty to break off diplomatic relations with Germany for reasons stated in his message, and has announced to congress his purpose, in case of any overt act, to ask authority to use any means necessary to protect our seamen and people.

We are thus face to face with a grave possibility of being drawn into the European war. The President, senators and congressmen, who must act for the people in this crisis, desire to carry out the will of their constituents, but unless the rank and file of the people make known their wishes by direct communication these officials must judge public opinion by the expressions of the metropolitan press, which may or may not correctly reflect the sentiments of the nation.

To decide whether war is necessary or not we must consider the situation.

The belligerent nations on both sides think themselves in a death struggle, and both sides feel justified in resorting to acts which we regard as contrary to international law as heretofore interpreted.

While we dispute their right to conduct the war as they have and honestly protest against the violation of our rights and the sacrifice of our interests, we must not forget that the injuries which we suffer from both sides are incidental to their effort to injure each other and are in no case intended against us.

We can better afford, therefore, to be patient and forbearing than we could if injuries came from avowed enemies and were intended.

The President, in his noble appeal to the belligerents, has asked that they forget the bitterness engendered by the killing of more than 6,000,000 of human beings and the expenditure of more than \$50,000,000,000 in money and come together in an honorable peace.

If we can expect such an exhibition of virtue by them, are we not in duty bound to measure up to the standard which we have set for them?

There are several alternatives from which to choose. First, we can postpone until the war is over the settlement of any dispute which can not now be settled by peaceful means. Second, we can keep American citizens off belligerent ships. Third, we can refuse clearance to ships of the United States and other neutral countries carrying contraband and passengers on the same ships. Fourth, we can withdraw protection from American citizens who are willing to jeopardize the nation's peace by traveling as seamen with contraband on American or neutral vessels. Fifth, we can, if necessary, keep all American vessels out of the danger zone for the present, just as the mayor of a city keeps citizens in their homes when a mob is in possession of the streets. Sixth, congress, which has exclusive power to declare war, can submit the declaration to a referendum vote, making exception in case of actual invasion.

We can not depend upon precedent in an unprecedented situation.

I call upon the citizens at home to wire their views to the senators and members of the house.

(Signed) W. J. BRYAN.

—*The Unionist*.

Gaining in Membership.

The following letter from Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, will give our readers an idea of how this great organization is gaining in membership, and the 3,000,000 mark will soon be a reality:

While the average membership of the American Federation of Labor for the year ending Sept. 30, 1916, was 2,072,702, I am sure you will be glad to learn that the average membership for the months of October, November, December and January of this fiscal year is 2,321,993, a substantial increase of 327,885 members over the same months of last year. This increase, of course, includes the 70,000 membership of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, chartered in October, 1916.—*Ex.*

Remittance Roll of Honor for March, 1917.

The following is a list (by numbers) of the lodges whose remittances were received by the G. S. and T. during the month of March:

March 1st—Lodges 15, 78, 102, 148, 212.

March 2d—Lodges 5, 40, 56, 141, 194.

March 3d—Lodges 34, 52, 55, 112, 131, 154, 166, 173, 176, 184, 228.

March 5th—Lodges 6, 13, 18, 20, 22, 23, 35, 49, 61, 65, 69, 73, 80, 86, 92, 94, 97, 100, 104, 115, 117, 120, 144, 149, 171, 172, 174, 179, 182, 188, 193, 220, 221.

March 6th—Lodges 4, 11, 14, 19, 29, 38, 46, 47, 50, 57, 60, 71, 74, 91, 95, 96, 98, 107, 108, 113, 114, 116, 119, 129, 130, 136, 151, 152, 157, 161, 169, 186, 187, 191, 209, 215, 224, 226, 227, 229.

March 7th—Lodges 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 21, 26, 28, 31, 39, 42, 51, 54, 58, 67, 68, 72, 77, 79, 84, 89, 105, 110, 123, 126, 128, 133, 142, 146, 147, 160, 170, 181, 192, 199, 205, 208, 210, 214, 218, 219, 230.

March 8th—Lodges 8, 30, 36, 37, 41, 43, 70, 75, 82, 83, 85, 87, 88, 124, 125, 134, 137, 138, 163, 180, 189, 195, 198, 202, 203, 216, 217, 225.

March 9th—Lodges 24, 33, 45, 63, 81, 90, 93, 101, 177.

March 10th—Lodges 48, 103, 135, 206.

March 12th—Lodges 62, 106, 109, 140, 158, 168, 175, 197.

March 13th—Lodge 145.

March 19th—Lodge 155.

According to section 13-d of the constitution it is necessary that all treasurers make their monthly remittances on or before the fifth day of each month, and if they do not do so a fine of ten cents per capita shall be imposed upon all such delinquent lodges.

Members should interest themselves and render all assistance in their power, by paying their dues and assessments on time, so that treasurers may remit to the G. S. and T. by the fifth day of each month.

Men cannot make realities correspond with their conceptions, enjoyment steals away from their hands, the wished-for comes too late, and nothing reached for or acquired produces on the heart the effect which their longing for it at a distance led them to anticipate.—*Goethe*.

"There's nothing so hard to ride as a young broncho," said the Westerner.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the man from back East. "Did you ever try the water wagon?"—*Toledo Blade*.

True bravery is shown by performing without witness what one might be capable of doing before the whole world.—*L. Rochefoucauld*.

NOTICE!

Members changing address are requested to fill out form below and send it to the Editor.

If received at Buffalo, N. Y., before the 15th of the month, the following month's issue will go to new address; otherwise to the old address.

To have a JOURNAL forwarded from former residence, two cents postage must be sent to postmaster. Uncalled for JOURNALS are destroyed by postmasters within a few days from time of receiving them, so it is important to attend to this matter promptly to avoid disappointment.

Name Lodge No.

Street..... Town..... State.....

Has moved to..... Street

Town..... State.....

Statement of Claims Paid During the Month of March, 1917

| No | NAME | Lodge | Disability or Death | Date of Disability or Death | Date Proof Papers Received | Date Paid | PAID TO | RESIDENCE | Amt. |
|------|-----------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 2277 | J. McCarthy | 117 | Death | 12-6-'16 | 3-8-'17 | 3-15-'17 | Mary, mother | Tallow, Ireland | \$1,500.00 |
| 2303 | Geo. W. Ciasna | 193 | Death | 1-23-'17 | 2-19-'17 | 3-15-'17 | Emma J., wife | Franklin Park, Ill. | 1,500.00 |
| 2305 | C. A. Gaiser | 209 | Death | 1-27-'17 | 3-8-'17 | 3-15-'17 | Kilizabeth, wife | Buffalo, N. Y. | 1,500.00 |
| 2307 | J. Fallgren | 83 | Death | 2-12-'17 | 2-23-'17 | 3-15-'17 | Ruth Magnuson, sister | Chicago, Illa. | 1,500.00 |
| 2308 | J. J. Wallace | 110 | Death | 2-11-'17 | 3-6-'17 | 3-15-'17 | Lillian, wife | Saginaw, Mich. | 1,500.00 |
| 2310 | M. McGovern | 68 | Dis. | 2-9-'17 | 3-6-'17 | 3-15-'17 | Himself | Dalton, Illa. | 1,500.00 |
| 2311 | P. Sheehan | 114 | Death | 2-18-'17 | 3-9-'17 | 3-15-'17 | Mary, mother | Binghamton, N. Y. | 750.00 |
| 2312 | Otto H. Swanson | 180 | Death | 2-23-'17 | 3-17-'17 | 3-17-'17 | Anna, wife | Moorehead, Minn. | 750.00 |
| 2314 | F. D. Barney | 116 | Dis. | 2-25-'17 | 3-3-'17 | 3-15-'17 | Himself | Conneaut, Ohio | 1,500.00 |
| 2315 | R. Albers | 54 | Death | 3-6-'17 | 3-14-'17 | 3-15-'17 | Mary, wife | St. Louis, Mo. | 375.00 |

Proof papers not in.—2280, 2303, 2309.

\$12,475.00

Previously reported\$2,472,335.39
 Paid since last report 12,475.00
 Refunded Insurance 9.15

\$2,484,710.54

Acknowledgment of Claims Paid in February, 1917

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| Mrs. Minnie Murphy, Chicago, Illa. | \$1,500.00 |
| Mrs. Nellie McMahon, Chicago, Illa. | 1,500.00 |
| Mrs. Blanche Winslow, Buffalo, N. Y. | 750.00 |
| Mrs. Nellie Muhr, Chicago, Illa. | 1,500.00 |
| Mrs. Eliza Dittmar, Detroit, Mich. | 1,500.00 |
| Mr. Oscar Dittmar | 375.00 |
| Mrs. Marelda Hare, St. Louis, Mo. | 1,500.00 |
| Mrs. Eva McIntyre, Amarillo, Texas. | 1,500.00 |
| Mrs. Mary Griffin, Chicago, Illa. | 375.00 |
| Mrs. Lennie Foy, Indianapolis, Ind. | 750.00 |
| Mrs. Barbara Snell, E. St. Louis, Illa. | 1,500.00 |
| Mrs. Martha Quinn, St. Louis, Mo. | 750.00 |
| Mrs. Maggie Lehning, Marion, Iowa | 1,500.00 |
| C. N. Yeazel, Elmwood Place, Ohio | 1,500.00 |
| Mrs. Mamie Tobin, Chicago, Illa. | 1,500.00 |
| A. Narmore, Fort Worth, Texas | 1,500.00 |
| Mrs. Emma Brettner, St. Paul, Minn. | 1,500.00 |
| Mrs. Lucy Austin, Louisville, Ky. | 1,500.00 |
| A. O. Harrison, Cincinnati, Ohio. | 875.00 |
| Mrs. Anna Edwards, Chicago, Illa. | 750.00 |
| Mrs. Lucy Ganey, E. St. Louis, Illa. | 750.00 |



Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

GRAND LODGE SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 1, 1917

BROTHERS:

You are hereby notified that dues and assessments are due and payable to the Treasurer of your Lodge before the first day of every month (see Section 64d). Grand Dues are fifty cents (50) per month; members holding Class "B" certificate, assessment \$2.50; Class "A" certificate, assessment \$1.25; Class "C" certificate, assessment 65 cents (see Section 29f). A failure on your part to comply therewith is a forfeiture of membership in the Union without further notice (see Sections 64e and 71a Subordinate Lodge Constitution). This assessment is to pay beneficiary claims only.

The Treasurers of Local Lodges are required to remit to the Grand Lodge, Grand dues and assessments collected from members, as above provided, not later than the fifth day of the month (see Section 54e).

Yours in B., H. and P.,
 M. R. WELCH,
 Grand Secretary and Treasurer.



Make Advancements Permanent.

While the workers are unorganized, the first retrenchments made in any of the industries are ever at the expense of the wage rates.

Organized workers, it is recognized, can and will offer the most stubborn resistance against any reduction of wages.

Abnormal conditions resulting from the great destruction in which practically all the peoples of Europe are engaged, the cessation of immigration, the expansion of the purchasing power of the people of this country, have brought about keen competition for labor, and wage rates have been supplemented in many of the unorganized industries by bonuses, this very term suggesting the intent to withdraw whenever a reversion to normal conditions makes it feasible.

No one expects, scarcely anyone hopes, that the world upheaval can last much longer; then will come the reaction.

As suggested above, much of the enhanced demand for the products of the industries is the result of the possibility of larger consumption caused by more steady employment and higher wage rates.

And this great factor toward industrial activity will be among the first to be challenged in the period of readjustment that will immediately follow the close of the war, unless—the managers and owners of the industries can be shown the necessity that they incorporate bonuses and wage raises into an agreement with their employees. And that means, first, that the employees must organize.

We sincerely believe that nearly all employers of labor are convinced of the justice of the demand for collective bargaining between employers and duly accredited representatives of the employees for the adjustment of wage rates and employment conditions.

But, so long as they can do so with profit to themselves, they will maintain their present arbitrary power. It should not, however, be very difficult to convince them, under present industrial conditions, that they must deal with their employees on a fair and equal basis.

Then, we hold this as self-evident: Now is the time to organize; not necessarily to strike. We believe that or-

ganization now would bring about such an understanding that strikes would be averted in the time we know is coming—the time of industrial readjustment.

Then organize now! When organized, request an agreement based upon fair competitive conditions. These competitive conditions will ever obtain. Also, the fact that you are organized will give pause to the idea of retrenchment at the expense of wage rates.

Prosperity can be maintained indefinitely if the industrial workers, who, when adequately remunerated, furnish the greatest of all markets, the home market, can insist on maintaining their standards of wages and of living.

Organize now! while the opportunity still is with us!—*Mineworkers' Journal*.

An Awful Suggestion.

Samuel G. Schmidt, superintendent of the Jewish settlement, Cincinnati, advises that surveys of the rich be made and that settlements be established whereby they can reside and be taught how to live moderately. The suggestion has shocked "uplifters" and idle rich who devote their lives to advising the poor.—*Et.*

"BATH HOUSE 23" "KEEP OUT"

Our Latest Novelty

Bath house in genuine wood veneer with swinging door and brass fastener; size 11 3/4 x 7 inches; with the door open you see a beautiful hand-colored picture (9x9) of an Oxford Bathing Girl. Comes boxed, prepaid, for \$1.00 to introduce our new catalog of *Pictures for the Den*; "all winners!" Catalog alone, 10c. Stamps accepted.

CELEBRITY ART CO.,
"G" Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.



Investing for Profit—FREE

FOR SIX MONTHS. It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone intending to invest money, who has invested unprofitably, or who can save \$5 or more per month, but who hasn't learned the art of investing for profit. It demonstrates the *real* earning power of money, the knowledge financiers hide from the masses. It reveals the large profits they make and shows how to make the same profits. It explains how large fortunes are made; how \$1,000 grows to \$25,000. To introduce my magazine write me *now*. I'll send it six months absolutely **FREE**.

N. L. BARBER, Publisher, 559-26 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Labor's Fight For the Children.

Nature starts all her children, rich and poor, physically equal. This broadly speaking, is the opinion of many leading physicians. If the number of children born healthy and strong is not greater among the well-to-do classes than among the poorest, then it presents to us a very significant fact which completely revolutionizes many notions as to the great disadvantage of being born in the tenement.

What happens to the tenement child after its birth is quite another story. Nature is not responsible for that. She has done her best. If poverty or indifference or ignorance or sin blight her fair work, she stands uncondemned. But nature is not content in accepting a position in which she is simply exonerated. The violation of her law is followed by an unforgiving pursuit, until the penalty has been inflicted, for with nature there is no forgiveness of sin. And nature makes no class distinctions.

This equality of birth does not long favor the child of the slum and the tenement. Vital statistics quickly prove this statement, for the burden and penalty of poverty and its accompanying evils fall most heavily upon the child. The lack of proper nourishment, of suitable clothing, or healthy sanitary conditions, make life precarious for the babe who must suffer on account of their absence.

When such a state becomes chronic, the chances for life are exceedingly small. Death's scythe sweeps relentlessly through the ranks of little children, whose cry for food has chilled a thousand mothers' hearts. Then are hushed a thousand babies' voices, who suffered long because there was no skillful hand to nurse, and no healing draught to cure.

There is no battle more royal than the saving of the child. To bring color to the wan cheek, to bring brightness to the dulled eye, to so much as bring a smile to the face that already bears the mark of pain and suffering—this is a task worthy of the best that is in any man.

To organized labor has this work been given. No other mission can ever mean more than this. Strong should be the support given the trade unions in their endeavor to blot out the curse of child labor. And blighted should be every arm that is raised in protest against the warfare which means the salvation of little children from a bondage that is crushing out life and hope.—*Rev. Charles Steisle.*

Stifel's Indigo Cloth



For
**Overalls,
Jumpers,
Uniforms**

is the nearest approach to an indestructible garment cloth.

In a period of over 75 years its strong, firm weave and fast color have never been successfully imitated.

IT'S THE CLOTH IN YOUR GARMENTS THAT GIVES THE WEAR—

and this little mark  on the back of the cloth on the inside of the garment is your guarantee of the genuine Stifel's Indigo Cloth. Look for it when you buy overalls, shirts, jumpers, uniforms, etc.

Cloth manufactured by

J. L. STIFEL & SONS

Indigo Dyers and Printers. WHEELING, W. VA.

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| NEW YORK..... | 260-262 Church Street |
| PHILADELPHIA..... | 324 Market Street |
| BOSTON..... | 31 Bedford Street |
| CHICAGO..... | 223 W. Jackson Boulevard |
| SAN FRANCISCO..... | Postal Telegraph Building |
| ST. JOSEPH, MO..... | Saxton Building |
| BALTIMORE..... | Coca Cola Building |
| ST. LOUIS..... | 928 Victoria Building |
| ST. PAUL..... | 238 Endicott Building |
| TORONTO..... | 14 Manchester Building |
| WINNIPEG..... | 400 Hammond Building |
| MONTREAL..... | Room 500, 489 St. Paul Street |

Say Good-bye to Laundry Bills



TRY CHALLENGE CLEANABLE COLLARS

An invitation to economy. Long wearing, ever-white, and made with stitched edge effect and dull linen finish. Jiffy cleanable—off or on—with a damp cloth. No laundry bills ever. Challenge Cleanable Collars insure you against dirt, grease, rain and perspiration. Try them! 25c each—at your dealer's or post paid. State your (half) size and style. A booklet on request.



THE ARLINGTON COMPANY
725 Broadway, New York

Thru Answering My Ad

62 S. U.-N. A. Men Made
\$1 to \$100

In One Month

Why Not You, Too?



These men saw their opportunity and took advantage of it. YOU had the same chance, but passed it by. Can you afford to do this any longer?

\$140 in Month

F. D. Tubbs made \$140 in this business in one month recently. He is only one of many who are profiting by it. "Best money maker yet," says Mr. Tubbs.

Spare Time

Turn your spare hours into dollars. If you are out of service and can put in full time, better still. Profits on each sale amount to half a day's work. You work hours to earn a few dollars in the yard. A few minutes afterwards will equal it.

One Man in Each Division

We want one agent in every terminal. A genuine opportunity to make a permanent connection. Would you like to earn \$10, \$25, \$50, \$75, \$100 a month extra? A reliable company with a necessity for railroad men gives you the chance. There are profits in your town for SOMEONE to make. Get in on the ground floor, NOW.

Write at once for particulars, giving Division number and road you are working on. If out of service, state what road and division you wish to cover. Don't delay and lose out. Do it right now before you forget.

C. E. SEARS, 1928 Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Freedom Is Assured Workers of Mexico.

Copies of the constitution of the republic of Mexico, adopted by a delegate convention at Queretaro, Mexico, last month, have been received at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

The new organic act of the Mexican people will prove an eye-opener to "can't-strike" advocates in the United States, who insist that employees should surrender their right to cease work if the public is inconvenienced. The Mexican constitutional convention has rejected this theory and has taken the most advanced position of any nation in the world on the question of the rights of the workers to strike. The constitution recognizes the right of workers to strike and employers to lock out their workers. Even government employees may strike, but in this case a ten days' notice must be given to the commission of conciliation and arbitration.

Strikes cannot be declared illegal because of violence done by individual strikers or small groups of strikers. Before a strike can be declared illegal violence by a majority of the strikers must be committed against property or persons, or, in case of war, if the strikers are employed in government establishments.

Reports of the personnel of this convention, received at A. F. of L. headquarters, state that probably one-third of the delegates were trade unionists and that the entire delegation from the state of Yucatan were members of organized labor.—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

Muminating Comparison.

She entered the department store and complained about a lamp she had purchased, demanding that it be taken back.

"What's the matter with it, madam?" "It has all the faults of my husband, with none of his virtues."

"Please explain yourself?"

"Well, it has a good deal of brass about it, it is not remarkably brilliant, requires a good deal of attention, is unsteady on its legs, flares up occasionally, is always out at bedtime and is bound to smoke."—*Boston Transcript*.

Knew By Experience.

Said the teacher to the little Hebrew boy:

"Ikey, is the world flat or round?"

"It ain't needer run, teacher," said Ikey.

"But what is it, Ikey?" asked the teacher in surprise, "if it is neither round or flat?"

"Vell," said Ikey, with conviction, "mine fader he says it vos crooked."

Street Car Employees Profit by Unionism.

President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America has published this summary of gains last year:

"Thirty-one divisions have been established and put in good working order, with an increase of over 7,000 new members to the association. Wages have been increased for over 70,000 members, ranging from 1 to 6 cents an hour. Even in places where we were unable to completely establish our association and properly enroll the membership, wages have increased; for instance, in New York City, where the struggle is still on, the men have received an increase of 4 cents an hour. The total increase of the established locals for the year (not considering places like New York City that are not yet permanently organized) amounts to over \$5,000,000.

"The benefits paid by the organization to its membership during the year exceed anything in the history of the association. The local divisions have disbursed \$221,269.50 for sick and death benefits, while the international association has paid in death, disability and strike benefits \$569,333.77, making a total of \$790,603.27 paid during the year by the entire association. This means there has been expended in benefits by the association during the year \$2,166.04 each day, or \$90.25 for every hour and a fraction over \$1.50 for every minute. In addition to these benefits, there have been many improvements in the way of shorter hours and better working conditions established for our members."—*Ex.*

Put Together.

If the unions were as strong as they ought to be and would be, if each member did his or her full duty, there would be no politician who could afford to be antagonistic to the interests of labor. The process of pigeonholing labor measures or of nullifying them by inserting "jokers" in the bills would have to stop.

To make our union movement strong enough to accomplish these results is to analyze every improvement, to give the fullest measure of support in all fields of union effort. If we organize our co-operative purchasing power we can control all commercial activities, including manufacturing and wage policies, together with merchandise and real estate policies.—*Shoe Workers' Journal.*

Of course money fluctuates. A man is generally either playing up or planking down.

Shall the Saloon Control the Labor Movement?

Aren't you tired of having liquor men make a "Goat" of the labor movement?

They are issuing false or unsound statements as to what will happen to workingmen's jobs when the saloons are closed.

They are taking an unfair advantage of the pledge of loyalty of trade-unionists toward one another.

They are expecting union men to vote and work for the saloon, even though they are personally opposed to it, merely to show that they are "good fellows."

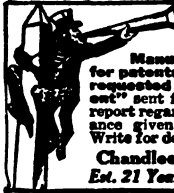
It is unthinkable that at a time when practically every other organization interested in the welfare of mankind is increasingly opposed to this decaying and widely condemned institution, organized labor should be expected to fight the battles of the saloon.

If you are opposed to having it appear that organized labor stands for the saloon, send your name and address to Charles Stelzle, 105 East 22d street, New York, and we will tell you how to meet the arguments of the liquor men, and what you as a trade-unionist may do to help fight the saloon.

"The interests of the saloon are always opposed to the interests of the workingman."

"If I Had My Way."

If I had my way I would write the word "Insure" over the door of every cottage and upon the blotting book of every man, because I am convinced that, for sacrifices which are inconceivably small, families can be assessed against catastrophes which otherwise would smash them up forever. It is our duty to arrest the ghastly waste, not merely of human happiness, but of national health and strength which follows when, through the death of the bread-winner, the frail boat in which the fortunes of the family flounders, and the women and children are left to struggle hopelessly on the dark waters of a friendless world.—*Winston Churchill.*



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If you suffer from any of the above mentioned hair troubles do not neglect it, but try to relieve the trouble at once. Delays are dangerous. Write at once for our illustrated booklet.

"The Triumph of Science Over Baldness."
(By an Emminent European Specialist.)

Cut out the coupon below and send to-day to Union Laboratory, 78 4th St., Union, N. Y.

UNION LABORATORY, 78 4th St., UNION N. Y.

Please find enclosed 10 cents to help pay the distribution expenses. Kindly send me at once your Calvacura No. 1 and your booklet, "The Triumph of Science Over Baldness."

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Former United States Senator Mason

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to obtain renewed strength, power and endurance after the hardest fought political campaign of his life in which he was elected Congressman from the State of Illinois. The results he obtained from taking Iron were so surprising that

SENATOR MASON NOW SAYS

Nuxated Iron should be made known to every nervous, run down, anaemic man, woman and child.

Opinion of Doctor Howard James, late of United States Public Health Service who has prescribed and thoroughly tested Nuxated Iron in his own private practice.

WHAT SENATOR MASON SAYS:

"I have often said I would never recommend medicine of any kind. I believe that the doctor's place. However, after the hardest political campaign of my life, without a chance for a vacation, I had been starting to court every morning with that horrible tired feeling one cannot describe. I was advised to try Nuxated Iron. As a pioneer in the pure food and drug legislation, I was at first loath to try an advertised remedy, but after advising with one of my medical friends, I gave it a test. The results have been so beneficial in my own case I made up my mind to let my friends know about it, and you are at liberty to publish this statement if you so desire.

I am now sixty-five years of age, and I feel that a remedy which will build up the strength and increase the power of endurance of a man of my age should be known to every nervous, run-down anaemic man, woman and child."

Senator Mason's statement in regard to Nuxated Iron was shown to several physicians who were requested to give their opinions thereon.

Dr. Howard James, late of the United States Public Health service, said:

"Senator Mason is to be commended on handing out this statement on Nuxated Iron for public print. There is nothing like organic iron—Nuxated Iron—to give increased strength, snap, vigor, and staying power. It enriches the blood, brings roses to the cheeks of women and is an unailing source of renewed vitality, endurance and power for men who burn up too rapidly their nervous energy in the strenuous strain of the great business competition of the day!"

Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied abroad in great European medical institutions, said: "Senator Mason is right. As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders.

"Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of twenty and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking organic iron—Nuxated Iron had filled him with renewed life. At thirty he was in bad health; at forty-six he was care-worn and nearly all in. Now at fifty, after taking Nuxated Iron, a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth.

"Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly-looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can

work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next, take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again, and see how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely rid themselves of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. The iron demanded by Mother Nature for the red coloring matter in the blood of her children is, alas! not that kind of iron. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians in such a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians both in Europe and America. Unlike the older inorganic iron products it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in nuxated iron that they offer to forfeit \$100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent. or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.



Former United States Senator Wm. E. Mason, recently elected Member of the U. S. Congress from Illinois

Senator Mason's championship of Pure Food and Drugs legislation, his fight for the rural free delivery system, and his strong advocacy of all bills favoring labor and the rights of the masses as against trusts and combines, made him a national figure at Washington and endeared him to the hearts of the working man and the great masses of people throughout the United States. Senator Mason has the distinction of being one of the really big men of the nation. His strong endorsement of Nuxated Iron must convince any intelligent thinking reader that it must be a preparation of very great merit and one which the Senator feels is bound to be of great value to the masses of people everywhere, otherwise he could not afford to lend his name to it, especially after his strong advocacy of pure food and drugs legislation.

Since Nuxated Iron has obtained such an enormous sale—over three million people using it annually—other iron preparations are recommended as a substitute for it. The reader should remember that there is a vast difference between the ordinary metallic iron and the organic iron contained in Nuxated Iron, therefore always insist on having Nuxated Iron as recommended by Dr. Howard James, late of the United States Public Health Service.



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JOURNAL OF THE SWITCHMEN'S UNION

OF NORTH AMERICA

MAY, 1917

Vol. XIX

No. 5

Published Monthly at Buffalo, N. Y., by
The Switchmen's Union of North America
326 Brisbane Building

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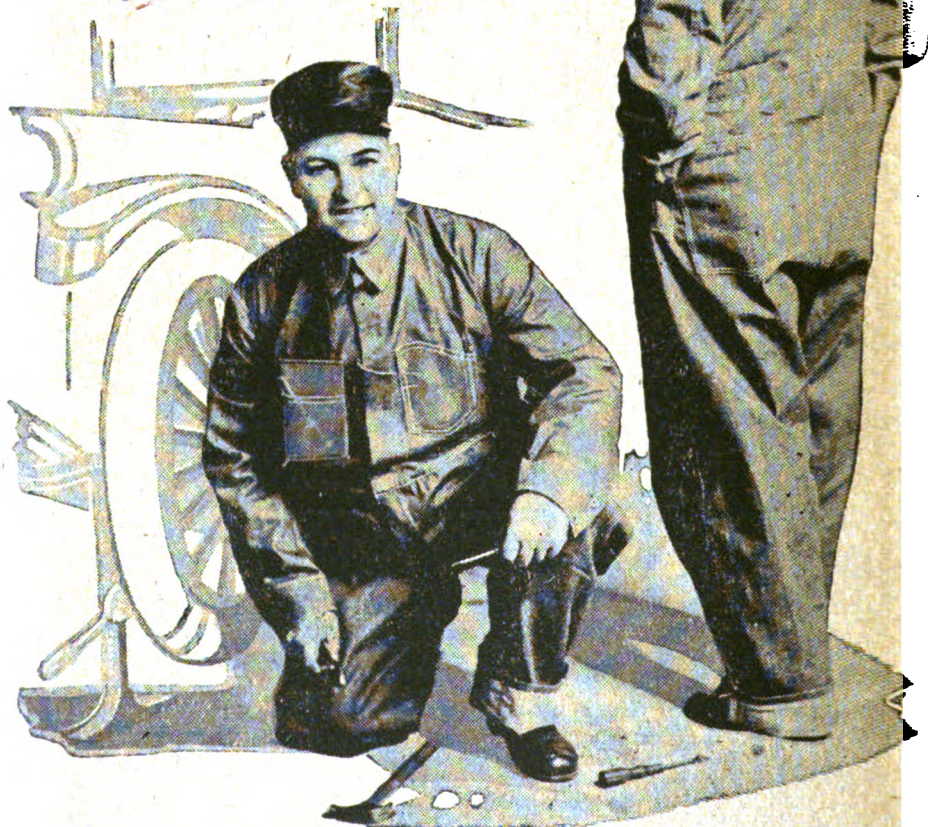
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THE JOURNAL

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SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

Published Monthly at 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y., by the Switchmen's
Union of North America

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance

W. H. THOMPSON, Editor and Manager



VOL. XIX

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Furuseth on the Seamen's Act

The Seamen's bill was enacted, because:

First. The United States had practically no merchant marine in the foreign trade. It was agreed by all that the number of the ships and the tonnage were steadily diminishing. The ship-owners, when asked to give such reasons for this as they could, said: "We cannot compete with the foreign ship-owners; not even if you were to give us the ships for nothing. The wage rate as between the foreign ship and ours, is so different and so much against us that we simply cannot compete."

The cause for this difference in the wage rate was for a long time not understood; but it was thought that if the American vessels could hire their seamen in the same place with their competitor there would be no difference in the wage. This was true and correct; but one fact was left out of the calculation. The United States being a high-wage country could not in home ports get men at the same rate that were paid in low-wage countries, nor could the American vessel, when in harbors of the United States, hope to be able to keep the men on the vessels by force in sufficient numbers to influence the wage-rate seriously.

FOREIGN VESSELS THE BENEFICIARIES.

Foreign vessels would be able to keep their men by the vessels in ports of the United States, because they were foreign and because of the treaties with other nations. These treaties compelled the United States to use the police power of the different communities to arrest, detain and return deserters.

Congress in 1884 on June 26th passed an "Act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade and for other purposes." In this act the American ship-owner was permitted to discharge any crew hired in the United States in any foreign country, to hire new men in the same place and therefore at the same wage-rate with the competitor. The wages were equalized in all ports, not American; but failed in American ports, because here the whole trend of American life was against the success of the reduction of American wage to the foreign standard. The Americans refused to seek the sea.

Second. The United States had very few seamen owing her any allegiance. There were employed on American vessels something like one hundred thou-

sand men; but they were foreigners not subject even to draft.

"SEA POWER" IS IN THE SEAMEN.

The whole history of the sea teaches that the sea-power is in the seamen, and that, when the citizens or subjects of any nation cease to seek the sea, the sea-power goes to those nations or races which furnish the men. This is written deep, as engraved on stone, in Mahan's Sea-Power in History. Vessels of war, without men to man them, were of no use for any defense of the country. The United States needed seamen of her own.

Third. It was found that there was a very serious decadence in the skill of such men as could be found at sea. As the old men, who had learned seamanship in earlier times, passed away, there were very few to take their places, and as skill diminished disasters at sea increased. As a pure matter of safety to the traveling public seamen were needed. The men could not be obtained. The English, the Scandinavians, the Hollanders, and the French deserted the sea. Germans went in steadily larger numbers for reasons not here necessary to enumerate. Suffice it to say, that a memorandum prepared for the use of the emperor stated that Germany would necessarily be the future sea-power. England and America would have to stop building because of their lack of men; Japan for lack of money.

WHY WHITE MEN QUIT THE SEA.

Fourth. The men from northern and central Europe and of the United States were quitting the sea, except the Germans. They quit because they could not make a living. They could not sail at the wage paid to Orientals or even South Europeans. They quit for the further reason that the working people on shore were free at any time to leave one employer and try to find another. This freedom was denied to the seamen. They were still under the status of feudalism. This status could not continue together with modern education.

Fifth. It was known that the wages of the seamen depend upon the port in which they are hired and the wages of that port are very largely controlled by the wage-rate of the adjacent country. It had been found that when vessels lost their crews in American ports,

they were compelled to pay American wages on leaving such ports. Especially if they were in the same trade and were compelled to hire men of equal skill and under the same conditions.

ADVANTAGE OF EQUALIZED WAGE COST.

American vessels had been and were being driven off the seas by the wage difference and further by the difference in the original cost of vessels; but the wage difference was, according to the testimony of ship-owners, controlling. In other words, if the wage-cost could be equalized the United States might have seamen of her own; she might have vessels on which seamen might be trained; she might share in the wealth that comes from the carrying trade; she might restore her sea-power and assume her proper place amongst the nations.

It was known of old that whenever the seamen came into a port where the wages were higher than the wages he received, he would desert in order to share in the higher wage-rate. It was for this reason that nations had passed stringent laws against desertion and had entered into treaties to arrest, detain and return deserters. It therefore seemed reasonable that if the men were made free and the same standards of skill insisted upon and further if the men were shipped under the same conditions, there would be an automatic equalization of the wage-rate, first on leaving ports of the United States, and later throughout the civilized world.

CONGRESS REMOVED THE CAUSES.

After having come to a settled opinion upon what it was that had kept the American off the ocean, the next question was the remedy, and thus Congress tried to meet and overcome the difficulties by removing the causes. Hence the enactment of the Seamen's bill.

To make the seaman free to follow his desire for better conditions and better wages, it was necessary to make the seaman free to quit his vessel, in any port of the United States, at any time, and without regard to what nation the vessel might belong. Hence the abrogation of the treaties under which the seaman was arrested, detained and returned, and under which the United States served as the slave-

catcher for foreign nations for more than fifty years after she had ceased to perform this service for her own slave-owners. This is done in Sections 16, 17 and 18 of the Seamen's Act.

When the treaties were abrogated, the laws of the United States would apply to foreign vessels coming within her jurisdiction; hence the amendment of Section 4596 R. S., by adoption of Section 7 of the Seamen's Act. This section makes the seaman free to quit any vessel anywhere, if the vessel be in safety. Thus the seaman becomes legally free.

REASONS FOR ONE-HALF PAY IN PORT.

To enable the seaman to protect, enjoy and use this freedom, it was necessary to furnish him with some money with which he might provide the necessities of life. Hence the enactment of Section 4 of the Act. Under this section the seaman can demand from the vessel upon which he is serving one-half of the wages which he has earned and not received, and as a penalty, the whole, when the half is refused. This gives economic freedom.

The system of crimping has its roots "in" the seamen's necessities. To live he was compelled to mortgage his body to the crimp and thus the crimp controlled him to a very large degree. To break this it was necessary to stop crimping, and to do this payment of wages before they were earned had to be abolished. To make this real it was necessary to enact, that the payment of illegal advance or prepayment of wages should constitute no defense in a libel for the payment of the wages, after they had been earned. This (Section 11) liberates the seaman from his dependence upon the crimp and makes him free to ship in any vessel in which he desires to go and where his services are required. This section necessarily had to be applicable to all nations' vessels coming within the jurisdiction of the United States or it would have failed in its purpose.

REASONS FOR STANDARDS OF EFFICIENCY.

To restore, or at least to improve safety, it was necessary to set a definite standard of experience. No examination could be relied upon. Hence the standards of able seaman, certificated boatman and the language clause, found in Sections 13 and 14. To prevent these standards from being disregarded it was necessary to prevent

the vessel from going to sea, unless she was provided with the proper crew, and the power was given to the Collectors of Customs, who issue the necessary papers before a vessel is permitted to leave port, to refuse clearance until the crew was found to be according to law. It was assumed that the collectors might be remiss in their duties; hence the proviso, that the collector shall muster the vessel's crew to ascertain the fact, whenever an affidavit is filed charging that the crew is not up to the standard.

It was assumed that there might be efforts to evade the law and therefore the Secretary of Commerce was clothed with the power to make rules for the enforcement of the section.

It is an old and well-known principle that whenever it is desired to have law work automatically, the selfishness of man must be enlisted. Hence the permission of the full play of selfish desires for better wages and better condition in the seaman. It was expected that in this way wages of seamen would gradually rise to a level with the equally skilled workers in other callings and thus place the seaman in position to live like other men.

WHY FOREIGN VESSELS PAY HIGHER WAGES.

It was further expected that when the ship-owner in Europe or Asia found that he could not keep the men by the vessel by force, he would then, from pure self-interest, pay sufficiently high wages and treat the men well enough to keep them by the vessels of their own free will. Thus it was thought to extend the equalization from the ports of the United States to ports in other countries.

The equalization in ports of the United States, except the Orientals, is nearly an accomplished fact; but the failure on the part of the Department of Commerce to enforce the language clause of the law is giving the ship-owners who carry Orientals such advantage that unless a change comes, the Orientals will drive all others out of the calling.

These are the leading thoughts that caused the enactment of the Seamen's bill. These are the reasons why the Act should be enforced. If it fails because of the failure to enforce it, it will not be the fault of the law, but of the executive and the courts.—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

Mothers' Pensions and What They Mean.

BY OTTO McFEELY.

Why not make society responsible for the care of every child, just as it has been made responsible, in the United States, for the education of every child?

Why not place every child, at birth, under the supervision of the public school system, which shall see that the child not only secures an education, but that it is brought up in such a manner as to enable it to later benefit by such an education?

In other words, why not establish a universal mothers' pension system which will result in every child, regardless of its station at birth, getting a fair start in the world?

That is the somewhat pretentious idea that Judge Henry Neil, known all over the United States as the father of the mothers' pensions, would like to see worked out.

Judge Neil is a Chicagoan, a judge in Cook County. In the course of his works he met with many instances where the children were taken from the care of their mothers who, with a little assistance, would have been much more able to care for them than any "charitable" institutions.

Judge Neil started his campaign for mothers' pensions in 1911. Since that time he has visited almost every State in the Union in the interests of the mothers' pension idea. The mothers' pension idea has been adopted in 27 States today, and Judge Neil believes that in a few years it will have spread to every State in the Union.

Judge Neil doesn't intend to be socialistic in his idea of having the public school system made responsible for the care of every child. He does not believe the idea any more revolutionary than the public school idea itself was when it was first advanced.

"The fundamental principle of the mothers' pension idea is exactly the same as the principle the public schools operate upon now," says Judge Neil.

"The free public schools are operated at public expense. We spend more money collected by tax for the public schools than for any other purpose of government in the United States. A community is now largely rated as to the desirability of living in the community upon the efficiency of its free

public school. The public schools are not supported by begging; they are not supported by charity, and when you go to a free public school you do not feel that you are a charity subject, although you are accepting an education at the expense of the community at large.

"The public schools are not operated as a matter of sympathy or as an object of charity. The fundamental principle on which the free public schools are maintained is that the person who has the greatest amount of property requires the greatest amount of protection for his property.

"We educate our children so that they will learn not to destroy property, and to respect the rights of others. We have found that the child, grown up illiterate, becomes a menace to life, a destroyer of property and a great expense to the community.

"Now, we have also found out that children who are outraged by being taken away from their own parents show the results of that outrage in adult life, and that they do not in adult life have the same respect for the property of others that normally cared for children do. We have found out that children raised in institutions, when they have become adults, do not have the love of home to the same amount as children raised by their own parents in their own homes.

"We have found that children raised in institutions, when they become adults, marry, and when the pressure to support children becomes strong they desert these children.

"Because of these things it has been demonstrated that if the taxpayer has to hire some person to take care of the dependent children, it is better to hire that child's own mother than any other person.

"That's what we are trying to do through the mothers' pensions. We are trying to secure for every child, as near as possible, a home development rather than an institutional development.

"In 1898 most of the Northern States adopted Juvenile Court laws. The laws provided that the Juvenile Courts could take the children away from the parents when the parents were not giving the children 'proper care.'

"Through the operation of these laws

it became the practice in many States to take the children away from the parents when they were unable to properly provide for them, often in cases where poverty was the only excuse for such action.

"In the first part of January, 1911, I went into the Juvenile Court in Chicago. I saw the first case tried under this Juvenile Court law.

"There was a mother with five children; the mother was so weak physically she could not stand, the children were clinging around her skirts.

"The testimony was that the father had died three years before; the mother, a good woman, had gone out washing for three years in an attempt to support her children; the excessive work had broken down her health; she was unable to earn more money; the landlord ordered her to move, and, having no place to go, she was ordered into court.

"The judge on the bench said, 'Officer, what is the testimony in this case?'

"The probation officers said: 'This woman has no place to go with her children; she is unable to support them and I think the children should be taken away from her and given to some one who can support them.'

"The mother's head dropped in a stupor, and I said: 'Judge, wouldn't it be kinder and more humane if you took the mother out and shot her before you take the children away from her forever?'

"That case woke me up. I went to the State Legislature of Illinois, told them the story of this woman, and asked them to enact a law by which a mother of children, with no reasonable means of support, would be furnished money to support her children out of the common county tax fund. The Legislature enacted that law without a dissenting vote, and since that time it has proven successful in the case of thousands of children and mothers in Illinois.

"The mother in Illinois is put on the county payroll, the same as the County Judge or the janitor. She gets her check every month, and if she proves unable to handle the money properly her pension may be revoked. But we have very few cases of any abuse of the pension.

"Since that time I put in much of my time going from State to State advocating the same kind of laws."—
Cleveland Citizen.

Trade Unions and Prosperity.

It's a late day to be arguing about the good the labor unions have done for the American commonwealth.

If our civilization has merit it is because it is bringing to the many the advantages that once belonged only to a few.

A state is neither civilized nor prosperous when all the wealth and material comforts belong to a small aristocracy, while the mass of the people are prostrate in poverty. As civilization advances the possessions of the common man increase. As these increase the state becomes stronger.

Neither gold nor coal is of value unless it can be used.

The problem of civilization has been to provide avenues through which wealth can change hands, in buying and selling, and through which the resources of the earth can be made of service to mankind.

Before a sale can be made there must be a buyer. Before a man can become a buyer he must have the money with which to buy.

Unless he has this money the coal and iron must remain unmined, the cotton and silks unwoven into cloth because there is no demand for them.

So the manufacturers of goods and the sellers of goods are confronted with the necessity of placing more money in the hands of the common man, who is the buyer, in order that they themselves may prosper.

As a part of civilization they have been working blindly, often unwillingly and with many blunders, at the task of providing more buyers in the world.

But while this slow process has been in motion a new great force has made itself felt.

This is the demand of the common man himself for the means to buy the products of the manufacturer and the goods of the retailer in order that he and his family may live in comfort.

The worker came to realize that he himself had a thing of value to sell—a thing of such value that the coal and iron in the earth, the silk in the cocoon, the cotton in the boll, were worth-

less without it. This thing of value was his labor.

So the workers joined together in unions and bartered their labor as the merchant bartered his goods. Labor, before that, had been the only thing in the world on which the buyer always fixed the price. The shoe merchant named the price at which his shoes should sell, the steel manufacturer named the price at which his rails should sell, but the worker, offering his labor in the market, always had to take the price the buyer named.

With the coming of the unions, labor began to find its place with other commodities of value in the world, and the workers were able to bargain over the price at which it should be sold, just as the retailer bargains with the manufacturer, and the manufacturer with the producer of raw material.

The result of this was that labor brought a higher price. The workers had more money to spend.

Higher wages for the worker meant that hundreds of thousands of yards of woollens and millions of pounds of manufactured foods and countless tons of building materials were being sold for which there was no demand until the worker got the money to buy them.

This meant an increase in industry throughout the land. When a few are rich and the rest of mankind is near starvation the manufacturer and the retailer are in a hard way because the amount of their product that a few can use is very limited. When a vast number of men and women are able to buy comforts and luxuries then demand is high and prosperity reigns.

In the organization of our social and industrial system the producer of raw material—the miner and the grower of crops, the manufacturer, the wholesaler, the retailer and the buyer are welded firmly together in a mighty chain of trade.

A chain is just as strong as its weakest link and no stronger. The strengthening of the weaker links means the strengthening of the whole chain.

It is in strengthening these weaker links that the labor unions have brought material benefit not only to the worker, but to the manufacturer and merchant and miner, whose product the worker buys.

As the worker increases in prosperity the whole nation increases in pros-

perity because the wealth of the land which otherwise would lie idle because of lack of demand is brought into usefulness.

Just so far as the labor unions succeed in raising the level of all workers the level of welfare of all industry will be raised.

The more wealth that is in the hands of the mass of the people the greater will be the demand for the products of the earth, and the less wheat and corn and iron and coal and wood will lie unused and unsold in our land.—*San Francisco Daily News*.

Farm Ownership—Tenantry—Labor.

What amounts to a startling expose of American farm conditions is contained in a remarkable statement, just made available for publication, by Herbert Quick, a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

Mr. Quick went before the Commission on Industrial Relations to urge an investigation of farm labor and tenantry as a big and neglected phase of the labor problem. His testimony was taken in executive session, and is only now available through the printing of all the testimony by order of Congress.

"There are about 5,000,000 agricultural hired laborers in the United States," Mr. Quick told the commission. "When I was a boy the farm hands of the neighborhood in which I lived were recruited from the boys of the owners of farms in that neighborhood. The owner of 160 acres who had a family of three or four boys would allow these young men to hire out to the neighbors, and the farm hand of that day entered upon the business of a farm laborer for the express purpose of earning enough money so that he might buy a farm and become a farmer on his own account.

"Today the situation has changed to an enormous extent, and is changing with an accelerated rapidity. Today the farm hand of the United States is in most cases a casual laborer. He goes from farm to farm seeking such labor as he can do. He is ordinarily a man who has lost hope; he is a bit of human wreckage; he has no idea of ever owning a farm or anything else, except the clothes upon his back.

"Now, the field hands, the casual la-

bor, the local labor, is only part of the problem.

"In the state of Illinois 53 per cent. of the farms are tilled by tenants, so that only 47 farms out of 100 are under the control of their owners. Of those 47 men out of 100, they hire from 1 to 3 or 5 men upon their farms, so that the number of actual farmers, who own their own farms, is reduced to a very small percentage of the actual hands engaged upon farms. These tenant farmers are in the main under leases which terminate from year to year, so that 53 per cent. of farm families in Illinois—and it is only a little bit better in the surrounding states—are homeless on the 1st of every March.

"These men who are engaged in tenant farming, some of them, are prosperous, but, in the main, if you will talk with anybody who understands anything about a rational, scientific and humane system of farm tenantry, he will laugh at the idea of a man making money on a farm, or making anything except a mere existence on the farm which he holds merely from year to year.

"Considered in one way, the American system of farm tenancy is the system which tends to rob from 25 to 50 per cent. of the families upon the farms of anything better than they are now engaged in; and considered from the standpoint of the conservation of our fundamental resources, the American farm leases constitute a criminal conspiracy between the owner of the farm and the tenant on it to rob the farm of everything which can make it useful to posterity. These tenant farmers are not, technically speaking, wage-earners. They hire wage-earners to do the work, which they can not do. And it is this class, in the main, who make less out of their farms than the farm laborers whom they hire. The lowest-paid class of laborers in the United States, all things considered, are the tenant farmers of the United States. I do not believe that the sweatshop industry of the country can show as low a scale of remuneration as is shown, in the final analysis, when you work out the actual number of men, women and children, upon the average tenant's farm in the United States.

"In the main, the change which has taken place in the last forty years in American farm labor, is the result of

the pressure of population, and the consequent increase in the price of farm lands. The price of land in the Middle West has risen, until there are very few portions of the agricultural world where land is so high. The condition is getting worse instead of better. No one can examine the subject carefully without coming to the conclusion that farming as an occupation is enormously prejudiced by the rapid increase in the price of farm lands.

"The big problem is this: If Wisconsin land is selling for \$125 an acre, we will say, and it rents for \$3 a year, on a basis of a twenty-year purchase, that land is economically worth \$60 an acre, but it will sell in the market for \$125. What are you going to do with the difference between \$60, the economic value, and \$125, which is the actual selling value?

"The difference between the \$60 and the \$125 is an account that ought to be charged to land speculation, and it is that difference between \$60 and \$125 which is gradually dividing the rural population of the United States into an aristocracy on one hand owning property too valuable for the laboring man ever to acquire, and a peasantry, the most miserable peasantry in the world, engaged in the work of doing the labor.

"After all, the system of taxation is at the basis of this whole thing. These enormous land values which have accumulated do not belong in justice, in equity, in morals, in common sense, or in any other point of view, except in law, to the people who own the farms. They are the creation of community activities. They are collective products. They ought to be taken in the form of taxation before we call upon people to pay out anything which they themselves have individually produced, for the support of the government.

"I am opposed to the government entering actively into the real estate market and booming the prices of land still higher by any large scheme for purchase. I think the scheme of taxation of land values should be adopted. If a social program in the way of better schools were adopted that would absorb a sufficient amount of the ground rents of land exclusive of improvements so as to penalize monopoly of land and reward the improvement of it, then in connection with the gradual reduction of the price of farm

lands that a gradual pressure of taxation in favor of improvements and against monopoly would lead to, then I think with that might go a system of establishing freehold estates large enough for the support of a family.

Commissioner O'Connell: You would tax the land and not the improvements?

Mr. Quick: Yes. A very intelligent gentleman in Nebraska, Mr. Frank B. Odell, sent out a question to several thousand farmers in Nebraska. Ten per cent. of the farmers who replied were openly in favor of the single tax; enough more so as to bring the number up to 35 per cent. answered in such a way as to indicate that their thoughts were running along the line of land-value taxation. It is perfectly easy to show a farmer of open mind that unless he is the owner of a large and largely improved farm he would be greatly the gainer by it. He would lose in the selling value of his farm, but as a producer, he would be vastly better off in ordinary cases. I think while the average farmer does think that the single tax is some scheme for extracting his farm from the surface of the earth and leaving him in the bottom of the hole, that the number of farmers who see the fallacy of that is getting more and more all the time."

—*People's News Service, New York City.*

Appeal For Proper Protection For United States Seamen.

BY DANTE BARTON.

NEW YORK, April 20.—"This is a merchant marine war," declares Gustav Brown of the Atlantic and Gulf Sailors' Association at the port of New York. "This period will show how important seamen are to a country. The fighting, and certainly the advance fighting, will be done by the men of the merchant ships. On them will fall, as it has already fallen in this and other countries, the greatest perils and hardships of the war. The men of the navy will be comparatively safe, but the men of the deep sea merchantmen!"

What will the American people do by way of justice to the men who are carrying American commerce and American lives to all the seas? Remember that, with a declaration of

war, all the seas become "war zones"—if, indeed, they did not become that with the arming of merchant vessels.

According to official statements, the United States navy requires 20,000 additional seamen for its war fleets. Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, has pointed out that the natural and logical place to recruit them would be from its merchant marine, as England and Germany have done. But, as Mr. Furuseth also shows, this cannot be, because, until lately, the laws of the United States encouraged selfish and greedy ship-owners to drive free men off the seas and to recruit their crews from the Asiatics who would accept low wages and bad food and slavery. Thanks to the Seamen's law, which the International Seamen's Union of America pushed through Congress, wages and work and safety are much improved and would be vastly improved, except for one thing. That one thing is that the Department of Commerce does not enforce the law in its requirement that at least 75 per cent. of the crew shall understand the language of their officers—thoroughly enough to execute all orders given in an emergency.

This is a truly terrible condition, which puts the lives of passengers and of able seamen and officers at the mercy of incompetent coolies and lascars and others who can be engaged cheaply.

The navy would not think of recruiting a "jacky" who could not understand the orders shouted to him in a battle. Why should the same government which controls the navy permit a different rule in the merchant marine? National efficiency as well as industrial justice demand that now the letter and spirit of the Seamen's law be enforced. Then the drift back to the sea, of American youths,—a drift which has already set in slowly—will become a real current, and America will have a race of sailors as it had fifty and more years ago.

In a recent San Francisco interview, Andrew Furuseth said:

"Prior to the signing of the seamen's act, I said to President Wilson: 'Some day the country may need seamen and need them badly. A large number of men now sailing do not feel under any more obligations to the United States

than to any other country. They are here temporarily. This country has treated them as any other country has. If this act becomes a law the seamen will know that they are free men and that the United States has made them free. The seamen have always fought for the freedom of others, hoping that some time freedom would reach down to them. I feel that if this act becomes a law they will so much appreciate it that they will come when you shall need them, and come voluntarily.'

"When I spoke thus to President Wilson I believed then that I voiced the heartfelt opinion of the seamen. I feel now that I did, and I feel, too, that a very large number of the seamen will respond to the call when it should come.

"Some will respond under a kind of protest, feeling that they have not been honestly dealt with under the law, but they will come, nevertheless, but not in as large numbers as they would otherwise. I feel that what I said to President Wilson then was true and it is very largely true now."

To emphasize the heroic, part that the merchant sailor plays, Gustav Brown estimates that since the war began 100,000 seamen of all nations have been killed. 'Seamen sailing in American bottoms will now add their toll to that vast number.

Is it not clear that these men who go down to the sea in ships (in this time of vastly added peril) should have insurance? Yet now they have none, and for the reason which President Franklin of the International Mercantile Corporation (the American line) has given—that the risk is now so great that no insurance company will carry it. What irony, that all the financial burden of that hazardous and essential employment should fall on the poorly paid men who also give their lives! The vessels, which sometimes make several hundred per cent. profits on their runs, are insured but the seamen cannot be.

Surely, the United States Government—in loyalty to the seamen who are so valiant and loyal to it—should see to it that some way should be devised at once by which every seaman sailing from an American port shall carry, without cost to him, at least \$5,000 insurance, to be paid his relatives in case of his death or to him

in case of total or great disability. This demand, that has been voiced by the seamen's unions, should be considered a necessary incident to any just program of preparedness.

There are now probably 75,000 seamen in American lake and deep sea commerce. Of these nearly 50,000 sail from Atlantic ports. They are carrying American trade to the war-zoned countries. They are carrying it to new trade fields and developing foreign commerce in all the seas and all the continents. They are working for lower wages than any other skilled men in necessary trades receive—though their wages have been much increased through the Seamen's Union and the seamen's law, and though they are now getting an addition of 50 per cent. to their regular wages.

Gratitude for what they add to the wealth and power of the nation and gratitude for their truly military service now (as vanguards of the navy and army) should compel the government to go to the limit in protecting and extending their rights to safety and to decent wages, to good food and comfortable ship accommodations, and to adequate free insurance.—*From Commission on Industrial Relations.*

Darkest Russia—A Free Russia.

If the world war had brought about no other great change than the emancipation of the Russian people, it would thereby have atoned for the rivers of blood and millions of human sacrifices. We may, however, rest assured that before the war has come to an end it will likewise free other oppressed peoples. It now seems almost likely that it will result in a sort of federation of nations, a more or less free humanity, and possibly an international solidarity, which always seemed a dream incapable of realization.

The people will be very foolish, they will show that they have learned nothing, if they allow their governments to return to the conditions of inequality, hypocrisy and domination of the few over the many that existed before the war.

The sudden, unexpected revolution in Russia, the dethronement of the Czar, the enthronement in his place of the will of the people expressed through their representatives in the

Duma, the release of political prisoners, the proclamation of freedom for the millions of oppressed Jews, and many other things too numerous to mention—all these radical changes in the darkest Russia of yesterday show that the Russian people have learned the lesson of this war. The opportunities of the peoples of all the warring countries are now in the making. Their freedom, too, will burst upon an astonished world one of these days.

After this terrible war of nations, a return to absolutism, to the grinding toll and poverty of the masses and the squandering waste of an idle class, will seem to everybody a poor, miserable thing. To us it seems that the people to whom this war has been an eye-opener cannot and will not tolerate the chaotic and almost inhuman order of the present.

If this should appear visionary, exaggerated, then we would point to the Russian revolution for confirmation of our point of view. In Russia only a small part of the people possess great intelligence; the mass of the peasantry is steeped in deep ignorance and illiteracy. Only yesterday the spirit of the dark ages seemed to hover over its four corners. Today it is a free country. Intolerance, persecution, superstition, race hatred, seemed to be deeply rooted. Government by ukase, the rule of the police and the nagalka, came to be regarded as almost natural. For centuries the teeming millions submitted to that hellish order, and every attempt at a breath of freedom was crushed with a cruel and violent hand. But all this is fast becoming a thing of the past.

If Nicholas had granted a constitution, the Russian people would have felt immense relief, and its sympathizers everywhere would have been well pleased; but when the unfortunate revolution of 1905 was crushed, real freedom seemed farther than ever, and a revolution such as the present, accomplishing in a comparatively brief time vastly more than the French revolution had taken many years to accomplish, would have been regarded even by revolutionists as stuff and nonsense.

Yet, there it is in all its impressive and splendid reality. We all rub our eyes in amazement. Some of us cannot quite believe it yet. The following few items from the program of the

revolution show the sweeping nature of the great change:

Abolition of all social, religious and national inequality.

Freedom for all political prisoners, including terrorists.

Freedom of speech, press and assembly; freedom of association and of strikes.

A constitutional representative assembly elected by popular suffrage.

Election of all local and city governments by the votes of the people.

OUTSTANDING FACT OF OUR TIMES.

This is only the beginning of things. As the days slip by, joyful news reach us of the approval of the new regime by the people throughout the land, and of further measures of reform and economic improvement planned by the provisional revolutionary government. Thus has Darkest Russia been converted, as if by a magic wand, into Free Russia. It is the most illuminating fact of our times.

If the bound and gagged Russian people could do that, what must we expect of the German people, and the French and British peoples? Dare their governments think of overriding the will of the masses in these countries? Will the effete aristocracies still take the courage to hold the people in subjection? Will the plutocracies continue to be securely perched on the backs of the toilers and live in luxury on the sweat of the people's brows?

The war, with its food rations, bread tickets, starvation of the masses, and general exhaustion, is destined to put an end to the centuries of hypocrisy, exploitation and all the legal quibbles by which this exploitation is propped up and upheld. The war will have been fought in vain if these ancient cobwebs, darkening the lives of the people, are not swept away and replaced by a more reasonable and more hopeful order of affairs.

In the meantime, the Russian revolution has almost solved a number of our intricate problems in this country. The immigration problem, the equal rights agitation, and, let us hope, the unemployment problem, will soon lose their meaning. Free Russia is superior for its possibilities of industry and commerce even to the United States of America. If the new government has the good sense of preventing

Russia from becoming trust-ridden and capitalist-controlled, then Russia will be a better country to live in than any other country in the world. There will be no necessity for the people to emigrate, seeking bread and freedom in other lands, which often give them stones—jealousy, sweat-shop conditions, unemployment, injunctions and jail sentences. These, in this country, nullify the much-vaunted golden opportunities.

The Russian revolution will presently mean to the whole world much more than it is possible for us to perceive at present.

Hail Glorious Russian Freedom—
The Ladies' Garment Worker.

Gompers Issues a Warning to Profit Mongers of War.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Despite our every endeavor, war was inevitable. Under these conditions it becomes the great task of the American labor movement to demonstrate to the world that democracy can be efficient in war, even as it is in peace.

The more democratic countries of the world have always proved themselves the most efficient and progressive in the pursuits of peace, as was first demonstrated by the American colonies when they broke away from the leading strings of Great Britain. It is now our duty to show the world that in war also the same superiority can be maintained.

In this movement to make democracy efficient in war, the labor movement must take a leading part, even as it has played the lead in every other democratic movement in the world's history.

Democracy can be efficient only when it is united.

When there is discontent, dissatisfaction and discord within the ranks of democracy, its power is crippled and dissipated.

The greatest obstacle to the demonstration in America of democracy's superior efficiency is the fact that there are strong forces at work in this country creating dissension and distrust of the very government behind which we must unite if our purposes are to be attained.

In pointing out these forces which are making for distrust of

government, I do not refer to the propaganda of any enemy country nor to the mouthings of misguided agitators, but to those forces, always inimical to the people, which, under cover of this critical time in which we are now living, are attempting to deprive the people, and particularly the working people, of their most fundamental rights and to impose upon them much of what is worst in the most hated autocracies of Europe.

In my opinion, the unwarranted pronouncement of the Supreme Court, virtually legislating, so far as it can legislate, for the establishment of compulsory arbitration and enforced service, has already done much to make the task of democracy in its preparations for national defense difficult. It has awakened in the minds of millions of workmen throughout America a distrust of the instrumentalities of government which it will be difficult to eradicate.

We of the labor movement have pledged ourselves to the defense of our country. We are ready to expend our last ounce of energy, to shed the last drop of our blood if it is necessary, for the defense of the republic. We will not turn from our tasks.

But we will not meekly accept the burdens which they would put upon us, nor stop at the obstacles which they are putting in the road toward the creation of an efficient democracy.

Russia was obliged to stop in the midst of her warfare to throw off the reactionary and sinister forces which had interfered so grievously with her military efficiency and democratic progress.

Surely the American people should be not less conscious of their rights than the Russian people, and I am convinced that if occasion arises they will prove themselves able to deal effectively with would-be tyrants at home, while maintaining a stalwart and unbreakable defense against the enemy abroad.—*Ex.*

Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.—
Emerson.

Lawlessness on Federal Bench.

In the turmoil caused by the filibustering plot against the national honor and defense in the closing days of the late congress, other matters have little chance to engage the public mind. In due season, however, the country and the majority in congress will have found a way of thwarting the plotters and carrying into effect the popular will, and there will then be opportunity to deal with such important problems as that presented by the attitude of the federal courts to the nation's laws.

The judiciary—especially the federal judiciary, whose members are not elected but appointed and who are not responsible even to the appointing power because they are appointed for life and are removable only by impeachment for misbehavior—has long been under attack. But never before has it been so gravely accused, by such high authority, as by the attorney general of the United States, who, in a letter to Senator Borah concerning the law department's efforts to restrain and repress the food price extortionists, last week wrote:

"The executive department alone cannot enforce the anti-trust law. It must have the co-operation of the federal courts. I regret to say that a number of federal judges have been and are still apparently reluctant to enforce the Sherman act. I do not mean to charge that they deliberately attempt to obstruct the will of congress. I assume that their views of public policy do not agree with those of congress as expressed in the Sherman act, and that unconsciously they permit their own views as to what the law should be to effect their construction of the law as it is written."

Attorney General Gregory's unqualified assertion that the enforcement of the Sherman law is prevented by judges whose prevention is a violation of their solemn official oaths, cannot be permanently passed over. When the crisis in our foreign affairs shall have passed, the country will demand that this arraignment of the judiciary shall be the subject of a searching inquiry.

Mr. Gregory cannot have written such words without realizing their tremendous import. If the highest courts of law are themselves setting the example of lawlessness, the sooner the

infamy is specifically recognized and attacked, the better. There could not well be a more fitting or urgent task for the government in a nation like ours than enforcing the obedience of the courts themselves to the law of the land.—*Pittsburgh Press.*

The Problem of Distribution.

A contemporary tells about a New England grocer who, not long ago, purchased from a commission firm a barrel of apples for which he paid \$6.50. On taking off the head of the barrel and removing a few tiers of the fruit he came upon this note, written by the producer: "I got \$2.50 for this barrel of apples; how much did you have to pay?" Whatever effect this discovery may have had on the apples in the thought of the grocer, the story will, lose none of its flavor because it happens to be true.—*Ex.*

The Civilized Working Man.

The foxes have homes in the caverns,
The wild birds live in their nests,
And only the child of the Human
Kind

Has no place of his own to rest;
The rabbits are hale and hearty,
The chipmunks are well fed,
And the image of God is the only
chump
That is missing his daily bread.

The grasshopper goes where he pleases,
With never a worry or sob,
And only the civilized workingman
Must beg the Boss for a job.
The hills are a garden of Eden,
The prairies a harvest of song;
Only the hordes that are ruled by
"Lords"
Must suffer the whole day long.

It's a sight to make angels shudder
To see how the earth is run;
It's enough to wring tears from a
wooden man
The way that things are done.
This earth wasn't meant for a poor
farm,

With poverty-stricken galoots,
To be ridden to death by a batch of
snobs

With golden spurs on their boots.

—*J. W. H. Brown, in The Public.*

The Journal of the Switchmen's Union OF NORTH AMERICA

Published monthly by the Switchmen's Union of North America at No. 326
Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y. *Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance.*

Devoted to the best interests and advancement of all useful toilers.

All matter for publication should be in editor's office 15 days before date of issue intended for. Roster of Grand and Subordinate Lodges published in February, May, August and November issues.

Unless changes of address are received by the 15th of the month subscribers must look out for following month's issue at old address.

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VOL. XIX

MAY, 1917

No. 5

EDITORIAL

LET THERE BE RESPECT FOR MUTUAL INTERESTS.

Regardless of what other matters may be uppermost in the public mind, organized labor can not afford to neglect the question of keeping its forces as thoroughly organized as possible at all times, as a means of combatting all

the forces of oppression arrayed against it.

For, regardless of the chief events in which the public may be most interested, of one thing union labor can always be assured, which is, that the master employing class is ever striving to undermine it and take

from it whatever advantages it has gained from its past agitations and organizing efforts.

Just now a war, in the declaration of which labor had but little voice in its calling, nor will have in its execution, other than fight its battles and bear its cost burdens, is and for some time at best will be the chief concern of this nation.

Extra demands will doubtless be made upon the working class because of this new burden now upon the government, and it must meet the issues in the most consistent and upright manner possible, not, however, without striving every way possible to protect and conserve its own interests.

The government loyally supported by its workers should not be inclined to exact undue hardships upon its citizenry, nor should the working class hesitate to enter its serious protest if it should.

But whatever becomes necessary in regard to such matters, it must exercise the greatest possible precautions not to act unduly hasty, or at all only when it can be conclusively demonstrated its contentions are just and equitable.

It behooves all to exercise good judgment and obviate as nearly as possible every semblance of allusion to racial prejudice, and aim to treat each other as friends and brothers.

Within the labor movement of this country, perhaps more than in that of any other nation's working class, are vast representations from every nation interwoven and intermarried into such a oneness of aspirations and hopes, that every possible effort should be manifested on part of those composing it to do all within their power not only to be loyal to the government, but particularly so to the labor organizations through whose instrumentalities they enjoy the conditions they now do.

And it ill becomes any attempts on

the part of the government to ask labor to sacrifice anything so dearly obtained until absolutely forced to do so.

Governments fairly supported by their working citizenship should appreciate such support and strive to accept working conditions as they are and make no detrimental changes if preventable, even in war times.

This is but a spirit of fair play, and we trust our nation will duly consider the question with due fairness in its attitude towards its workers without whose loyal support and co-operation there can be no national success.

Likewise let there be on the part of labor a manifestation of willingness to work faithfully and efficiently to perform required duties and continue to meet its full part of government obligations as it has ever done with credit to the nation and to its own adherents.

CONSERVATION OF WOMANHOOD A SACRED TRUST.

In many vocations we find a majority of women workers, in many others a very large minority; and in very nearly all of them at least some female employees.

Whatever the cause which has placed them there, we are confronted with the fact that they are there, and that necessity of an opportunity to earn their support is the incentive of their being there.

The ever-present struggle for respectful existence, not only necessitates our daughters and sisters entering into the various kinds of employment, but such fact is everywhere constantly used by employers as a means of paying them an inadequate wage for their support.

This feature of what worthy womanhood must contend with at the hands of exploiting labor employers, not only acts as a means of handicap to a

proper development of their minds and bodies, but as a serious one to their fathers and brothers as well.

That every person should perform useful labor is an axiom that would hardly be challenged by any one. That women should receive the same consideration for the duties they perform as men do, is just as self-evident a proposition as the other.

But that they do not receive equal consideration for them is quite evident to any one connected with the affairs in educational matters or commercial and business affairs of any kind.

The differences in remuneration for male and female employes is quite apparent to any one at all familiar with labor affairs and acts as a detriment and retardant to both men and women.

Because of it women are employed instead of men, when men are available and competent to perform the services required; and women are used in vocations where the duties and nature of work required are oftentimes injurious to their health.

Every undue and straining service exacted of them by employers deteriorates their vitality and such debilities acquired through overwork, unsuitable work, or hardships which their strength cannot endure and sustain normal vitality will assert itself upon their children when they become mothers, as most of them will.

Already the harvest of malevolent ills in the way of abnormal childhood due to want of proper regard for the development of girls and young women has manifested itself in such amazing manner of deformities that institutions for the cripples, provident and benevolent associations, and even the government is appalled at the rapidity with which such visitations of physical ills are increasing.

It is indeed a very grave problem in every country, and no nation can tol-

erate the exploitation of its girlhood and womanhood at work for which their strength is not sufficient without soon reaping a harvest of improperly developed children because of such disregard for them.

For some time legislative protection as to work hours of women as well as minimum pay for them has occupied considerable attention at the hands of different state legislatures. As a result of such consideration for their protection minimum wage laws for women are now on the statute books in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and enacted as law, but inoperative in Nebraska.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court last month upholding the Oregon state law relative to the regulation of hours in industries and substantiating that state's contention that it was within its rights to pass laws for the protection of the employes within its boundaries, and holding that the case at issue was a health law within the police powers of the state, was an opinion of great value to the advocates of a shorter work-day for employes. It will doubtless act as an incentive in other states, in the passage of laws similar to that in Oregon, where legislation is fought for the regulation of work hours for all, but women in particular, and the demand for such legislative protection after this court decision, it should seem, would be almost irresistible.

Our girls and boys should be taught to work, but when assigned to duties, either by their parents or other employers, a strict regard should always be exercised as to their physical fitness for the duties exacted of them.

The very foundations of a normally physical and mental society depends upon our regards for the conservation

of our sons and daughters, and especially so upon our girls.

It therefore behooves us to conserve well every safeguard possible to insure the best possible obtainable conditions for the women workers of the world. The best we can obtain is poor enough; anything less is a detriment to society and an injustice to those to whom we must look for a strong, healthy posterity.

"SCHOOL FOR ACTIVE WORKERS IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT."

The National Women's Trade Union League, headquarters at 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, an association devoted to the protection and advancement of women workers, seeks, in every consistent manner possible, to promote the best interests of girls and women who earn their own livelihood.

The ever-increasing number of female workers in large mercantile and manufacturing concerns who are everywhere compelled to work at a lower rate of compensation than men doing similar duties, renders the problem of striving to obtain just treatment for these workers a most serious question.

But this national league realizes the urgent need of educational work to develop as high a form of intelligent and efficient leadership as possible through whose efforts the rank and file of those in stores, factories and workshops of whatever kind where employed, may enjoy the fruits of such leadership and aids provided for by it. So the league has established a school for leaders whose object is to set free for service those trade union women now held within the ranks who have already shown qualities of leadership.

The need for such teachers and leaders, long recognized by this society and because of appreciation of usefulness and that the league's progress would suffer serious handicaps

without it, found substantial endorsement at its convention in 1915. A recently-issued circular by its principal officers informs us that

"At the convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, held in New York City, June 7 to 12, 1915, it was voted that a year's scholarship be given to the students in the school in preparation for active leadership in the labor movement.

"Four months will be devoted to the study of the following: Business English, bookkeeping, effective speaking, economic history, industrial history, labor problems, protective legislation, trade agreements in theory and in practice, legal decisions in labor disputes.

"Eight months will be spent in active field work under the direction of the leading trade union women organizers in New York, Chicago and Boston. This time will also include practice in office administration, writing for the press, study of police court methods, conducting meetings."

Anticipating the impossibility of any school to hope for a very large attendance of girls and women working for a small wage, their circular informs us that an extension department has been provided for which will enable those most interested in such matters to take correspondence courses made available for them through this department and concerning which it states:

"Realizing that the students who can come to the school must represent a limited number, and in response to a general demand from trade union women across the country, an extension department has been opened which will include:

"1. Correspondence courses in English composition, business English, English literature, history of suffrage for women, legal decisions in labor

disputes, bookkeeping, parliamentary law, trade agreements.

"Correspondence courses are open to direct and affiliated members of the Women's Trade Union League, and to men in the labor movement as well as women.

"2. Public lectures on: Women, the Workers; The Minimum Wage; The Girl and Vocational Training; The Women's Trade Union League; Working Women and the Vote; The Vote—and After; Effective Voting or the Ashtabula Plan (with Model Election); The City of Today.

Miss Alice Henry, formerly editor of *Life and Labor*, now staff lecturer of the National Women's Trade Union League, will arrange any or all of the above lectures for large audiences or small groups.

"3. Library on social and economic subjects: Printed catalogs of all available books and reports on a given subject will be mailed upon request, and copies of books will be loaned for a small deposit. Miss Emma Steghagen, director, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; Miss L. L. Johnston, associate director."

Mrs. Margaret D. Robins, president of the league, brings into it all the influence of her brilliant intellect, and whose noble influence for the just treatment of women is by no means confined within the boundaries of this country, but reflects itself everywhere, has this to say relative to her vision as to female workers and the task before the league:

"Our day's work is in the main directed to the immediate aspects and demands of the struggle, but we cannot act wisely nor fully understand the meaning of the hour in which we live, unless we keep in mind the underlying cause for these conditions and the fundamental principles of justice. Today, as yesterday, 'where there is no

vision the people perish,' and today, as yesterday, the spirit must be born to see the vision, to hold it, to live and die for it. To release and to set free this spirit so that it may achieve its purpose foretold in the hidden heart of man—to show the path of freedom, to bring hope, faith, courage to those held in bondage and crushed under the weight of wrong—and to give them the message, 'To you, too, has been given dominion over life,' this is our task."

Its chief centers of activity are in Chicago, New York and Boston, but in most every large labor center where attempts are made by employers to seriously mistreat female employees will be found a representative of this league to espouse the cause of those workers, whether belonging to labor unions or not. Representing such high and unselfish motives, as does this league, it should have the endorsement and support of all labor.

ADAMSON LAW DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL—EXTRACTS FROM THE SUPREME COURT'S OPINION, ETC.

On March 19th the Supreme Court of the United States delivered its opinion on the Adamson law—No. 797, October term, 1916—Francis W. Wilson, United States Attorney for Western District of Missouri Appellant, vs. Alexander New and Henry C. Ferris, as receivers of the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri. Chief Justice White, who delivered the majority opinion of the court, after giving a preliminary explanation and history of the case at issue from its inception stated that:

"All the propositions relied upon and arguments advanced ultimately came to two questions: First, the entire want of constitutional power to

deal with the subjects embraced by the statute; and, second, such abuse of the power if possessed as rendered, its exercise unconstitutional."

To dispose of the contentions of the first proposition the court quoted the demands and, so far as material, the text of the statute and stated that:

"There must be knowledge of the power exerted before determining whether, as exercised, it was constitutional, and we must hence settle a dispute on that question before going further. Only an eight-hour standard for work and wages was provided, is the contention on one side, and in substance only a scale of wages was provided, is the argument on the other. We are of the opinion that both are right and in a sense both wrong, in so far as it is assumed that the one excludes the other. The provision of Section 1 that 'eight hours shall . . . be deemed a day's work and the measure or standard of a day's work,' leaves no doubt about the first proposition."

Relative to the second question or that, "such abuse of the power as hinders its exercise unconstitutional," the court says:

"The doing of one thing which is authorized can not be made the source of an authority to do another thing which there is no power to do. If to deprive employer and employes of the right to contract for wages and to provide that a particular rate of wages shall be paid for a specified time is not a fixing of wages, it is difficult to see what would be unconstitutional. However, there is this very broad difference between the two powers exerted. The first the eight-hour standard, is permanently fixed. The second, the fixing of the wage standard, resulting from the prohibition against paying lower wages, is expressly limited to the time specified in Section 2. It

is, therefore, not permanent, but temporary, leaving the employers and employes free as to the subject of wages to govern their relations by their own agreements after the specified time. Concretely stated, therefore, the question is this: Did Congress have power, under the circumstances stated, that is, in dealing with the dispute between employers and employes as to wages, to provide a permanent eight-hour standard and to create by legislative action a standard of wages to be operative upon the employers and employes for such reasonable time as it deemed necessary to afford an opportunity for the meeting of the minds of employers and employes on the subject of wages?"

After reciting considerable of court history and interpretations as to acts involving questions of power of Congress to deal with similar subjects with reference to regulation authority possessed by Congress in regard "to interstate commerce carriers, when it came to exercise its legislative authority to regulate commerce," that, the court held, was the question to be decided. It also held that:

"If acts which, if done, would interrupt, if not destroy, interstate commerce, may be by anticipation legislatively prevented, by the same token the power to regulate may be exercised to guard against the cessation of interstate commerce threatened by a failure of employers and employes to agree as to the standard of wages, such standard being an essential prerequisite to the uninterrupted flow of interstate commerce."

The court also held that:

"The whole system of regulations adopted in the past would be frustrated or rendered unavailing if the power to regulate under the conditions stated, which was exerted by the Act before us was not possessed." Also, . . . "That regulation gives the

authority to fix for interstate carriage a reasonable rate, subject to the limitations that rights of private property may not be destroyed by establishing them on a confiscatory basis, is settled by long practice and decisions." "Equally certain is it that the power has been exercised so as to deal not only with the carrier, but with its servants and to regulate the relation of such servants, not only with their employers, but between themselves. Illustrations of the latter are afforded by the Hours of Service Act, the Safety Appliance Act and the Employers' Liability Act. Clear also is it that an obligation rests upon a carrier to carry on its business and that conditions of cost or other obstacles afford no excuse and exempt from no responsibility which arises from a failure to do so and that government possesses the full regulatory power to compel performance of such duty. In the presence of this vast body of acknowledged powers there would seem to be no ground for disputing the power which was exercised in the Act which is before us so as to prescribe by law for the absence of a standard of wages caused by the failure to exercise the private right as a result of the dispute between the parties, that is, to exert the legislative will for the purpose of settling the dispute and bind both parties to the duty of acceptance and compliance to the end that no individual dispute or difference might bring ruin to the vast interests concerned in the movement of interstate commerce, for the express purpose of protecting and preserving which the plenary legislative authority granted to Congress was reposed. This result is further demonstrated, as we have suggested, by considering how completely the purpose intended to be accomplished by the regulations which have been adopted in the past would be rendered unavailing, or their enactment inexplicable if the power was not possessed to meet a situation like the one with which the statute dealt. What would be the value of the right to a reasonable rule if all movement in interstate commerce could be stopped as a result of a mere dispute between the parties or their failure to exert a primary private right concerning a matter of interstate commerce? Again, what purpose would be sub-

served by all the regulations established to secure the enjoyment by the public of an efficient and reasonable service if there was no power in government to prevent all service from being destroyed?" "We are of opinion that the reasons stated conclusively establish that, from the point of view of inherent power, the Act which is before us was clearly within the legislative power of Congress to adopt and that, in substance and effect, it amounted to an exertion of its authority under the circumstances disclosed to compulsorily arbitrate the dispute between the parties by establishing, as to the subject matter of law upon the parties,—a power none the less efficaciously exerted because exercised by direct legislative act, instead of by the enactment of other and appropriate means providing for the bringing about of such result."

"It is true that it might follow that in some cases, because of particular terms of employment or exceptions, afford no ground for holding the act void because its provisions are not susceptible in practice of being carried out. Being of the opinion that Congress had the power to adopt the Act in question, whether it be viewed as a direct fixing of wages to meet the absence of a standard on that subject resulting from the dispute between the parties, or as an exertion of Congress of the power which it undoubtedly possessed to provide by appropriate legislation for compulsory arbitration—a power which inevitably resulted from its authority to protect interstate commerce in dealing with a situation like that which was before it—we conclude that the court below erred in holding the statute was not within the power of Congress to enact and, in restraining its enforcement and its decree, therefore must be and it is reversed and the cause remanded with directions to dismiss the bill."

Justice McKenna also wrote a concurring opinion enlarging upon a few points, but briefly considered in the opinion of the court. Justices Day, Pitney and McRenolds each wrote dissenting opinions from the majority court ruling, contending their inability to coincide with the opinion of the court that the Act was constitutional

and each deduced opinions from the hearings on the case sufficient to warrant him in writing an opinion that it was not an Act sustained by their interpretation of the Constitution.

There had been a strained tension of mind on part of the employees since the passage of the Adamson bill relative to how it would be construed after the roads decided upon a test case as to its constitutionality, as to what effect it would have upon tying up a portion of their wages, as well as what classes of employees would come under the purview of the law after the matter got into the court.

But, now that the law has been held to be valid by the highest appeal court, the railroads must pay the 25 per cent. increase in pay which the law provides for since Jan. 1st. However, the increased rate of wage part of the Act can become inoperative after the report of the commission provided in the Act to investigate its effect upon the earnings of the railroads, etc., unless reinforced or further protected by Congress, or by schedule agreements between the railroads and employees.

President Wilson was chiefly responsible for the law to settle the controversy and the law is practically a resume of his recommendations to the railroads and employees.

The railroads at no time receded from position of willingness to arbitrate the questions at issue with their employees, and at no time did any strike threats from the four brotherhoods cause them to change their plans. However, the railroads finally did agree to most all the contentions of the employees after President Wilson again brought pressure to bear upon the railroads, this time through the National Defense Committee as a patriotic duty to the government, about to be involved in a great war.

But, for the present at least, the Supreme Court's decision settles the con-

stitutionality of the law so long engrossing public attention and, let it be hoped the eight-hour part of the proposition will soon so adjust itself that all switch engines at least will ere long find themselves all working but eight hours, and so well pleased will everyone be with the changed conditions that they will have no desire to go back to the long work day.

LET'S MAKE THIS WAR A "PAY AS YOU ENTER" CONFLICT.

This country, or rather the President and Congress, has declared a state of war existing between it and Germany. In reference to the question of granting the necessary credits with which to conduct this war, President Wilson, in his message to Congress, April 3d, suggested the hope that "so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation by well conceived taxation. I say sustained, so far as may be equitable by taxation, because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed."

Let it be hoped Congress will also take this view of the question of financing the war it has felt disposed to declare exists.

For over a century a large part of interest bearing national indebtedness of world powers was contracted as war measures. The generations that floated such obligations were not permitted to long survive, but their interest-bearing obligations were passed along to their descendants who were in no way accountable for the war debts with which they found themselves burdened. A hundred years have elapsed since the Napoleon wars, but if the interest-bearing obligations contracted during them have been paid, it is but a recent incident.

It is more than fifty years since our

Civil War ended yet, until the present war, obligations then contracted for constituted most of our government indebtedness.

So it can be readily seen by those caring to investigate matters, that the great burdens warring nations pass along to posterity, unless the expenses incurred by them are provided for as they proceed, or on the "pay-as-you-enter" plan cause unjust and uncalled for hardships upon those in no wise to blame for the wars entailing such obligations. And, since labor has the greatest part of all war burdens to bear, would it not be the consistent thing for it to do to insist that the expenses to be incurred by this war be paid for in full as it proceeds, instead of placing around the necks of our children and generations yet unborn such unjust financial burdens as will surely come out of it if they are passed along in such fashion, as has been customary for a century?

The campaign for such plan now on in various parts of the country has a true ring to it and should receive favorable action in Congress. Let this course of procedure prevail regardless of whom or how hard it hits purse strings, and the war will be greatly shortened and a precedent established that will do more towards the settlement of future international troubles without bloodshed, than could be done in any other manner we can conceive of.

Taking all the profits out of wars and paying for them as they are being waged will remove about every kind of incentive for conducting them that we can think of, and both policies should be adopted at this time. At least the establishment of the payment for wars, by those who are responsible for inaugurating them while they are being fought, would necessarily result in resort to about every possible means of endeavor to avert them.

So, while Congress is being importuned to conscript our young manhood for the waging of the war it has declared existing between this country and Germany, labor should as firmly insist upon all of the expenses incurred on account of it, be raised to pay for it as it goes on and leave not a penny obligation for our descendants to pay. Let labor's motto in this war be "Pay-as-you-enter," or at least before your exit.

A BUSINESS MEN'S LOYALTY MEETING.

Business men apparently are not quite as strong on the question of loyalty to the nation, when it comes to a question of enlisting their bodies to fight the country's battles, as they have been during a year or more in giving loyal expressions in the way of preparedness demonstrations.

When it gets right down to a matter of personally offering their bodies on the altar, as a sacrifice to their country—oh, well, that's a different proposition.

When it comes to a question of personal enthusiasm in thus offering themselves, they prefer to send others and look after matters of grave importance at home.

As a fair exemplification of this contention, according to press reports, perhaps the recent patriotic meeting held in Brooklyn, N. Y., under the auspices of its business men which was attended by 4,000 representing the business interests of that city, was as nearly an ideal expression of genuine willingness to fight for country as you would find most anywhere; at least it is fairly representative of what we would judge to be about an average expression of what could be expected, the country over, from their patriotism when it comes to a show-down, or willingness to actually do the fighting themselves.

At the meeting in question very loyal addresses were made by Postmaster

Burton, U. S. Senator Calder, Controller Pendergast, Rev. Dr. Cadman, Mrs. James Lees Laid and others, and when at what was supposed to be the opportune time a call was made on all those "who were willing to volunteer for military services to stand up."

In response to those loyal appeals for expression of fighting loyalty one gray-headed man, aged 60, arose.

If that business men's meeting was fairly representative of business men's loyalty to country, and we have no doubt but what it was, it demonstrates fairly well, we believe, the fighting strength to be expected from that source at the front.

So, as far as business men are concerned, if you find them in war trenches there will have to be a great deal of conscripting of their bodies.

Willingness to enlist at the ratio of 1 to 4,000 doesn't square very well with all the pressure that has been brought to bear upon President Wilson and Congress by those gentlemen in Brooklyn and elsewhere to draw this nation into the great war it has now entered.

Business men should set a more exemplary pattern for common working people in regard to consistent fighting loyalty than at the rate of 1 to 4,000.

If that ratio of enlistment is to prevail on part of our business gentlemen, and only one out of every 4,000 go to the front, should not the workers, who will have to do 3,999-4,000's of the fighting, sustaining of injuries and dying, demand of President Wilson and Congress that the wealthy business men who won't fight very much be compelled to defray 3,999-4,000's of all the cost of the war, and that all of that part of it be collected from them as the war progresses.

Inasmuch as that proportion of fighting perhaps fairly represents the situation, as far as business men are concerned, and who are responsible for

the war, let them now assume its expense burdens in an inverse ration ratio to their physical bellicose willingness to expose themselves around the battlefields.

BUREAU OF PUBLICITY.

President Wilson has recently named a Committee on Public Information composed of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of War and George Creel, noted magazine writer. Unquestionably there will be necessity for caution relative to army and navy movements, and some other matters as well, now that Congress has declared a state of war existing between this nation and Germany.

This condition of partial non-publicity in governmental affairs must of necessity prevail during such conflicts, hence the President's decision in regard to naming such a commission. Since the departments having most to do with movements that require extreme caution during war waging periods, it was proper that the heads of those branches of our nation be named on the commission.

In the selection of George Creel as the civilian member of it, the President is believed to have exercised good judgment, for Mr. Creel is a man of extended experience as a writer and interpreter of world opinions and a keen discerner between the rights and wrongs in a world of confused ideas and actions. If we are correctly informed Secretaries Daniels and Baker, highly recommended his appointment on this board. They contended the board entrusted to give out information should not be a military one exclusively, but should have a civilian thereon, even though most of the facts or movements requiring censoring are exclusively, or very nearly so, within possession of the military authorities.

But other information bearing upon

the war is the public's affair and, if necessary to be censored, can be better done by a competent author or, by what Mr. Creel will now be called, a director of the bureau of publicity. His chief duty presumably will be to assemble news in accurate and suitable form and supply it to the press.

Let it be hoped this board will take as liberal a view as possible in making accessible to the public the war news it will be interested in and allow as free and general a discussion on the part of the public as is compatible with the public's interests. The demand for a liberal exercise of the constitutional guarantee and right of free speech and a free press, has been one of the proudest boasts of this country since its foundation. And, even though a state of war has been declared to exist between this country and Germany, it will greatly reflect to the credit of that information board, as well as to the principle of democracy, for which this war is alleged being fought, to exercise as liberal a policy as possible in furnishing as authentic news as promptly and as freely as possible.

Disregard for the proper enlightenment of the public and an endeavor to be guided by its approval is the cause of nearly all wars and the greatest hindrance to their speedy termination. If a muzzle there must be on the government information to be given out, let it be as loosely applied as consistent with the best interests of the general public.

WILL TOM MOONEY BE HANGED?

In view of the fact of new evidences of false testimony used at the trial of those convicted and sentenced on account of the bomb explosion at San Francisco last fall, while the preparedness parade was on, the serious ques-

tion, "Will Tom Mooney be hanged?" is uppermost in many minds throughout the labor world.

Union labor has contended all the while he was innocent of the crime he was accused of, but on account of his strong organizing abilities among the laboring forces, a means of getting rid of him must be found. So he was charged with being an accessory to that crime and every disreputable means at the hands of the prosecution brought into action to send him to the gallows. But, like most every other miscarriage of justice, the truth will out and as it has apparently done in his case.

Since his trial and conviction to death penalty new facts have developed which destroy the evident frameup of the prosecution to convict him and others alleged to have been involved in the bomb plot.

Walter T. Mills representing the Mooney Defense League, of San Francisco in the St. Louis district, has lately come into possession of facts to prove the court frameup against Mooney and his co-workers. His statement in part is:

"F. E. Riegall of Greyville, Ill., was hired by Oxman, the chief prosecuting witness, to come to San Francisco, to swear concerning events which took place in San Francisco when Riegall was in New York.

"He came, was trained in the testimony he was to give, was offered a large sum of money to testify, and had promised to do so, but as the case proceeded he changed his mind and quit the city without appearing as a witness.

"He now turns over to the defense all the correspondence with Oxman, with the District Attorney's office, and gives in complete detail the instruction given him in false swearing, and every statement is confirmed by the records of the Pullman Company, by the records of the telegraph company, by the records of the hotels both in San Francisco and elsewhere.

"The third man to be tried is soon

to be called in court. The prosecution has broken down, but heavy expenditures will be necessary to make the case complete, and the defense is without sufficient funds.

In the face of such nefarious processes of prosecution union labor should, with every power at its command, demand that Tom Mooney shall not be hanged.

The membership rolls in this organization contain names of many nationalities, and several of the fatherlands from whence they came are at war with each other.

This union represents no particular race, and now when their fatherlands are torn with strifes and bloodshed in which they had no voice or means of preventing, let us each strive to continue devoted to one another in our efforts to promote our wage and working conditions, and to avoid making any allusions or remarks about others in any manner whatsoever that could be construed as offensive.

Now is a time above any other in the history of the labor movement the world over when the utmost caution and discretion should be used in regard to such matters, and let it be hoped that in this union our members will ever bear this in mind, and practice the golden rule of consistency as never before.

During the last few months the membership of this union has made substantial gains to the credit of the subordinate lodges and the union as a whole.

To all those lodges where increases have been made in their ranks there must be keen satisfaction for having thus manifested their zeal in a manner that so counts for progress and success.

Let us trust in the lodges not contributing to the membership gain progress that from this time on they,

too, will strive in every honorable manner to do their utmost to get their locals numbered among the advancing ones.

The organization needs the hearty support of every member, and the nearer it comes to having it, that much nearer can it come to fulfilling its destined objects in behalf of those it represents.

Let's one and all realize this and make it our business to strive in every way possible to make of ourselves the consistent, active workers in its behalf that we ought to be.

Now that President Wilson got the eight-hour day started for railroad workers, let's try and give it a fair try-out, after which whatever in the way of disadvantages remain in connection therewith can be more intelligently solved at some future date; but since it has been a long desired question and is now being operated in many places, it should be given due consideration before too seriously complaining about any features in connection therewith.

As in every other condition in life, nothing is perfect in the labor movement, and yet there is nothing within the bounds of reason to obtain in connection with it that is not susceptible to proper adjustment when the workers are unified, as they should be, in their efforts to right the wrongs, whatever they may be.

Negligence in attending lodge meetings is uncalled for and acts as one of the union's worst drawbacks. How unfortunate a thing it is to have candidates to initiate, and not a quorum present with which to attend to the important duty of initiating them; but that very thing occasionally occurs in this union, to the discredit of all the members concerned, and to the chagrin of the candidates naturally expecting

better treatment. Don't neglect to attend as many of your meetings as possible; it is not only your duty, but should be a pleasure as well to do so.

The importance of the dues paying question is an ever-present one in the minds of conscientious, well-disposed members of labor unions. And upon the financial duties being promptly met and provided for by their constituents depends the members' beneficiaries' ability to participate in the insurance features at the death of the members, or of the members enjoying the protecting influences while alive and working. So the question of dues payments should be fully appreciated and provided for according to the rules governing such matters.

Don't be a disgruntled knocker. You may not fully coincide with all the views of your co-workers. None of us do. But after stating your side of the case and voting your sentiments thereon abide by the majority opinion until such time as by fair means you are able to win a majority expression to your views. But whether you agree or not with all the others be an active worker in the cause, a sticker for your rights and for the union, and you'll be a worth while member.

Putting off duties until another day that should be attended to today, means a lower standard of conditions. Such actions in this union have cost many of its members much in the way of loss of conditions now enjoyed by those who were more alert for the attainment of the best there was going. Consistency, at least as far as union labor matters are concerned, means eternal persistency for what you believe you are justly entitled to.

Stick to your labor union, whether the sledding be good or rough. The

darkest skies will clarify ere long; so will your labor ills if you are faithful and consistent in your obligations to your fellow workmen, no matter how vexed or discouraged you may be or whatever your grievance is. Steadfastly strive to untangle your knotty problems and you'll be surprised at the success you can accomplish.

The question of piece work may be viewed in more ways than one. If it is to unduly speed yourself up to a gait injurious to your well-being, and displace others, we are against it. If it is for the purpose of rapidity of action in unionizing labor's forces into organizations where they belong for their protection, no matter how hard or disagreeable the task of getting them into them, we are for it.

All adherents of the union labor movement must learn to stand together in their struggles for economic justice. Leaning upon the influences that are striving all the while to crush them will get them nothing. The union labor forces in this country have acquired a sufficient numerical force to obtain any reasonable demand made by them if they stick together and stand firmly for the right.

Let it be hoped that congress, among its other ponderous duties, will conceive of some way to provide an adequate food supply at a reasonable price for the families of those whom it now appeals to for loyalty to country. There is no greater enemy confronting us than the food manipulating sharks that are preying upon the public in this country in connection with its food supplies.

Keep your eye on your organization during these bellicose times for wars have a strong tendency towards disorganizing conditions. Labor union ef-

forts have secured for the workers of this country about everything they enjoy in the way of humane working conditions. Any attempts by anyone to override or destroy them should be resisted as strongly as possible.

When planning on doing anything in connection with our union work, as in any other kind of duty, we should see that it is a worth while consideration before taking favorable action towards striving to obtain it.

If you are a member of the S. U., don't be one of those kind that works six months or a year with an engine without letting the rest of the crew know you are a member, or without trying to induce them to become one if they are not. Here's one case where silence is not golden.

Immunity As a Solution For the High Cost of Living.

By A. A. GRAHAM, TOPEKA, KAS.

A short time ago I was made sick for some days by eating at a restaurant a small piece of tongue, a little sour, as I noticed at the time, but not enough to excite suspicion. Here is a place where the high cost of living probably saved my life, for, had I gotten a large piece, I would probably not be now writing this.

This is a case of ptomaine poisoning, if that peculiar combination of letters will help you to an understanding. If, however, you have no knowledge of the play and effect of pathogenic bacteria, there is no use trying to explain until you have studied bacteriology for at least a year. So, we will go on.

I was poisoned by eating bad meat, meat started to decay, and that process arrested by cooking; and here is how the immunity feature comes in: After recovering, I could now eat the same kind of bad meat with little or no effect; and I could then increase the dose by eating more bad meat of a worse quality; and so on until I could sit down and feast and fatten with any

dog in the country over any carcass or on any gut wagon he could go up against with perfect safety and enjoyment, too.

This is an illustration of immunity, that great discovery giving us protection against certain kinds of diseases. My experiment would make me immune against the eating of bad or putrid meat. Everybody will understand when I refer to vaccination, first discovered by milk maids in Europe in this way: Some person suffering from smallpox, in milking, would give a cow smallpox, another person would catch this, have a case of harmless cowpox and then be immune from the deadly smallpox. Dr. Jenner heard this from milk maids and thus "discovered" vaccination. This is somewhat of a digression, but is nevertheless necessary to explain immunity as well as interesting to show how some men become great.

Now, more about my immunity, which sounds disgusting, repulsive, revolting, nauseating to you, but to me, become immune, it appeases my hunger, satisfies me and I enjoy it.

Such a condition is neither improbable nor impossible. The immortal Volney, traveling through Egypt somewhat over a century ago, when that country was under the iron heel of the Turk, saw the poor Egyptians eat the putrid carcasses of camels and dogs, and even contesting for their possession.

This slow starvation on bad food by the Turk had made the Egyptians immune against putrefaction.

We have, however, an illustration nearer home: I had several times seen wild Indians eat putrid meat, and wonder how they could do so. I did not then know about immunity.

Now, however, all the Indians are fed sumptuously of the very best, only after the closest analysis by government inspectors, for all of which we, the people pay. Let's go and be Indians! What d'you say?

If the present trend of our politics keeps going, and I know nothing to stop it, we might as well commence now to cultivate that immunity seen by Volney among the Egyptians under the Turk, for our government seems to be just about as helpful to us in our present calamity as the Turk to the Egyptian.

CORRESPONDENCE



Communications for the JOURNAL must be received BEFORE the 15th of the month to insure their publication. All communications for the JOURNAL must be accompanied by the name of the sender, and written only on one side of paper



A Resume of Current Railroad Events.

Appearing in the November issue of the JOURNAL was an article under the heading "Was the Recent Eight-Hour Move of the Big Four Brotherhoods a Failure?—An Affirmative Contention." In this article I endeavored to show that it was a failure. For this I was severely censured by some and highly commended by others, for which I am very thankful, and I feel fully repaid for my efforts, inasmuch as I was successful in stirring up enough interest among various members to cause comment and discussion. The Big Four have now completed their eight-hour move, and I think events as they have turned out justify my contentions. The Adamson law has been declared constitutional, and the Big Four granted eight hours' work with ten hours' pay. All the other demands as originally presented are lost. Now what is the price the Big Four have paid, both past and future? Who are the real victors, the railroads or the Big Four? The future will clearly show this answer.

In January, 1916, the movement, under competent leadership, could have been carried to a successful conclusion, and all of the demands would have been won by the Big Four. This is a well-known fact among railroad men. That excellent opportunity was lost. Later the Adamson law was substituted, and now the Big Four are all smiles. It is well to bear in mind "He who laughs last laughs best," for these smiles may soon be turned into "weeping and gnashing of teeth."

The Adamson law, at best, is only temporary and expires automatically Sept. 1, 1917. Then what? A commission reports the workings of the law.

Suppose that report should be unfavorable to the Big Four? They would then be where they were in the beginning, minus the vast sums of money they have spent. This is all the Big Four have succeeded in accomplishing. On the other hand, what have the railroads done? In the beginning they "flimflammed" the leaders, and kept their employes from enjoying the raise in pay for one year, Jan. 1, 1916, to Jan. 1, 1917. Through their paid press they have succeeded in prejudicing public opinion against the brotherhoods. They succeeded in making the Adamson law a temporary law. They have succeeded in having the President and Congress look favorably upon a compulsory arbitration law. Last but not least they have won out in the controversy by one of the two methods I pointed out in my November article, namely, settling the dispute at the demand of and for the good of the public, thereby putting themselves (the railroads) in a position to demand a freight rate increase. These demands have already been made in the usual manner. The railroads claim the Adamson law imposes an increase in pay-roll of \$60,000,000. To overcome this they demand a flat increase of 15 per cent., which amounts approximately to \$325,000,000. The public is asked to pay the bill as the railroads can't afford to. This, of course, will make the public in favor (?) of the Adamson law being made permanent. So it is easily seen that in view of what could have been accomplished by *decisive action* has been lost by the incompetency of the Big Four leaders, and in the light of present events the movement was a failure, inasmuch as the *actual eight-hour day* demanded by the men was lost, and the *basic eight-*

hour day substituted. All that was won was the raise in pay (*temporarily*), and the price paid for this was too high. President Carter of the B. of L. F. & E., at the B. of R. T. convention, pointed out the price in his address to the delegates by saying in effect he was confident the Big Four would win out in this move, but that Congress would enact laws to prevent another nation-wide strike. The leaders knew this, and yet lost nearly all of their demands through *indecisive action*, and the poor deluded lay members must eventually pay the price, together with the rest involved in the labor movement, for the Big Four leaders not only gave their own unions into the hands of the politicians last September, but established a precedent involving all other unions. This is made manifest in the decision handed down by the Supreme Court in declaring the Adamson law constitutional, and to which President Gompers objected so strenuously. (Too late now, Bro. Gompers; you were warned to keep out. I predicted the A. F. of L. would be left to "count the cost of nothing gained.")

Now we will turn to another phase of the situation: The leaders, after assuring the public and business men of the country (according to press report) that they would not be embarrassed again by the threat of a nation-wide strike, and that they should rest easy in this *pledge*, chose a moment when the nation was face to face with an international crisis that portends war to present demands for an immediate settlement of the controversy, with the alternative of a "progressive nation-wide strike" if the demands were refused. The result is well-known history and needs little comment. After refusing the demands, a strike having been ordered for 6 p. m. on Saturday, March 17th, the railroad managers suddenly conceded the demands, at the earnest solicitation of the President, and as *patriotic citizens*, doing a *patriotic duty*, for the *public welfare*, in view of the impending crisis with Germany. For this the managers were extolled as patriotic-spirited men by the railroad-paid press of the country. Quoting one press report of the New York Times is sufficient, for all of the editorials were similar in thought.

New York Times: "The real victors

were the railroad managers, for they let national feeling conquer self-interest. They have nothing to be ashamed of."

Nice praise, isn't it? But is it justified? Now these same railroad managers are demanding a freight-rate increase. In other words, they want to be *well paid* for their *patriotism* and "*national feeling*." Their patriotism and national feeling is to cost them \$60,000,000 (?) (railroad figures), and in return they demand \$325,000,000 in freight-rate increase. Verily, it pays the railroads to be *patriotic* and let *national feeling* conquer *self-interest*. The vital question is, "Will the public stand to be robbed by this kind of bunk? To prove that the railroads do not need an increase in freight rates, I am going to use some more railroad figures. According to a press report, appearing in the Buffalo Courier of March 27th: "It is figured that the Adamson law, which has been held constitutional by the United States Supreme Court, will raise the wage bill of the New York, New Haven & Hartford approximately \$1,790,000. If this is true it proves the New Haven doesn't need any rate increase at all. A few years ago certain financiers stole from the New Haven \$68,000,000. If the company still had this money it is easily seen they could pay this increase in pay-roll for over thirty-four years to come without taking one cent from the road's present earnings. We have further proof of this also in the manipulations of "high finance" on the Rock Island and Frisco, which roads were systematically robbed for years. These roads are earning more money now than at the time the robbery occurred, so they can easily meet the present increase in pay-roll. Now we have all of these other railroads, which it is safe to assume earn as much if not more than the above-mentioned roads, and they have not been robbed (at least it hasn't been found out yet), so it is quite evident that all the railroads can easily meet this small increase in pay-roll without demanding that the public pay, in increased freight rates, over five times as much as it cost the railroad managers for their patriotism. That their patriotism was based upon mercenary motives is self-evident, for the demands of a 15 per cent. freight-rate increase prove it. Like all capitalists, how-

ever, their patriotism is based upon how much "gold" they can get out of it. So now, dear public, prepare to part with the pennies you have saved for "baby's" shoes, for the poor, destitute railroads need the money, so that *dividend-absorbing parasites* may enjoy the climate of Palm Beach, as they can't stand the rigors of the frozen north.

E. L. MARCELLUS.
Lodge No. 56.

Detroit, Mich.—160.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The Adamson law has been declared constitutional, and in a communication to this lodge, Bro. Heberling advises that the Pere Marquette will come under it as well as the other roads. If such is the case, then our wage scale in our schedule is of no avail, for the General Board of Adjustment enacted a clause whereby if the law was declared constitutional our wage scale of March 1st would become null and void, and we would be paid ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, although the court's decision does not in any other way affect our working conditions.

You perhaps have figured it up, so you all readily understand what I mean. Now, do you want to come under the Adamson law? This law, you remember, is a national statute and will likely be used as precedent in the future, so when you want a general increase of wages in the future you will likely have to put your bill through congressional channels in order to obtain it, much the same as other cases of like nature of the U. S. Government—such as the army, navy, postoffice and railway mail clerks.

For my part I would have been better satisfied with the five cent increase (which we are now receiving) and *eight hours per day*, and in another year or two ask for, and obtain, through the Switchmen's Union, another increase of, say, one or two cents per hour, and it wouldn't be long before we would be getting *by our own organization just what the Adamson law calls for NOW*, and kept the matter out of congress entirely. Then, too, we would be our own representatives, and not dictated to by the government. The different salaries paid by the gov-

ernment are not what they should be, and I think that when it becomes necessary to put a wage increase bill through congress you will have quite a job on your hands. You want to remember that this union stands to build itself up, and which at the present time it is substantially doing; but to put ourselves under a law that will have to take another law to amend it, I for one don't think it right.

I do not for one minute condemn the government, but I don't think the different vocations it handles pay enough salary to certain of those vocations of labor. Then again, Uncle Sam does not recognize labor unions in this sense. This is my personal opinion, and I am not speaking for others.

Bro. Wm. N. Moroney, who was appointed night yard master on the Joint, is now acting general yard master days. Any brother who is in good standing will be taken care of should Bro. Moroney need any men.

We are not working eight hours as yet. Some minor official has put into effect what is known as a nine hour day, five in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, taking one hour for dinner. I was led to believe that we were to work a full continuous eight hours and then go home. When asked when he was going to put the eight hours into effect, Trainmaster of Terminals Boyle told me personally that just as soon as they could get enough men they would put it into operation. I heard later, though, that they were turning men away, saying they were filled up, which plainly goes to show that they do not want the engines to work eight hours, but to deviate from the schedule in working men and engines nine hours.

I am sorry to say there are a few who would rather work the longer hour shifts, but none of that for mine, when we were awarded the eight hours by the Arbitration Board.

We are having good attendance at lodge. I only hope it will continue, and when our lodge room gets too small we will get a bigger one; remember that when you come to lodge. Many questions of interest to the members and the union are threshed out in the lodge room, and you should be there to hear them. Perhaps some are the very things you want to know. A switch shanty is not the proper place

to say things that should be discussed in the lodge room.

Bro. Drohan is back at work after his accident, on account of which he was laid up for some time with a very bad knee. Bro. Cotter is seen around nights at work again. Bro. MacIntyre is reported sick. Those of you who live near by and possibly can, should go and see him. His address is 515 Crawford avenue. You know something must be the matter when "Tam-arack" lays off, and we hope to see him back at work again soon.

We are taking in members every meeting night, and it won't be long before we will have the P. M. Union Station Association a solid switchmen yard. Let's work to that end, anyway. Talk this union labor to all of the men you work with; show them that you appreciate what this union has done for you, and then hand them an application, and when you get it filled out properly and the \$1.00 attached, *bring it up to lodge yourself*. You won't miss the time and it will show to them or him, that you, too, are interested in the work.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

"HAWKSHAW."

Erie, Pa.—38.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

There are so many things to write about of vital interest that one hardly knows where to begin, but at this time in particular when the country is in a state of war we can see things and many of them that cause us to ask why.

I notice that there was a conference held in the city of Washington in March, composed of trade union executives, called together by Mr. Gompers for the purpose of defining the position of organized labor during the war. We see there were 143 delegates, representing 79 affiliated unions, including the notorious Big Four orders, not mentioning the Switchmen's Union, which is affiliated. Were we there? If so, were we not of sufficient importance to be mentioned along with the Big Four, who it seems to me are sticking around the A. F. of L. pretty close of late, whatever their motive? That is one thing which is not clear to me. How can the Big Four have the nerve to go to the A. F. of L. for assistance, as

they did during the recent eight-hour movement, when they simply ignore the A. F. of L. in time of peace? And why do the officers of the A. F. of L. tolerate them around in the face of their actions toward the switchmen during the recent trouble as well as at other times when the switchmen were on strike? There appears to be a colored individual concealed in the woodpile somewhere, and I think that the A. F. of L. should treat them with contempt until such time as they can show a cleaner record than they can now. There is an old Indian proverb which says, "The dart of contempt will pierce through the shell of a tortoise," and as the B. of R. T. is as tough, perhaps this action on the part of the A. F. of L. would bring them to their senses.

They are not only edging up to them in big things, but a local instance will serve to show how they will go any place to further their own selfish ends. The B. of R. T. are not affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, nor the Central Labor Union. nor have they ever had the manhood to get out and march with the real union men on Labor Day, that day when all union men are supposed to show the people that they are union men. Still they have the audacity to come before the Central Labor Union and ask them to endorse their candidate for sheriff, who is a B. of R. T. man in yard service.

But their crust doesn't crumble even there, for the ink had not yet dried on the Supreme Court books when they were around among the switchmen trying to get them to sign up to have the stingers represent us and to renounce the good old S. U. Well, it goes without saying that they went back to their plug-ugly chief with a blank from Erie yard, where we are 100 per cent. strong, and still going, and we would advise our members in other yards not to have anything to do with them or their petitions until they hear from someone in authority in the lodge, and, if they get turned down pretty hard they will quit after finding out that we are stickers. Remember, "that if fools went not to market, bad wares would not be sold." So don't let them pawn off any of their worn-out goods on the S. U.

It is gratifying to hear that we have three more new lodges of the switch-

men, and this in the face of so much opposition, and the Cleveland wrecking outfit will have to invent some good excuse soon for not having broken up the S. U. by this time, and anybody who can't see where the S. U. is going any better than Lee can, couldn't invent a steering-gear for a stone boat.

We had a visit from our International President, Bro. Heberling, recently, and he says we always have a feed when he comes. Well, he got us the money and we are going to spend some of it for grub. Anyway, we had a very pleasant evening and enjoyed his talk very much, and the large turnout of members would like to have him as often as possible.

Lodge No. 38 has been called upon again to mourn the loss of another true and tried brother, Joseph Heisler, who passed away recently after a lingering illness. Bro. Heisler was a switchman at heart, having left the only S. U. yard in the city and taken up employment in a stinger yard some years ago, and all through these years he kept right on being a real true blue switchman, having still retained his membership in the S. U. until death removed him from our ranks. Such should be the heart of every S. U. man, knowing he is right, not to be led astray by the shouting of false prophets who seek only to destroy that which is good.

The Switchmen's Union has had many good and loyal members who have gone out of this life, and it is fitting that we should heed the call of our International President and join in some manner on Sunday, May 26th, and commemorate the memory of our departed brothers who in life were our comrades in work and in lodge, and should not be forgotten now that the hand of God hath touched them.

The eight-hour day has not been put into effect yet at this point, and if Congress goes through with this war stuff they won't have men enough to work the engines the way they are now. But if it comes we will have to suffer worse hardships than that, and the papers say the railroad men are not patriotic, but they will see many of them leaving their positions and repeating what they did during the Spanish-American war; coming home broken in health and not being able to follow their occupation again.

While the general tendency of organized labor is against war, it will be found that organized labor does not ask its members to forget that they are Americans, and will go the limit to show the world that American organized labor is like everything else American—thoroughly efficient and patriotic to the core—and the history of our country step by step from Bunker Hill to Gettysburg, to San Juan Hill, then on down to Carrizal, shows the American workman always in the foreground doing his part to bring the freedom to others which has been bought so dearly for us, and the same spirit prevails among them today. If fate decrees that American soldiers are to find their way to the battlefields of Europe, the American people can rest assured that the task in hand will be well done, and that when the bugle calls them to the fray there will be found men who belong to organized labor and men who do not. But when they return once more to their homes and the work they left, it is safe to say that the unorganized men will have learned a beautiful lesson of what a large number of men can do when banded together, and organized labor will have been given its biggest boost and will have taken its place in the sun.

M. A. GOOLEY.

Chicago, Ill.—83.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Adamson law to be constitutional seems to have created a feeling of chestiness in numerous members of the four great brotherhoods. This feeling is more noticeable in that element which thinks the least, and the reason for this feeling disappears when a little thought is given to existing conditions. These fellows evidently have lost sight of the fact that at least the wage part of the Adamson law expires about October 1, 1917, and it looks to an interested observer as though the four great brotherhood chiefs had been completely outgeneraled by the railroad managers.

The entire matter will again be in the hands of Congress after the report of the Goethals Commission, and the action of that body will evidently be governed by conditions created through the operation of the present law and the recommendations submitted by

that commission deemed advisable to meet future contingencies between the railroads, their employees and the public. The various commercial organizations of the country are now protesting against a proposed increase in inter-state freight rates, estimated at approximately \$400,000,000, not to mention the intra-state increase. This will surely have some influence on the decision of Congress. Again, I do not feel that Congress will be disposed to be over generous to a body of men whose leaders threatened to tie up the transportation facilities of the country when the nation was on the verge of war. The threatened strike and the decision of the Supreme Court, coming so close together, have all the earmarks of a side-degree. But the action of the railroad presidents in placing their interests at the disposal of the Committee for National Defense was the master-stroke that put them on the crest of popular favor, in line for any rate increase within reason, and put the four chiefs and their followers in a class with the slackers down at the marriage license bureau, who are trying to keep from going to war by hiding behind a skirt. All this will likely have an effect on the action of Congress, and whatever its action is, it will become binding on all of us as we are now working under the law; and whoever breaks the law breaks into jail.

The threatened strike, however, has had a beneficial effect on the S. U., and I predict that in future, when contemplating large wage and work condition problems, the four *greats* will not again attempt to ignore the S. U. When the strike was ordered it was a cause of great consternation when it was discovered that our members were not taking orders from every Tom or Jerry who chose to order them on strike, but instead insisted that such orders should come from our own international officers, and their insistency and general adherence to such course of conduct on their part during this controversy afforded those organizations, as well as the public that the S. U. has a self autonomy governed by its own laws and rules of conduct, instead of a pawn as considered by others who assumed they could use at such time and in such manner as they willed. This action possibly was an eye-opener to the vice-president of the B. of R. T.

who boasted to a general manager that he could get every member of the S. U. in Chicago out on strike regardless of the organization.

It was the intention of the four great chiefs to totally ignore the S. U. and make our president look like a dirty deuce in a new deck; and the fact that so many of our members respected our union and insisted on the same rights for switchmen that the engineer, fireman, conductor and brakeman claim for themselves (that is, the right to class representation), augurs well for the future success of the S. U. of N. A.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

M. S. MEEHAN.

Superior, Wis.—107.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

On April 9th, from 9 p. m. until 5 a. m. the members of Head of the Lakes Lodge No. 107 entertained over 200 couples at Tower Hall, the occasion being the fifteenth annual ball of the Switchmen's Union. Archambault's Orchestra furnished grand music and the guests of the railroaders spent a happy evening.

Many who called during the evening did not come for dancing alone, but to pay their respects to the hosts and talk, so every one was in enjoyable spirits.

The Tower Hall was decorated in red, white and blue with a massive picture of President Wilson under the S. U. emblem and many soldiers attended the affair as guests of the switchmen.

Brothers, I have quoted one of our leading dailies in commenting on our dance, so you can see how successful an affair we had.

The Adamson law is legal and "Jake" with me. Wait till we get working only eight hours and see how much we gain by it.

How is our old *war horse* in Iowa? I hope, John, that ere this goes to press your crops will have started the ascension to prosperity and plenty and if by chance (on account of war it will be a small chance) you have more than the markets there will handle, don't forget superior and No. 107, for when we have our festival and smoker next fall, we will be thinking of you, John.

The G. N. Ry. has put the eight-

hour day into effect and it seems to be working out satisfactorily from all reports. So let us hope the rest of the roads here will soon start it, too. Just think of our membership and the way it is bound to increase as the result of this move. So, brothers, arm yourself with a *crowd* of application blanks and don't let any new men slip by you, either.

Death has again entered our midst, taking our late Bro. Charles R. Hocking from us. He had been working at Cass Lake, Minn., for some time and just recently joined Lodge No. 107. But, from letters he has written to officers of the lodge, had proven himself a worthy member. Our hearts go out in sympathy for the loved ones left behind. May God bless them and may our departed brother's soul rest in peace.

The recent explosion and fires in the grain elevators at Minneapolis has given the press a grand opportunity to lay it onto the German sympathizers and, take it from me, they are doing it, too.

Brothers, on account of the good spirit and generosity in which the following firms bought our annual dance tickets, it behoves us one and all to patronize them and turn as much trade to them as possible: Northern Fuel and Lumber Co., The Leader Store, Lury's Furniture Co., De Frehns Pharmacy, Rexal Drug Store, Schiller Shoe Co., Superior Box Factory, Patterson Grocery Store and a number of others that I cannot remember at the present time, but will let it be known in the lodge room.

Bro. Mason has had the misfortune of losing his father-in-law, who had been sick at Bro. Mason's home for some time. Our sympathies are with those left behind.

Bro. Wiles has gone to Rochester for treatment and we pray he will return a well man.

Wishing all lodges success for 1917 two-fold, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
F. K. BRAINARD.

Buffalo, N. Y.—39.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

In regard to Bro. Hollederer and his little vacation, I don't blame him. I

as well as the rest of the brothers would do likewise if the "bunny" would stop at our home and leave an eight-pound switchman for good old No. 39. Hurrah for Bro. Hollederer.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
P. DOLE.

Chicago District Council Issues a Warning to Switchmen.

(Republished by special request.)

As a result of the numerous complaints made by members of the Switchmen's Union of North America, at the office of the Chicago District Council, relative to the conduct of certain unscrupulous lawyers, in settlement of damage cases, the council feels it incumbent upon itself to bring to the attention of our members the conditions that exist in Chicago and other parts of the country among a certain class of "shyster" lawyers, "ambulance chasers" and "adjusters."

The council, therefore, most earnestly calls the attention of our members to the fact that about ten firms of shyster lawyers located in Chicago, whose sole business is to prey on crippled and injured railroad men, and, in case of death, on their widows and children.

These firms of lawyers are operating throughout Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and possibly other states. They have formed a combination among themselves for the sole purpose of scouring the country, and especially Chicago, soliciting personal injury, and death from accidental injury cases. They have formed or established a clearing house, and when any one of the lawyers in the combination "hooks" a crippled or injured person, or in case of his death, his widow and children, the case goes into a "jack-pot" and is handled by the firm of shysters selected to act as the clearing house.

These rapacious vultures pool all their cases, and the poor devil who has a clean-cut case—one where the liability is clear, and under the usual procedure would entitle him to a substantial settlement, or a large verdict, his case is thrown into the "jack-pot" with the poor cases, and the "jack-pot" is then split—not in proportion to the

merits of the individual case, but as the clearing house directs. No matter which way it goes the shyster gets his, and the "sucker" with the clear-cut case comes up "short"; at first he is amazed—then surprised at the small end of the settlement which he is permitted to call his own and remarks to himself, "it's a hell of a law." It isn't the law, neither is it the courts—it is the scourge of the diabolic combination formed by these vultures to trim, trim, trim.

These vicious dissemblers will not call on you personally—no, indeed. To do that would be unethical—beneath the dignity of a great lawyer. But each of them has in his employ one or more "ambulance chasers," "runners," "solicitors," "representatives," "assistants," "investigators," or "adjusters," who do the outside work for said dignified, ethical lawyer. To make the whole transaction appear real, this outside man is usually a member or an ex-member of your organization. In addition, they have also another man who works in the park; no one knows this man but the shyster and his runners; this man is usually a switchman, brakeman, conductor or clerk; one of these men is located in every yard and terminal of every railroad; he is known as the "tip off" man; the work of the "tip off" man is simple; when an employe gets injured or killed, the "tip off" man immediately calls up the shyster, and tips him off that John Doe was killed or injured, as the case might be, and gives such other information as he may then have. For his valuable services in assisting to "hook" the poor "sucker," the "tip off" man gets from \$25 to \$200.

As soon as the "tip off" man turns in the alarm, these very dignified, ethical shysters turn loose upon the poor hapless, unfortunate victim their pack of "runners," "solicitors," and "ambulance chasers," etc., etc., and before the injured man has had time to recover from the shock of his injury, or before he recovers from the benumbing effects of an anaesthetic, these wolves sweep down upon him, and many times he is an easy victim of their prey. In case the man is killed or dies as a result of his injuries, before the corpse is cold, these vultures sweep down on the widow and children

in like manner, and are often the first ones to rush in and break the terrible news to the wife and babies, and during the agonizing moments following, the oily-tongued scoundrel "hooks" the widow.

One will come, and then another, and so on, *ad infinitum*. One will promise the victim so many thousands of dollars. The next will double the ante, and the next will triple it and offer to make advance payments to show his "good faith," and the poor victim, out of sheer desperation will fall for the wiles of the shark, who, pencil and paper in hand, says: "Sign your name on this little paper," and then he is "hooked" and his is another case for the "jack-pot."

There is still another class of dissemblers operating as "adjusters," "personal injury adjusters," "expert claim adjusters," etc., etc. It is really hard at times to understand just how they do operate, but that they do operate is a certainty. These adjusters are usually members or ex-members of some one of the railroad organizations and prey upon their victims much in the same manner as the combination of shysters do, except they usually use their "button" as a wedge to get an interview.

Not being lawyers themselves, the "adjusters" are usually in league with and use the name of one of the shysters for the sole purpose of clinching the "hooks" after the victim has been "hooked." They go about soliciting personal injury cases, and when they are successful in "hooking" a victim, they then bulldoze him into accepting a ridiculously low settlement by telling him that he lied to them when he originally stated his case to them; that their "investigation" showed that he had a weak case, and that if he didn't accept what was offered he would lose all, and in support of their statement they solemnly call in the shyster, who has already been fixed and unknown to the victim, and have him give his views of the case, which always coincides with the statement of the "adjuster," and the victim—poor fellow—what can he do? In the clutches of such pirates he becomes docile and is fleeced of from a third to 75 per cent. of the amount received in settlement of his claim.

If any of you have the sad misfor-

tune of getting injured, losing a leg, an arm, or serious internal injuries, and you wake up in some hospital—look out for this gang of wolves, this gang of pirates, this gang of high-binders, this gang of adroit, cunning scoundrels, this gang of smooth, oily-tongued con men, who with pencil and paper in hand infest all such places and “hook” their victim by fair means or foul. Look out for their smooth, flowery talk, their apparent sympathy, their promise of a big settlement, of a big verdict, of a big judgment, of advancing you money, because their smooth, flowery talk, stripped of its ornaments, is a sugar-coated dose of the law, their apparent sympathy is merely a psychological effort to gain your confidence, their promise of a big settlement a scheme to flatter you, of a big verdict to encourage you, and their promise to advance you money is a trap to catch you.

Insist that your wife, your children, your father, your mother, and other members of your family read this warning, and in the event something serious happens to you they will be on their guard in the same manner that you yourself will be.

This deplorable condition exists, and the switchmen, the men on the foot-board are ignorant of it; they are not in position to know what is in store for them or their families in case he or they are “hooked” by one of this gang of pirates, and the pirates are very, very careful themselves not to let you know what is going on behind the scene. The council's sole aim, therefore, is to put the members and their families on their guard.

The council sincerely hopes that none of you will ever be so unfortunate as to be injured or meet with an untimely death. But past experiences teach us that a switchman's lot is indeed a hazardous one, and many of our members quite frequently do get injured and at times meet with untimely deaths, and in many such cases it requires the services of a lawyer to force the railroad company to make a fair settlement.

There are in Chicago and other jurisdictions any number of high class lawyers. Lawyers whose professional and business standing in the community is secure for all time. Lawyers whose honesty, integrity and fairness are well

known, and should you need the services of a lawyer, select one whose reputation is beyond reproach. And, in selecting a lawyer, always remember that no high class lawyer worthy of the name, no decent lawyer worthy of your confidence, has at his command, or uses a pack of wolves masquerading as “runners,” “solicitors,” “adjusters,” or “ambulance chasers.” No high class lawyer goes out in the highways and by-ways and solicits cases.

No high class lawyer solicits cases in hospitals or like places.

No reputable lawyer “guarantees” you so many thousand dollars.

No honest lawyer “guarantees” you a fabulous settlement, or verdict, or judgment. And under the law, no lawyer is permitted, and no decent, self-respecting lawyer does advance, or offer to advance to you sums of money in consideration of your giving him your case.

CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL.

W. J. TROST,

Secretary.

R 604, 166 W. Washington St.

Attest:

E. D. BROUGH,

President.

Alton, Ill.—25.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Just a few lines from our new lodge which Assistant President Connors put in on March 18th with eleven members, eight new ones and three from No. 134, who will transfer. We all had a mighty good time for a new lodge just being put in, and believe we are starting out under favorable auspices. We at least hope so and will try to make it a winner. We elected the following for our officers: President, G. C. Harvey; vice-president, J. W. Barree; past president, S. C. Moore; chaplain, R. M. Crumbaugh; conductor, J. G. Wilds; guard, J. L. Skelley; secretary, J. J. Simon; treasurer, Wm. Spellman.

Our meetings will be held second and fourth Sundays at 2.30 p. m., in Labor Hall, Third and Plaza streets. All traveling brothers will be welcome to visit us at any time.

Our aim and motto is, Alton for all good snakes, and that is what we aim to make it—a solid snake town.

This last strike order of the B. of

R. T. is one of the best victories ever won for the S. U. men. If each of our members will now only get out and work like he should for our organization! I am going to tell all of you these no bills and B. of R. T.'s won't come unless you ask them to join; but what trouble is it to ask one of them to get in the organization? He belongs in it if he is a yard man and you are working with him.

Our local will be known as Solid Rock Lodge No. 25, and I hope all our work and influences for the union will be as substantial as are the rocky foundations that nature supplied us with upon which to build this city."

What I want to see is one new lodge put in each month this entire year with eleven or more members, and if they do have to get three of them from some other lodge for a starter.

Hoping for the S. U. good success everywhere, I am,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
G. C. HARVEY,
Solid Rock Lodge No. 25.

Rock Island, Ill.—133.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

To inform the members of the Switchmen's Union that the members of Lodge No. 133 are a live bunch ask any of the new candidates who took the obligation April 10th.

On March 15th, President William Mielke sent the grievance committee through the yard to line up the "no-bills," and the day's work resulted in sixteen new applications and four reinstatements and four transfers, which were acted upon March 25th and favorably passed on by Tri-City Lodge No. 133.

The evening of April 10th was the date to initiate the new members, which we did. After obligating the candidates, Tri-City Lodge put on a new degree for all the candidates to work their way back into the lodge blindfolded, at the suggestion of Bro. Epps of Lodge No. 217, who, unfortunately, had to work this night and could not enjoy the evening with the rest of the brothers.

We rented Bruno Jim, a bear, to give the new candidates the second degree, and it was worth any switchman's time to see this.

The first candidate to work his way in was Bro. Campbell, and he wrestled

the bear for about ten minutes, but Bruno put him down for the count, and Bro. Campbell has not said a word since.

The next up was Bro. Kane, who is an ex-Santa Fe hoghead, and he gave Bruno quite a tussle, but the bear, getting tired of him, threw him into the corner for the count. Bro. Kane limped all the next day.

Bro. Kneer was next, but he did not last long before he took the count.

Bro. Young imagined that he was wrestling with one of the members and gave us a good exhibition, but he had to go for the count, and he was much surprised when he found it was a bear.

The guard admitted Bro. Dan McLain. On account of Dan's age we let him by without tussling the bear, for Dan was a surprise to the members without going against the bear. It took us seven years to line Dan up, and we did not want the bear to throw him out; it might take us ten years more to get him back if he got out of the hall that night.

Bro. Redmond is a nice young man, and he went to the bear to show the boys that he was going to do his best for the union, but when I removed the hoodwink you could have bought him for two cents.

Bro. Minier, who is from Joliet and an ex-tallow pot (but he is some foot racer) was next. When the guard brought him in he smelled a rat and removed his hoodwink and started to run, but the bear was right after him, and had it not been for the chain on the bear Bro. Miner would have been a dead rabbit. Bro. Miner says he believes in "Safety First."

Bro. Remers was next, but he did not show any sport; he no more than touched the bear when he took the count.

I very near forgot Bro. Watkins, who gave the bear a good tussle, but Bruno put him out.

Last but not least was Bro. Rosenberger, who is young and full of steam; he had his mind set on throwing the bear, but Bruno was tired by this time and made short work of him.

Bro. Ragan tried to be a friend of the bear, but the bear could not see it that way. Ask Ragan.

Bro. Mielke petted the bear, but the bear was looking for a toe-hold.

It does my old heart good to see the

brothers turn out to meetings. Be sure and come there next time, for you cannot tell what will be pulled off. We give one dollar away every meeting, but you must be there to draw it. The last two meetings the brothers who drew the dollar were not present, so the pot will amount to three dollars next meeting. Come and see if you can get it.

Bro. Emmett's batting average is about 400 after the last meeting, with Bro. Kound a good second.

Bro. Garding of Silvis thought the brothers of Silvis should give a May dance, and President Mielke appointed the following as a committee: Bro. H. Ragan, N. Harding, C. Mason, J. Perry and R. Klingenberg, and I know if the committee works together they will make a success of it.

If we ever get to working eight hours here we will have more time for social affairs and get acquainted with one another. The way it has been brothers are working ten to twelve hours per day and when they go home they are too tired to come out again.

Wishing the S. U. of N. A. the best of success, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

TIGER.

Shawnee, Okla.—131.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I will endeavor to let the brothers throughout the country know we are still doing business here and are still a loyal bunch.

We are working eight hours since the fifth of the month. We appreciate the change. But it seems a little odd, after having worked ten-hour days for so long. It hurts some of the Big Four aristocracy to think that any member of the S. U. is benefited by the Adamson law. For instance, a member of the B. of R. T. was on the engine one morning and asked the fireman if he was working eight hours and the fireman said, "Sure!" The trainman blurted out with a great showing of surprise. "Are the snakes working eight hours, too?" He seemed to think we ought to be one of the discards cast out from civilization altogether. Thank God we are human and willing to give credit where it belongs. But we do not like to have what belongs to us and the untiring ef-

forts of our faithful officers taken away from us.

I speak for all of Lodge No. 131 I think, and can say with a clear conscience that President Heberling and all affiliated with him did well. It is up to the members now to show their appreciation and put their shoulders to the wheel and make the good old S. U. stronger than ever for, considered from about every angle possible, it comes much nearer representing the hopes, aspirations and conditions of those switching cars than any other labor organization. With best wishes to all the brothers, I am,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

J. T. STERLING,

Secretary.

Minneapolis, Minn.—7.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It is with regret that I inform the members of Lodge No. 7 and all members of this organization of the death of one of our officers, one who has been connected with this lodge from its birth until the present time, one who was loved by all who came in contact with him and was known by all Grand Lodge officers of this organization. I have reference to our late Bro. D. E. Clifford, who died March 20th, at 10 p. m., after suffering from a severe operation of the stomach. Lodge No. 7, as well as the organization as a whole, suffered a great loss because of his passing, as he was ever ready to work for the interests of the organization and to help the needy and sick. Such were the characteristics of Bro. Dan Clifford.

At the time of his death he was employed as state frog inspector. He was a delegate of Lodge No. 7 for a number of years to all State Federation conventions and had also been its delegate to several conventions of this union. May his soul rest in peace.

Business is good in the Pacific Northwest and we are taking in new members every meeting.

On a trip west, a short time ago, I had the pleasure of visiting some of our lodges and found all are gaining in membership. I visited Queen City Lodge No. 71 and had the pleasure of meeting my old friend Matt Kiley; also had the pleasure of assisting in the initiation of three new members and

they had several more to act on. I also had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Miller of Lodge No. 7 at Tacoma, who is always glad to meet any of the brothers from the Twin Cities.

Vice-President Clohessy was with us at our last meeting and enlightened us on several questions that came up for discussion. Come again, Bro. Clohessy, for we are always glad to meet you.

Lodges Nos. 30, 31 and 128 are all doing very nicely as far as I am able to learn, so I feel pretty safe in the statement that everything pertaining to the organization is moving along in pretty good shape up here and, as we hope, it is at all places where we have lodges. Yours in B., H. and P.,

M. J. RYAN.

Silvis, Ill.—133.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Our spring round-up is about over. Bros. Meilke, Jacobson and Rogan made their final round a few days ago, getting most all the no-bills in, and promise from the rest.

At our meeting April 10th we had eleven candidates and a full house, and with the assistance of Jim (the grizzly bear) gave them the second degree, which they will always remember. Good for you, Bro. Dan McLain, we finally landed you.

Business has been good here all winter and is still holding up.

We are looking forward to the time we will work eight hours. Hope it will be in the near future.

Bro. S. W. Johnston, who had the misfortune to lose part of his toes the latter part of January, is out of the hospital and able to get about on crutches. Hope to see him discard them soon.

Bro. A. V. Rider, who has been on the sick list for several months, is back with us answering telephones at "Four Ring" shanty.

Bro. Stromer is still laid up with a broken ankle.

We have started a movement to increase our attendance by having a drawing at each meeting, lucky name receiving \$1.00. So far the lucky one hasn't been present to get his \$1.00. The pot is now worth \$3.00. Come out, boys, you might be the lucky one. It will be good to see your faces in the lodge room once in awhile, anyway.

What's the matter with the R. I.

side? Don't let Silvis get ahead of you in attendance.

Meetings like the last one are something to attend, so let us make every one a good one, and it won't be necessary to have our spring round-up.

We are going to give a May-party dance in Silvis about the first of May. Come, bring all your friends, and have a good time.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

JAMES W. PERRY.

Little Rock, Ark.—198.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As the eight-hour work-day has been in force here for the last seven days, thought I would let the brothers know how we like it, and I think that I can speak for everyone working in Little Rock Terminal when saying that eight hours is the "dope." At least I have not heard a word of complaint against it since it took effect.

Lodge No. 198 is still doing her part lining up the new men. We have been taking in one and two every meeting night for some time, and have several applications out now and are expecting returns on them in the near future.

We have been having some hot arguments here lately in regard to our raise in pay. Some of us believe that we are entitled to the increase, others can't see it that way. I figure that we were drawing 40c and 42c for helping, or \$4.00 and \$4.20 for ten hours the 1st of January, when the law went into effect, and that we are entitled to the same for eight hours. Anyway, every "John Sting" I meet I put it to him that way till I find out differently. So that is some relief.

Last meeting was the first day that the eight hours took effect, and some of the brothers were not posted on the proper date. I don't think some of them will forget next meeting, especially the brothers on the third shift, and Bro. Miller in particular, for our worthy president has notified him every morning since last meeting night to my own knowledge, and I believe he fully intends to pay more attention to the date in the future.

Well, there sure will have to be a good excuse for the stay-at-home now since the eight hours took effect to stay away. It has given eight more regular jobs here, and we think that

the company will still have to put on one more engine from the looks of business at present. At least we hope so.

We have been lucky here the past winter, no bad accidents and very few on the hospital list, although Bro. Dunn is at home now with a pet boil on his ankle.

Wishing all the S. U. of N. A.'s success,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
JOURNAL AGENT.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—216.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Having been appointed JOURNAL agent for Lodge No. 216, will try and let the brothers throughout the country know that we are still on the map and doing fine.

Our meetings are well attended and all seem to enjoy getting together at least twice a month, our meeting nights being the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Visiting brothers are always welcome.

We are working five regular engines and a bum engine most of the time. Business has been very good, but seems to be falling off some now.

We are working eight hours now, and all like it fine.

Our second annual ball, Feb. 28th, was a grand success, there being about 250 couples in the grand march. Everybody had a good time and it put a nice little sum in our treasury for a rainy day.

Hoping all yards throughout the country are as near solid S. U. as ours. I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
R. L. HANDY.

Shawnee, Okla.—131.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I am one of the "stay-at-homes," "knockers" and "grumblers," and possibly referred to in the April JOURNAL from Lodge No. 131.

When I know how things are done, I do not believe in taking a hand in it, namely, taking "boomer" brakemen into the lodge when in road service, in violation of Section 42, then losing three or four months' receipts? Look in lost and stolen column this issue, 131, and the yard master knowing the next day things that happen in the lodge. This has happened in the past. There were others about that time that

were not satisfied and took out withdrawal cards.

As for not getting any lodge hall for day meetings, bosh! Think it could be arranged, if it were agreeable to the one-man lodge. Some more brothers would go to lodge if their wives were allowed to go with them so they could escort their husbands home, but as this cannot be they will have to stay away.

We are all thankful for the big increase in pay and the eight-hour day. Possibly some of the ones that do not think enough of the originators to attend lodge know something. I for one do not try to misconstrue the contract in favor of Y. M. against the brothers. There is one and only one ex-brother working here that is not now a member of this organization, but would have been had he not been bombarded through the columns of this journal by official scribes until he does not feel welcome.

Now brothers, be men, stop this knocking, get together and take interest in lodge and get this ex-brother. If you think you are not treated right state your grievance in writing, put it before the lodge, may be so you will get some brother suspended. Ha, ha! I worked once on the "Monon."

Fraternally.

A STAY AT HOME.

Chicago, Ill.—19.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

At our regular meeting, March 18th, we had the pleasure of having with us Bro. W. J. Trost, who gave the brothers a very nice talk upon general matters pertaining to the union, and particularly in regard to our wage move. We had a good attendance. Light refreshments were served at the close and a good time enjoyed by all.

We held a special meeting March 17th, and important business was transacted.

Our meeting April 15th was a record-breaker. We had a good turnout and a number of visiting brothers. Three candidates were initiated. We were honored with the presence of our Assistant International President, Jas. B. Connors, who gave an extended talk on the good and welfare of the order. After the meeting we had refreshments and were entertained by the old-timers.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
JOURNAL AGENT.

LADIES' AUXILIARY

TO THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION

MRS. HENRIETTA CLARK, . . . GRAND PRESIDENT
1214 West 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.
MISS SARA T. JACKSON, GRAND SECY AND TREAS.
220 Stevenson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



Detroit, Mich.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Steady, steady, lest we be involved in more trouble. The shadow that has hung over us for so long is really here, and the thing to do now is to be loyal, and, as our government says, "keep your mouth shut."

In my opinion, war is just what Sherman said of it; but history tells us that we will always have war, and, if not nations, it will be labor or social wars. All this comes of selfishness and greed, and it is up to ourselves to eliminate it. Every individual is master of himself, or should be, and we can at least cultivate a Christian spirit towards each other. Capitalism comes in for a great share of blame, but labor, too, must remember there are two sides to every question; for instance, when strikes are called it would be so much better if the people would retain their senses and do not molest people or property. When the Wabash men went out they did not go wild and lose their heads; just stayed away and earned for themselves praise and good will. It was proven when the Ford "investigators" called on the company for references for the men who had gone there to work. You know it is better to have the "good will of a dog than the ill will." It is so easy to gain ill will. Just be a little more thrifty than your neighbor and see how soon they will ridicule and oftentimes annoy you, for there is so much envy amongst the people, even those whom you think are your friends, and just as long as envy rules there will be no peace anywhere.

I notice by the papers that "Teddy" is anxious to lead an army. We are all glad he is not leading us, for I am sure we would all now be in our last

home ere this. So let us be thankful that the government has such good judgment and may we all abide by the results, "Our country right or wrong, our country."

Prosperity is still here, and let us hope she will not depart, for the H. C. of L. is still evident and is likely to be more so.

We are all glad to hear of the good luck of the P. M. men and to think they have an exclusive schedule; "some committee," no doubt.

Lodge No. 62 is booming; everybody wants to do something and is busy all the time.

A surprise shower was tendered Sister Hauchman, and those who went enjoyed themselves immensely.

Sister Edith Snyder had something put over on her. Of course, it happened to be her birthday, and a few of her friends surprised her, and she sure was surprised. A beautiful fern was left as a reminder.

Sisters Lawson and Wells entertained jointly with a card party, and it was a splendid success socially and financially. A nice lunch was served. The following donated prizes: Sisters Lawson, Wells, Pemmitt, Miller, Peaslee and Hauchman. I herewith thank all the ladies who have donated in the past and also for the above.

Sister and Brother Pemmitt are driving a very classy Mitchell car. We wish you an abundance of good times, and may your journeys always be safe.

Amidst joy we are in sorrow. Sister Ireland and family have our sympathy on account of the loss of her brother, Bro. Parsons on account of the death of his father, and Bro. Lauda who lost a beloved sister. To all the bereaved ones we commend you to Him who does all things well.

Sister Lynch is quite ill. Sister M.

Reed is better. We sincerely hope the sick will soon recover and be with us once more. Bro. McIntyre is also on the sick list. Bro. Lauda met with an injury, but is now back at work.

Sister Minnie Reed, her husband and son and daughter have retired to their farm. We wish you success and happiness in your new surroundings.

With best wishes to both orders and hoping for a large increase in the membership of each, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

MARY M. WHITEMAN.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Just one good time after another, with all the old-time enthusiasm becoming more evident at all our doings, seems to be the prevailing spirit of Combination Lodge No. 45.

On Monday evening, March 5th, we held a surprise party at the home of Sister and Brother Corrigan. Bro. Corrigan has been confined to his home more or less all winter, owing to injuries he sustained while in the performance of his duties last October, so we deemed it becoming to celebrate at his home, so that he might also enjoy some of our good times. We had with us on that evening Bros. J. B. Connors, Sample, Niner and Maney of Lodge No. 58, Bro. Collins of Lodge No. 19, and Bros. Brooks and Manning of Lodge No. 199. We spent a most enjoyable evening, and, after partaking of a repast of sandwiches, cake and coffee, departed for our homes around midnight.

Our next good time was held at the home of Sister and Brother Camp on Thursday, March 29th. Bro. Camp has also been on the sick list all winter. We spent a very pleasant evening at his home, and, as usual, had our cake and coffee before departing for our homes.

Our next affair was an entertainment and a drawing on a twenty-dollar gold piece, held at our assembly hall on the night of April 12th. This was a grand success from every viewpoint. Our hall was filled to its capacity, the entertainment was the best that could be had, and the financial part far exceeded our expectations. We realized nearly two hundred dollars on the drawing, and I, on behalf of the mem-

bers of Lodge No. 45, wish to thank everyone who bought our tickets. I especially wish to thank Bros. Frank Duffy, P. J. Forbes and G. Monroe of Lodge No. 36, who sold six series of our tickets, and I believe those brothers fully appreciate the one hundred dollars we donated last year to the striking brothers on the Wabash, and it affords another example that one never loses anything by contributing to a worthy cause. The twenty dollars was won by Mrs. Flynn of 6454 Laffin street. The ticket was sold by Sister Mary Johnstone, the number being 20 of series 21.

We wish to compliment the members of the committee for the very splendid manner in which they had prepared every detail, and it is surprising, to say the least, the interest they displayed in taking care of this affair.

Our guests were all served with sandwiches, cake and coffee, and Lodge No. 45 maintained its reputation for knowing how to take care of its visitors.

We were pleased to have several of the ladies from Lodge No. 8 with us, as we were also to see so many of the brothers turn out.

Seven initiations so far this year and five applications pending shows that officers and members are at work and doing their share; hope they keep up their good work.

Yours in U., H. and J.,

ANNA MONROE.

St. Paul, Minn.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Having been appointed press correspondent, I want to let you know that Pride of the Northwest Lodge No. 5 still exists. I don't believe you have heard of us for some time. We are slowly gaining since the strike, though it has been uphill work, we are stickers and feel proud of our endeavors, and it is beginning to look as if we are to be rewarded for our efforts. We had a very good year, taking in eight new members and have several prospects.

We had an annual dance which was a success and gave several card parties.

We gave a surprise on our Past-President Sister O'Gara at her home and she was presented with a cut glass bowl by the members for her good

work in the past year and all present enjoyed a pleasant evening.

Recently, while passing through Kansas City, on my way home from a visit in Oklahoma, I stopped off and spent the day with Sister Clark and I certainly enjoyed myself. Bro. and Sister Clark took me to the depot.

This has been a terrible winter on the men folks working in the yards. One of the brothers of Lodge No. 31 met a horrible death the 9th on account of the ice and snow in the yards. It makes the hearts of the women folks ache as they wonder who will be next, and then the roads feel it is an injustice to ask for living wages. Would they work under the conditions our men folks work? No; not for double the wages they are getting.

We are aiming to do great things this year and I hope nothing happens to prevent it, as we have a great field to work in. The work is slow, but you will hear from us again.

The stork visited the home of Bro. and Sister Pittman and brought a little daughter to gladden their hearts. May she grow up and be a member of No. 5 and a great comfort to her parents.

With best wishes to all our brothers and sisters for a happy and prosperous new year, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,
EDITH M. PATTON.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Spring is here again when all things take on new life. Englewood Lodge No. 63 is not behind the spring, for our members are all full of life. At our last meeting we initiated four members and have just trebled our membership in the last ten months, which is saying something for new life.

Our president is still laid up, but hope we will have her out for our next meeting. The lodge extends its sympathy to all its sick members, of which we have several. We also send our sympathy to our Sister and Brother Andywiecy in the loss of their two children due to that dread disease, scarlet fever. In most cases the sisters could send some token of love and respect, but in this case we can only write to her and hope that God will comfort her in her affliction.

I will now say a few words for the stay-at-homes and tell them what good times they miss by not coming to our meetings. The sisters missed a good time by not attending the little social given by Mrs. Fresh to the members. We were ashamed of Sister Eck because she did eat that chop suey, she asked for the fourth dish; and Mulvaney asked for five dishes. We certainly must say Mrs. Fresh can make chop suey, and hope she will invite us again. We also had our prize distributions, at which we served coffee and cake. The prize was won by a member of the B. of R. T.

Wishing all the sister lodges success,
I remain, Yours in U., H. and J.,

ANNIE MAHER.

Denver, Colo.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Our hall arrangement is now a reality, and we are meeting on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings in the Charles Building. On account of the pleasant environments under which our meetings may now be conducted because of the newly-provided place of assembling, it should appeal most favorably to all our members, so much I feel that all of them should keep those evenings reserved for no other purposes other than attending the meeting and each faithfully striving to do her full part towards advancing the interests of the L. A. We owe such obligation to ourselves and the organization, so let's all realize our duty and perform it. Visiting sisters are always welcome and a cordial invitation is extended to them to make it a point to visit our meetings when in the city.

In February the brothers gave their annual ball, giving the auxiliary permission to sell refreshments, ice cream and punch, which netted us something over \$11; and we gave a card party later in the month, netting over \$18. Much credit is due to the able work of the committees in charge of them, for it seems rather hard these days to make much above expenses.

A box social was also given, of which I haven't heard the report; sickness in my own family prevented my attending.

I have just learned that Bro. John Davis got his hand hurt while at work here in the yards, the injury being

very painful but not serious, and we hope no complications set in.

Our president, Sister Belle Patton, is among our sick members.

Well, brothers, how do "you all" like the working of the eight hours? It is a lamentable fact, though, that the laboring people have to be the goat always.

Just as we get the eight hours, here come the railroad companies clamoring for a 15 per cent. raise in freight rates. Up and up goes the cost of necessities to meet the advance in freight rates, and who pays? Why, you do, Mr. Workingman. And none pay a higher price than the switchman. There is no class of work a man can follow that breaks the physical body so surely as switching. And then, after the best that is in you is given to the corporation, what reward do they receive for faithful service? They are discarded like so much old scrap iron to the rubbish heap. You are too old at thirty-five or forty years to be of use to the railroads. Verily the working man is the goat. Pay, pay, pay, first with his body and hard work, then with his money in H. C. T.; then because he remonstrates when walked on, his few pennies' raise costs him dear.

Wonder if the railroads are figuring these thousands of dollars' raise in salary they recently gave their higher officials in this millions shortage they are claiming. But who will ever know? Not you or I.

Yours in U., H. and J.,
GRACE E. RICE.

Detroit, Mich.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Spring, so long delayed, is here at last, and with it the busy month for housewives. The month for housecleaning and of backaches. However, we have had so long a siege of King Winter that we are only too glad to say good-bye to him for awhile and get cleaned up and ready for summer.

Detroit Lodge No. 32 is still progressing and gaining in membership. We are having a good attendance at our meetings and at our various social gatherings.

On Washington's Birthday Sister Stubbs entertained the Ladies' Social Club at her home. We had a dandy

good time, as we always do, telling stories and jokes. Sister Van Husen presided at the piano and entertained us with several selections. Sister Stubbs is a true American, but she can make the best Italian chop suey I have ever tasted. At Sister Stubbs' home it was decided to limit the amount the sisters can eat and drink at our parties, because one of our number had to lie down on the couch after dinner for awhile. Others wanted to do the same, but there was only room for one. As favors Mrs. Stubbs gave each guest a small American flag.

March 6th we gave our annual party in Riverside Temple. This year we gave a masquerade. It was our first one, but it certainly won't be our last, as it was the most successful party we have ever given. Formality was cast aside and everyone had a royal good time. Space will not allow me to tell of the many good costumes that were worn, but all types of people were represented. Sister Sackett, as a Red Cross nurse, came prepared to render first aid to the injured, but happily her services were not required, except as a partner for dancing.

March 28th the Ladies' Social Club met at Sister Duschane's. After luncheon Sister Duschane asked each of us to guess the number of beans she had in a small glass jar. For once in my life I was lucky in a guessing contest and I won the prize—a beautiful pink silk ribbon bag—to carry my crochet work in.

Detroit Lodge No. 32 has seemingly had the hoo-doo of illness cast over it this spring. Several of our sisters have been ill, but at present all are getting along nicely. Our president, Sister Smith, has been in quarantine because of the illness of her daughter Helen, who has had scarlet fever, but is improving. Sister Smith has decided to try and have herself and family behave after this, as she isn't overfond of being locked up. She says that it is much better to be on the outside looking in than on the inside looking out. Sister Zang who has been laid up all winter with a lame back is improving, but slowly. It will be some time before her back is in shape again. Sister Murray is getting along nicely, also Sisters Major and Truax.

The stork visited Bro. and Sister

Lueck one day in March and left them a nice baby daughter.

With best wishes to all members of the S. U. of N. A. and the Auxiliaries, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,
CLARA AVERY.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Will write a line to our JOURNAL to let all know we are getting along fine; I mean the sisters that are not able to attend our meetings and outside lodges. We are working hard for our class at the next meeting, and we hope to have a large one.

And in regard to our dance the 11th of May, I think all our brother lodges will know about it, for our committees are busy and are sure to catch you at your hall; but the brothers that don't go to lodge, oh, well, we'll catch you, too. So come on up and help us have a good time. And to our out-of-town sisters, come over to Chicago for the dance and ask hubby to get that pass early, so you will have time to rest before that dance. Now, sisters, I know you are all working hard, for it is hard work, and I want to thank you all for what you are doing.

Since last month's JOURNAL went to press Sister Wehle lost her little one, the little one who only came to stay so short a time. God only knows why she stayed so short a time. But, sister, He does all things for the best, so do not mourn.

And now, sisters, I want to see you all out to the meetings, so do your best to come, so we will all know one another better.

Five of our members visited Combination Lodge No. 45 and had a splendid time. They had a large crowd and fine time the 12th of April.

I invite all sister lodges to give us a call.

Yours in U., H. and J.,
M. CROWLEY.

Salis, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Apparently other JOURNAL agents like to write as well as I do, from the amount of letters in the last issue. But I'll try to write a few lines once in awhile to let all know that Echo Lodge is not a dead one.

There are still the same faithful few attending every meeting and doing all that is done. Think we will have to start a movement like our brothers did to increase our attendance. I should think each member would feel enough interest in our lodge to attend without any urging, but such does not seem to be the case.

The lodge can not be a success unless we all work together. The president needs the help of her officers and members. Every officer should be present at every meeting, unless sickness or some other very good reason prevents. As I have said before, personal matters should be kept entirely outside of the lodge room.

We have had several very enjoyable card parties this winter and want to especially thank the members of the social committee (Sisters Emmert, Dix and Seeley) for their excellent work during the past three months. They have set a good example for the new committee.

We are pleased to learn that Tri-City Lodge No. 133 has been increasing steadily in membership the past few months, so surely we should be able to get some members from among their families. Let each of us try to bring in at least one new one. We need them all and they need us.

We have been real fortunate this winter—have had no sickness to speak of in our midst.

We sympathize with Bro. S. W. Johnston in the misfortune which befell him the first part of the year. Also Bro. Stromer, who has been laid up all winter with a broken ankle.

With best wishes to all sister and brother lodges, I am,

Yours in U., H. and J.,
NELLE PERRY.

Spokane, Wash.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

A new one? Yes, and in time hope to be able to send in some of the big times we read of now. The new lodge is called Northern Star Lodge No. 61 and we trust will be as firmly established in our orbit of auxiliaries as is the north star in its stellar orbit. We have a good start and in three months' time have taken in members at nearly every meeting. Through the big heart and courtesy of Sister Thompson we

have held all meetings at her home, but soon will occupy a hall.

The brothers of Lodge No. 137 helped us in a union dance on Easter Monday, at which we had a good time, and how those tickets flew. Great credit is due Bro. and Sister Windsor, both of whom were on committee of arrangements and decorations. The hall was tastily decorated with lodge colors in crepe paper.

The good attendance we are having at our meetings is very encouraging to the faithful workers who are trying to build the lodge up to the strong organization we hope to soon make of it. Come out to every meeting you can, sisters, for your presence and advice greatly encourages us. Besides I believe all who attend them feel a new inspiration relative to the aims of the auxiliary and better realize their duties and obligations towards it. How anxious we are to get in a hall and get lodge work started in real up-to-date fashion. Then you know we have golden dreams of card parties, socials, etc., and the suspense in waiting for one is hard work right now.

Wishing all S. U. and Auxiliary lodges good luck, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,
MRS. ETHELYN LEBOEUF.

Gary, Ind.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Will endeavor to write briefly for the May JOURNAL.

Helping Hand Lodge is still alive. Our future looks very bright; we are initiating new candidates and more prospective members in sight. The attendance is very good and we are all very glad to see it.

Our dance March 16th was very successful, having cleared \$95 after all expenses were paid. Thanks to the committee and to Bro. Owens, who sold 75 tickets for the sisters.

The brothers of Gary Lodge No. 47 surprised the sisters by inviting them to a social at their regular meeting March 18th, and we certainly had a good time dancing and a nice lunch was served. There is just one favor I would like to ask the brothers and that is to let your wife join our auxiliary. Brothers, I believe you owe us that much and it is for your own inter-

est as well as ours that you be on the safe side in regard to this matter.

With best wishes to all sisters and lodges, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,
EMMA SCOTT.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

This is the first time I have written for the JOURNAL and I am going to say a few words to the S. U. members to let them know that we are taking in new members at every meeting. We are doing fine.

Our president has been ill and has not been with us for some time. We hope she will be with us at our next meeting.

We had a benefit drawing for a center piece at our last meeting and one of the good B. of R. T. brothers was lucky enough to get it.

We hope the good S. U. members will not get discouraged with the raise which Congress gave them, and not the B. of R. T., as it claims.

I hope all our sisters will try and be present at as many of the meetings as possible.

The sisters of Lodge No. 63 extend to Mrs. Antzeway their sincere sympathy to her and her husband on account of the loss of their two babies.

We are glad to know that Bro. Seipp is out of the hospital and feeling fine again.

Wishing all the members of the S. U. and the L. A. good success, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,
MRS. J. FRESH.

What Women Can Do to Aid the Cause of Unionism.

The women of most union men's homes are proud of the fact that the provider of the home is a union man, that he draws a good salary, that he "gets home early," and he enjoys the privilege of freedom; is independent and demands his rights. In all these things the wife and the family share.
—*Ex.*

Live and let live. Be men and let us govern ourselves, if we die in the attempt. This is the only theory of life. We have but one hope and one dream—freedom.—*Clarence Darrow.*

IN MEMORIAM

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Superior Lodge No. 28, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., held March 21st:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to call to their eternal reward the beloved mothers of Sisters Sophia Gavin, Anna Tongue and Gertrude Brinkman, whose recent deaths have caused profound sadness in the hearts of their surviving relatives and friends; and

WHEREAS, Our deep sympathy goes out to our sisters and their loved ones, because of the great sacrifices they have been called upon to make in the loss of their dear mothers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members here assembled extend to the bereaved sisters and all the surviving members of their homes, our sincere love in their time of so great sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to each of our bereaved sisters, and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL.

JULIA WILCOX,
MARGARET LUDGREEN,
JENNIE BRENNAN,
Committee.

With profound sorrow Flour City Lodge No. 7, S. U. of N. A., reports the death of Bro. Daniel E. Clifford, president of the lodge, which occurred March 21st. He was one of the oldest members of the organization in the Twin Cities, having been a member of the union since its infancy, having filled all of the local offices in the lodge of which he was a charter member. He was also connected with the Grand Lodge on several occasions at its conventions, etc. He was honored and respected by his many friends both in public and private life. He was honest and true in all his dealings, fearless and courageous at all times and always ready to lend a helping hand to those in distress. He was a strong union labor advocate and always fighting on the side of humanity.

Bro. Clifford was not in actual service as a switchman at the time of his death, having been connected with the State Railroad and Warehouse Com-

mission for several years. In his death we have lost a true and trusty friend and he will be deeply mourned by a host of friends and especially by the members of the S. U. of N. A.

In loving remembrance of his character as a man and his work for the union the following resolutions were adopted at our regular meeting, held April 1st:

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father in His wisdom has removed from our midst our respected brother, Daniel E. Clifford; and

WHEREAS, By his death we realize the sadness brought to his loved ones as well as the members of the lodge in which he was ever ready to lend a helping hand; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this lodge extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour, with hope that in their sad affliction they may see the hand of God, and in Christian confidence be submissive to His holy will; and, be it further

Resolved, As a tribute to his memory our charter be draped for a period of ninety days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the JOURNAL.

J. F. KENAFICK,
PETER COLMAN,
J. B. RYAN,
Committee.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of Head of the Lakes Lodge No. 107, held April 15th:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has, in His infinite wisdom, removed from us one of our worthy and esteemed brothers, Charles Richard Hocking; and

WHEREAS, The intimate relations held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties in this union, makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That wisdom and ability which he has exercised in the aid of our organization by service, contributions and council, will be held in fond remembrance; and,

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a

vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all members and friends of this organization and will prove a serious loss to the community and public; and

Resolved, That in deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased, we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by "Him who doeth all things well;" and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and one to the JOURNAL for publication.

F. K. BARNARD.
M. DESHANE,
J. C. O'CONNELL.
Committee.

TOLEDO, O., April 10, 1917.

Tribute to the memory of our late brother, Joseph J. Corrigan:

WHEREAS, The Angel of Death has again been directed to enter our midst and remove to eternal rest our brother, Joseph J. Corrigan; and

WHEREAS, By his demise our lodge has suffered the loss of one of its faithful members, and his family the irreparable loss of a devoted husband and father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, and trust that our heavenly Father will reflect a light of comfort in their path; and, be it further

Resolved, That this memento be recorded on the records of this lodge, one sent to the JOURNAL for publication, one to the sorrowing family, also that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

JOHN J. DEAN,
F. O. MYERS,
FRED. WOLFLE,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Englewood Lodge No. 63, L. A. to S. U. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, The Angel of Death has entered the home of Sister and Brother Andziewicz and taken from them their beloved children, a girl of two years

and a boy of three and a half years; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as sisters in meeting assembled extend to Sister and Brother Andziewicz our heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our sister and brother, one recorded upon our minutes of this meeting, and one sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

M. GOEPFNER,
J. FRESH,
F. WILSON,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Lodge No. 30, Minneapolis, Minn., held March 25, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Edwin H. Thomas; and

WHEREAS, Because of his death his family has suffered the loss of an upright and loving husband and father, and this lodge a beloved and worthy member; therefore, be it

Resolved, By all here assembled that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved family in this their time of deep affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the meeting, one to be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our JOURNAL for publication.

A. A. WILSON,
M. S. BOYLE,
Committee.

At the regular meeting of Pride of Peoria Lodge No. 40, the following resolutions were framed and adopted:

WHEREAS, The members of this lodge have heard of the death of the brother of our sister, Bessie Seward; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to Sister Seward our sincere sympathy in her sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to Sister Bessie Seward and one to the JOURNAL for publication.

MRS. LENA GUNZENHEISER,
MRS. HAZEL WALKER,
MRS. CARRIE E. JOHNSON,
Committee.

WHEREAS, The Angel of Death has entered the portals of our lodge and removed from us Bro. John Montague; and

WHEREAS, In his death our lodge has suffered the loss of one of its honorable members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Toledo Lodge No. 14 do hereby express their sincere condolence to the bereaved family in their hour of sadness, with the hope that God in His infinite wisdom will open to them a ray of sunshine that will brighten the way and cheer their future; and be it further

Resolved, That this tribute to his memory be recorded on the minutes of this lodge, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the JOURNAL and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

JOHN J. DEAN,
F. O. MYERS,
FRED. WOLFE,
Committee.

Cards of Thanks.

CONNEAUT, O., March 29, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I wish to thank the Grand Lodge, also the officers of Buckeye Lodge No. 116 for the prompt payment of my claim. I was injured on the 25th of February and received my check on the 17th of March.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
FORREST D. BARNEY.

Box 402.

CINCINNATI, O., March 27, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I desire to thank the members of Old Kentucky Lodge No. 214 for the sympathy shown by them at time of death of my beloved father, Patrick Murphy, who died March 8th, and to especially thank them for the beautiful floral offering.

Respectfully yours in B., H. and P.,
THOMAS MURPHY AND FAMILY.

FRANKLIN PARK, Ill., March 21.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the members of Franklin Park Lodge 193, S. U. of N. A., for their beautiful floral offering and

kindness shown me in my sad bereavement, the death of my husband, George W. Cissna, on Jan. 23, 1917. Also wish to thank the Grand Lodge for settlement on policy. My thanks have been delayed on account of my little boy being stricken hopelessly blind the same day Mr. Cissna died.

With best wishes to all members of the S. U. of N. A., I will always remain a sincere friend.

MRS. G. W. CISSNA.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I sincerely thank the Grand Lodge for prompt payment of claim held in the Switchmen's Union of North America by my late husband, Richard Albers, who died March 6th.

I also desire to thank the members of Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 54 for the kind assistance rendered me at the time of his death and burial, especially so for the beautiful floral offering and other manifestations of kindness so freely extended.

Mr. F. W. Zwick, treasurer, and Mr. F. M. Fitzgibbons, secretary of Lodge No. 54, looked after the payment of the claim, which was done in a manner that reflects credit upon the business-like manner in which it fulfills its obligations, the claim being paid in thirteen days after my husband's death.

May God guide and bless the switchmen in their daily work and their union that does so much to protect and comfort their families in time of sorrow and other misfortunes.

Sincerely,

MRS. MARY ALBERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 16, '17.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Through the columns of the JOURNAL we desire to express our sincere thanks and deep gratitude to the members of Flour City Lodge No. 7, for beautiful floral offerings sent us and for their many other kind expressions of sympathy extended to us at the time of the loss of our beloved father, D. E. Clifford.

The members of his beloved lodge were most faithful in calling to see papa during his illness and the many flowers, etc., sent him were an expression of their love and good will.

We will always remember Lodge No.

7 for their kindness and thoughtfulness shown to him.

We are also very thankful to the Grand Lodge for its promptness in settlement of the benefit certificate our father held in the union.

With sincere good wishes for the success of the S. U. of N. A., and as the beneficiaries of one of its oldest members, we are,

Sincerely yours,
 Mrs. JOHN CROSS,
 Mrs. H. S. PEED,
 D. J. CLIFFORD.

DETROIT, Mich., April 12.

To the Officers and Members of Detroit Lodge No. 13.

Please accept my sincere thanks for final payment of claim on account of the death of my husband, William Lawson.

Every man switching cars should hold membership in your splendid organization.

Wishing all success to the union, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
 Mrs. IDA LAWSON.

Notice.

C. B. Hawkers, member of Lodge No. 29, lost his receipts (April, 1916, to April, 1917), at the Indiana Harbor Belt. Finder will confer a much-appreciated favor by sending same to Thomas Earner, 331 Vermont street, Blue Island, Ill., treasurer of Lodge No. 29.

W. A. Phillips, member of Lodge No. 58, was held up, beaten and robbed of his wallet containing a year's receipts, his credential card as Safety Appliance Inspector, Illinois State Public Utilities Commission, and other valuable papers, on the night of March 29th. Finder of any of the above-designated articles would confer a great favor by sending same to W. A. Welsh, 4112 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill., treasurer of Lodge No. 58.

On account of increased cost of official badges to the union, it has become necessary to change the price for them. Until further notice the price for them will be 60 cents each, in orders for 12

or more. Prices will be given upon request for smaller orders. All lodges will kindly take note of this change and be governed accordingly when ordering badges. M. R. WELCH, G. S. & T.

Bro. G. C. Belcher, member of Lodge No. 70, lost his receipts, service letters and \$48 in cash at Cleveland, O., March 27th. Finder of any of these articles will greatly oblige him by sending same to F. C. Carr, 1409 Thirty-third street, Galveston, Tex., treasurer of Lodge No. 70.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John J. Lee, formerly a member of the S. U. at Pittsburg, Pa., will greatly oblige by sending his sister, Mrs. A. W. Farrell, 8029 Vincennes avenue, Chicago, Ill., his address. When last heard from about five years ago in railroad service at Seattle, Wash.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Bro. Leo H. King, member of Lodge No. 215, will oblige his mother, Mrs. Anna M. King, 1206 Wisconsin street, Gladstone, Mich., by sending her his address. His mother is very sick and anxious to hear from him.

Quick Calculation.

The superintendent of the Cincinnati zoo was making arrangements to feed the 27-foot python and needed men to hold the reptile during the repast. His advertisement was answered by a serious-looking darcy.

"What we want," said the zoo man, "is a strong, husky chap to help hold the big snake while we feed him."

The darcy's jaw dropped, his eyes stuck out like golf balls, and he gasped:

"Yo'-yo'-want a man to do what?"

"We want a man to help hold the big snake. What's the matter? Don't be frightened; there'll be ten of us!"

"Hol' on!!" gasped the darcy, making for the door. "Hol' on! Dey may be nine o' yo,' but dey won't be ten o' us."—*Life*.

Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.
 —Abraham Lincoln.

MISCELLANEOUS



Selected items of interest by well-known writers, clipped from the Labor Press and the leading newspapers and magazines of the country. No comments are made, and credit is always given to the paper or magazine from which they are taken



From the Committee on Industrial Relations

BY DANTE BARTON.

Will American patriotism be great enough and *well informed* enough to make this a democratic war?

The newspaper press throughout the nation has aroused to the danger that threatens a free press and free speech by censorship provisions in the Espionage (or Spy) Bill now before Congress. The general metropolitan newspapers are joining with the labor press and the country press and with writers and groups of liberals in pointing out the disasters, military and economic, that lie ahead if censorship (of the strict sort being pressed by the Army War College) prevents information and discussion and criticism of military plans and national policies and the subsidiary industrial and financial adjustments. For that is what the bill does.

The widespread protest against it is an encouraging sign that the forces which wish to line up, with the President as their leader, to make "the world safe for democracy" are gaining headway.

If these protests prevail it will look better for a democratic war than it looked before the actual step into war was taken. But if the protest fails, the ideals of liberty and democracy will get the stiffest jolt they have yet had in America and the task of making this a democratic war will be all the harder.

The New York *Times* (which is certainly clear, in its own conscience,

of radicalism) speaks as vigorously as labor men in opposition to the censorship. The *Times* says the bill as pending at this writing "would take away the right of the people to know what the government is doing and how it is doing it, and it would deprive the government of the invaluable aid of enlightened public opinion and of the guidance of the public's not less enlightened criticism."

Arthur E. Holder, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor, declared:

"You tell the workingmen that they've got to keep their mouths shut and a nice fighting bunch you'll have. If there is any grafting going on, if there are certain things wrong in our factories and plants, we want the right to say so, because we believe it will be in the interest of our country. Why, the things I am saying here would cause my arrest if this bill became a law and I should say them outside this room. I repeat, if we know that things are not done on the square, if we know that grafters are taking advantage of the patriotic sentiment of the people and squeezing war profits, I want to assure you now we will make our protest, whatever be the outcome."

This special issue of censorship is especially vital. No one is asking that the movements of army and navy be uncensored in the news. That sort of censorship prevails now. But if

Americans are forbidden ("verboden") to discuss and criticize and are forbidden information on everything that some military man might think would "cause disaffection," then the United States itself is not "safe for democracy."

Many people believe that a "democratic war" is a contradiction in terms. But, with freedom of speech and of the press, the American people have their opportunity to prove that this nation *can* organize for war democratically, and *can* organize war democratically. They can prove that the war can be *prosecuted* democratically; and that the outcome of it can be the advancement of democracy.

This proof will not be given (if happily it is given at all) *without a sharp contest.* The advocates of war for ends other than unselfish democracy and unselfish patriotism were the earliest in the fields of discussion and publicity. But now that war is the accomplished fact, there can be and will be a lining up of all the forces to oppose selfishness and imperialism and exploitation of profit.

The President himself has given the key to the war as it involves relations with European countries—friends and enemies alike. "The world must be safe for democracy," he said in a phrase that will live.

Will the taxes for the cost of the war be democratic in their assessment?

Will personal liberty be safeguarded at home?

Will free men fight for free hearts?

Will the advances already made for manhood rights in labor, for the rights of children kept out of labor, and for the better conservation of motherhood in the women who work—will those advances be maintained during the war?

Will this nation emerge from the war and will it conduct itself during the war as the strengthened champion of the rights of "the little peoples"—its weaker neighbors?

The peril of using a giant's strength like a giant is proverbial. With all the righteousness of a nation's cause, that peril exists and must be guarded against.

It required the President's great moral strength to keep other influ-

ences from leading us into war with Mexico, *when we were not prepared for war with anybody.* Will even Mr. Wilson's strength be sufficient to keep a militarily prepared nation, fresh from a victorious war, out of Mexico if our powerful friends insist that we intervene in our neighbor's foreign and domestic affairs?

John Kenneth Turner, the American writer who is an authority on Mexico, has written in the *New York Sun* in warning of this danger.

The industrial relations of all the American people, and of the American workers and producers especially, will be profoundly affected by the great war drama in which America now has taken a part. Already they have been much affected. And already the patriotic voice of the men who work and fight for the nation has demanded that the nation's emergency shall be the national occasion to root out special privilege, to force unused land to essential production by taxation, to abolish war profits and food speculation and to graduate a new and heavy tax on large incomes in order that they shall bear the heavy burden of the war.

To the extent that that voice prevails, to that extent will this war be democratic.

**Sentenced to Death as Result of Bomb
Explosion in San Francisco—Denied
Right to State Objection—The
Court's Sentence.**

STATEMENT BY TOM MOONEY.

*From International Workers' Defense
League.*

I do not know why I was denied the poor privilege of making a statement in the court-room, where I had just listened to the sentence of death. It could hardly have been fear upon the part of my accusers that I would, in such an hour, say something that would arouse them to a realization of the crime they had committed against me, and so incline their hearts to a tardy justice. One brought to the shadow of the gallows for a deed that he has not committed, and of which, indeed, he has had no knowledge other than common report, could perhaps, from the outrageousness of his situation, find words otherwise denied him.

But no man, stand where he will, or face whatsoever horror, could find words to quicken the consciences of those who for weeks have—almost nonchalantly—engaged themselves with the weaving of prejudice and perjury, of hate and fear, and even so hideous a thing as the greed of blood money, into a hangman's noose and a shroud of shame for one guiltless of other offense than devotion in his own way to what he conceives to be the rights of his kind.

I do not know why life, as we workers have to live it, is sweet, but it is. I do not know why one should wish to prolong this unceasing battle, but I do. Because of this feeling, which may be little more than a man's instinct to live, I would have uttered one final protest—futile there, no doubt, but not without avail, I trust, in the ear of the public, which, when permitted to know the truth, is always committed to justice.

I wanted to ask the gentlemen of the jury if they had voted to take my life because of the testimony of Oxman, who writhed in the witness chair and could not meet my eyes, or if their verdict rested upon the evidence of the miserable creature called McDonald, whose baseness was proclaimed in every feature and attitude, or if they believed both of these pillars of the prosecution, though each contradicted the other.

I wanted to inquire of the twelve men who, virtually without deliberation and certainly without heed to the evidence in my behalf, have convicted me, whether they believed those damning statements of the Edeau women, sworn to with glib assurance at my own trial, or the equally glib but utterly incompatible statements made by them at the trial of Warren K. Billings.

I wanted to ask the prosecution why, when it had used in the Billings trial one set of witnesses to establish a certain part of its theory, it abandoned those witnesses in my own case. Having deserted one set of willing witnesses because of the exposure of their characters and their motives, will it desert another, similarly exposed, when my innocent companions come to trial?

I wanted to talk of my alibi and that of my wife. I wanted to hurl into the teeth of my condemners that which they can not and will not deny, but can only bluntly and without con-

science disregard—the fact that sixteen photographs and twenty-five witnesses have given indisputable evidence that we were far distant from the scene of the explosion at the time that it occurred; yes, at the exact time that the witnesses for the prosecution, from motives which they themselves best understand, swore that we were assisting in the placing of the instrument of destruction. No such conclusive, impeccable alibi has ever been produced and disregarded in any case of note, and I wanted to look into the eyes of the prosecutors and those who by manufactured testimony have brought about my conviction, and read there the evidence that some faint spark of conscience yet remained alive within them. The shadow of the gallows is black—black even when one will carry to the grave, if he must die, the consciousness of innocence and faith that his death shall not be utterly in vain, but that shadow will be immeasurably deepened if I must go to the end with the knowledge that the struggle for existence has produced men so monstrous as to be without those humane emotions and natural compunctions which we have been wont to believe have shed a redeeming light upon the most abandoned soul.

As I stood before the tribunal which was the visible manifestation of the machine of the law—a machine utilized by selfish and sinister powers to bring to an end a career which, though it has been humble and of little account, has been devoted to a justice against which they have set faces of flint and hands of steel, I wanted to fling the challenge of one condemned at the conscienceless, creedless, inhuman thing which is ambushed behind the fair, official front of these proceedings. I wanted to shout that the death of one man or of four men and a woman, or of all the victims of the struggle for living wages and tolerable working conditions for those who toil, can not hinder nor give pause to the movement to which it has been our lot to give whatever we may have had of energy and devotion. I wanted to laugh at the fatuous blindness of those who hope to smother the cry for justice within prison walls or strangle it with the hangman's noose.

I am under sentence of death. Whatever may be the legal equivocation, the crime of which I have actually been

convicted is not that of having thrown a bomb into a throng of innocent people, which included my wife's brother-in-law, to whom we are both tenderly attached, but that of having striven with what strength I had for the alleviation of the industrial wrongs that labor has suffered and the establishment of the rights which naturally belong to labor. I do not believe—I cannot believe—that because I have thus adhered to the duty and exercised the simple privilege of a human being, I must meet death on the gallows. The fury engendered by industrial strife may defeat justice in a given locality, but so deeply imbedded in the hearts of the people is the desire of justice that it must inevitably find expression in a court of review. In that faith I am content.

Pay For the War Now—Posterity Will Have Abundant Troubles Of Its Own.

BY LLOYD M. CROSGRAVE, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

"We hold this to be incontrovertible that the government which demands that men and women give their labor power, their bodies or their lives to its service should also demand the service, in the interests of these human beings, of all wealth and the products of human toil—property."—*Resolution of American Labor, March 12, 1917.*

"The war will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation. I say sustained, so far as may be equitable by taxation, because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people, so far as we may, against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans."—*President Wilson, Message to Congress, April 2, 1917.*

Labor and the President are united in saying that the great war we are now waging shall be paid for by taxation rather than by bond issues. Back of the President and labor in this in-

stance stands the vast majority of other classes. No intelligent and patriotic man can advocate the financing of the war by the issuing of bonds.

When one buys a bond from the government, what does he do? He pays \$1,000 and in return gets the promise of the government to *give him back his money* after a certain number of years, and, in addition to this, he gets the promise of the government to pay him *interest* until his money is returned. When a war is financed by bond issues, then, the men who furnish *property* not only eventually get their property back, but they are even paid for its use.

What of the man who gives *himself* for the cause? He loses his life or his limb. They are gone forever. Even if the government wished to do so, it cannot return them to him. Not only does he never get back what he gives but he is never, in reality, even paid any money for his sacrifice, because if he had staid at home he would have been able to earn much more than the small sums that may come to him in the shape of army pay or pension.

When a war is financed by bond issues, then, as the American wars of the past have been financed and as the countries of Europe have financed the present war, the man who gives the most—himself—gets nothing in return. The man who gives the least—his property—gets his wealth back eventually and with it he gets interest as well.

President Wilson and the laboring men of the country have spoken. All business men except the most conservative have joined the chorus—*this war must be financed by taxation. There must be no great bond issues.*

The taxes must be so arranged that they shall fall mainly upon two groups of people:

(1) Those who have large incomes already and who can, therefore, make large financial sacrifices without actual suffering.

(2) Those who make war profits.

The taxes must take two forms:

(1) Heavy progressive income taxes beginning with 10 per cent. on excess of all incomes over \$1,500 per year and running up to 90 per cent. or more on all incomes of \$100,000 or over per year if necessary.

(2) Taxes on war profits that will

take practically all of these, whether great or small, for the use of the government.

By this means, and only by this means, can the man who gives his property and the man who gives himself be placed on the same basis so far as return is concerned. Even then, of course, the man who gives his life makes incomparably the greater sacrifice.

Anyone who differs from the President and from labor on this issue stands for the rankest injustice. Unbelievable as it may seem, however, there are some people who wish the war to be financed by the old fashioned iniquitous bond issues. These people will try to persuade Congress not to back up the President in this issue.

The laboring men of the country at the same time as they pledge their all to the cause, must see to it that Congress acts wisely and justly. We must make Congress know that we are awake! We must instruct Senators and Representatives!

Demand heavy progressive income taxes amounting to 90 per cent, of all incomes over \$100,000. Demand 100 per cent war profit taxes. Do it now! *It must be done at once.*

When Your Organization Will Win With Real Men.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

When all men speak well of your organization—watch out. It means that you have developed into a flabby, invertebrate, forceless institution. One of the glories of organized labor is that it has strong enemies as well as strong friends. There is danger in too much commendation. There is a letting go of the vital things when prosperity and flattery enter.

The man or the movement that lives and moves is bound to make mistakes. He who never makes mistakes never makes anything else. The best man or the greatest movements make stepping-stones of past failures. But criticisms and mistakes avail for very little unless the organization has back of it a great purpose. The perfunctory meeting and the platitudinous address never win out. This is true of the labor union as it is true of the church or any other movement.

The social aspect of an organization's life is important. But vaudeville shows and smokers and all such affairs have never yet held together a company of earnest men who were supposedly banded together for the purpose of really doing things. When an organization is compelled to resort to such features in order to hold its men it is an indication that somewhere there is a falling down, either in leadership or in purpose, and is destined to fail.

Project a big idea—make men see that your organization stands for some vital truth and that all that become identified with it must respond to the call: "Come and suffer." This will appeal to all true men. Such men have given power to the greatest movements in the world's history.

A Great Victory Achieved.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America announce that they have been successful in thoroughly unionizing every plant controlled by the Ward Baking Company in the following cities: New York, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pittsburg, Pa., Newark, N. J., Cleveland, O., Cambridge, Mass., Providence, R. I., and Baltimore, Md. The agreement, which covers several hundred bakery employees of this firm, goes into effect on May 1st and provides for the introduction of the eight-hour work-day and other valuable achievements concerning wages and union working conditions. The Ward Baking Company is the biggest baking concern in the United States, and it is hoped that now—after a fight lasting for many years has been successfully terminated—other fair-minded baking firms everywhere will follow the noble example set by the Ward Baking Company.

If no seed is sown there will be no crop.

Free speech is the seed of progress, and when its sowing is prevented, the rank weeds of violent revolution grow up. But when scattered to the winds, sooner or later it is touched by the sunshine of intelligence, watered with the rains of experience, and humanity is blessed with a golden harvest of advancement.—*Labor Review.*

Statement of Claims Paid During the Month of April, 1917

| No | NAME | Lodge | Disability or Death | Date of Disability or Death | Date Proof Papers Received | Date Paid | PAID TO | RESIDENCE | Amt. |
|------|----------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 2308 | P. J. Duggan | 106 | Death | 2-14-'17 | 3-31-'17 | 4-14-'17 | Sarah E., wife | Scranton, Pa. | \$1,500.00 |
| 2317 | Jos. Heisler | 88 | Death | 3-2-'17 | 3-31-'17 | 4-14-'17 | August C., brother | Erie, Pa. | 1,500.00 |
| 2318 | R. L. Sigafos | 39 | Death | 3-7-'17 | 3-14-'17 | 4-14-'17 | Sevilla, mother | Lackawan'a, N. Y. | 750.00 |
| 2319 | John Montague | 14 | Death | 3-5-'17 | 3-23-'17 | 4-14-'17 | Jessie, wife | Toledo, Ohio | 750.00 |
| 2320 | W. L. Wagner | 151 | Death | 3-10-'17 | 3-21-'17 | 4-14-'17 | Dollie B., wife | Elkhart, Ind. | 1,500.00 |
| 2322 | Thos. Perry | 52 | Death | 3-12-'17 | 3-17-'17 | 4-14-'17 | Maud L., daughter | Port Jervis, N. Y. | 1,500.00 |
| 2323 | M. J. Sheehan | 114 | Death | 3-9-'17 | 3-23-'17 | 4-14-'17 | Katherine, wife | Bingham't'n, N. Y. | 1,500.00 |
| 2325 | W. C. Younger | 219 | Dis. | 3-12-'17 | 3-27-'17 | 4-14-'17 | Himself | Memphis, Tenn. | 375.00 |
| 2326 | Chas. Merkel | 39 | Death | 3-15-'17 | 3-30-'17 | 4-14-'17 | Marian, wife | Buffalo, N. Y. | 750.00 |
| 2327 | Geo. W. Eddy | 39 | Death | 3-19-'17 | 3-30-'17 | 4-14-'17 | Alice Whittaker, daughter | Buffalo, N. Y. | 750.00 |
| 2328 | E. H. Thomas | 30 | Death | 3-18-'17 | 3-30-'17 | 4-14-'17 | Ella M., wife | Min'neapolis, Minn. | 1,500.00 |
| 2329 | D. E. Clifford | 7 | Death | 3-20-'17 | 3-31-'17 | 4-14-'17 | Katherine, May, Daniel J., children | Min'neapolis, Minn. | 1,500.00 |

\$13,875.00

Proof papers not in.—2303, 2321, 2324.

Previously reported\$2,484,710.54
 Paid since last report 13,875.00
 Refunded Insurance 18.75
 \$2,498,604.29

Acknowledgment of Claims Paid in March, 1917

Mrs. Mary McCarthy, Tallow, Ireland \$1,500.00
 Mrs. Emma J. Ciesna, Franklin Park, Ill. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Elizabeth Gaiser, Buffalo, N. Y. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Ruth Magnuson, Chicago, Ill. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Lillian Wallace, Saginaw, Mich. 1,500.00
 M. McGovern, Dalton, Ill. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Mary Sheehan, Binghamton, N. Y. 750.00
 Mrs. Anna Swanson, Moorhead, Minn. 750.00
 F. D. Barney, Conneaut, Ohio 1,500.00
 Mrs. Mary Albers, St. Louis, Mo. 375.00



Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

GRAND LODGE SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1, 1917

BROTHERS:

You are hereby notified that dues and assessments are due and payable to the Treasurer of your Lodge before the first day of every month (see Section 54d). Grand Dues are fifty cents (50) per month; members holding Class "B" certificate, assessment \$2.50; Class "A" certificate, assessment \$1.25; Class "C" certificate, assessment 65 cents (see Section 23f). A failure on your part to comply therewith is a forfeiture of membership in the Union without further notice (see Sections 64e and 71a Subordinate Lodge Constitution). This assessment is to pay beneficiary claims only.

The Treasurers of Local Lodges are required to remit to the Grand Lodge, Grand dues and assessments collected from members, as above provided, not later than the fifth day of the month (see Section 54e).

Yours in B., H. and P.,
 M. R. WELCH,
 Grand Secretary and Treasurer.



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President—L. A. Woodside, 2007 S. 4th.

Sec.—H. T. Ellis, 917 Mitchell Ave.

Treas.—Geo. Brumback, 602 1-2 S. 7th.

Journal—J. A. Walsh, 2120 S. 11th St.

MILWAUKEE LODGE No. 10, Milwaukee, Wis., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2.30 p. m., in Brunner's Hall, cor. 11th Ave. and Washington St.

President—Maurice Collins, 433 Walk-er St.

Sec.—L. J. Cunningham, Hotel Dela-porte.

Treas.—G. H. Schroeder, 2810 Center St.

Journal—F. K. Malana, 381 11th Ave.

M. J. NAUGHTON LODGE No. 11, Cleveland, O., meets in Letter Carriers Hall, 409 Superior Ave., N. W., first Sunday at 8.30 a. m., and third Tuesday, at 8 p. m.

President—Joseph E. Kelch, 2023 W. 29th St.

Sec.—C. A. Frawley, 3436 W. 49th St.

Treas.—W. J. Keegan, 2552 Overlook Road.

Journal—S. M. Ryan, 10530 Dupont Av.

TOPEKA LODGE No. 12, Topeka, Kan., meets second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall, cor. 6th and Quincy Sts.

President—R. F. Arthur, 427 Jefferson Street.

Sec.—H. M. Finnie, 119 N. Quinton Blvd.

Treas. and Journal—John Nelson, 404 Madison St.

DETROIT LODGE No. 13, Detroit, Mich., meets second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m. in I. O. O. F. Temple, Hubbard Ave. and Baker St.

Pres.—B. B. Duschane, 889 Dix Ave.

Sec.—C. Derosie, 552 Crawford Ave.

Treas. and Journal—Geo. Stubbs, 670 Ferdinand Ave.

Journal—E. A. Jennings, 81 Pearl St.

TOLEDO LODGE No. 14, Toledo, Ohio, meets third Thursday at 8 a. m., and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m., at Broer's Hall, 626 So. St. Clair St.

President—Thomas Dean, 213 South St.

Sec.—Jos. A. Keegan, 1617 Indiana Ave.

Treas.—Henry Gale, 431 South St.

Journal—I. O. Begley, 262 Marion St.

HARBOR LODGE No. 15, New York City, meets second and fourth Sundays at 8 a. m., 408 W. 41st St.

Sec. Joseph Barth, 558 W. 42d St.

Treas.—Charles Buckingham, 258 W. 65th St.

VICTORY LODGE No. 16, East Saint Louis, Ill., meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 p. m., in Labor Temple, 137 Collinsville Ave.

President—William T. Gearity, 410a N. 12th St.

Sec. and Jour.—J. H. Fallon, 1922 N. 23rd St.

Treas.—G. F. Peterson, 1111 N. 15th St.

JAMES MILLS LODGE No. 17, South Chicago, Ill., meets first Sunday at 7.30 p. m., and fourth Saturday at 2 p. m., Jar-muth Hall, 9120 Commercial Ave.

President—Joseph Cross, 7939 Escan-aba Ave.

Sec.—John Burke, 8816 Buffalo Ave.

Treas.—George H. Hoos, 9960 Commer-cial Ave.; phone South Chicago 3923.

Journal—J. J. Lynn, 9801 Commercial Ave.

COAL CITY LODGE No. 18, Coal City, Illinois.

President—M. J. Horan.

Treas.—A. P. Ayersman, Box 19.

BURLINGTON LODGE No. 19, Chicago, Ill., meets first and third Sundays at 2.30 p. m., in Duffek's Hall, 2014 S. California Ave.

President—C. E. Killmer, 2222 Wash-ington Boulv.

Sec.—G. W. Rutter, 2314 Walnut St.

Treas.—Journal—E. R. Rutter, 2225 Park Ave.

SEDALIA LODGE No. 20, Sedalia, Mo., meets first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., in Labor Temple Hall, 313-315 South Lamine St.

President—J. M. Egan, 406 E. 7th St.

Sec.—Treas.—G. E. Wilson, 420 E. 11th St.

Journal—T. Howell, 238 E. Saline St.

CAPITOL CITY LODGE No. 21, Colum-bus, O., meets second Tuesday at 8 a. m., and fourth Tuesday at 8.30 p. m., at Wood-men's Hall, 111½ S. High St.

President—L. J. O'Rourke, 409 W. Rich St.

Sec., Treas. and Journal—E. J. Hexter, 550 Kilbourne St.

GATEWAY CITY LODGE No. 22, La Crosse, Wis., meets first and third Mon-days at 7.30 p. m., in K. of P. Hall, 800 Rose St.

President—Charles Stannard, 616 St. James St., No. La Crosse, Wis.

Sec. and Treas.—J. H. Brinkman, 533 Berlin St.

LICKING LODGE No. 23, Newark, O., meets second and fourth Thursdays, 7.30 p. m., in O. R. C. Hall, 31½ South Park Place.

President—Ed. O'Neill, 101 Buena Vis-ta St.

Sec.—S. B. Smith, 5 Spencer St.

Treas.—J. H. Dial, 5 Mechanic St.

Journal—D. F. Mangan, 25 Vanland-ing-ham St.

THE SWITCHMEN'S HOME LODGE No. 24, Mandan, N. D., meets in Macca-bees' Hall, 8 p. m., first and last Sunday of month.

President—Peter Wagner, 108½ Fourth Ave. N. W.

Sec.—B. L. Anderson, 106 4th Ave. N. W.

Treas.—Martin Larson, 308 5th Ave., N. W.

SOLID ROCK LODGE No. 25, Alton, Ill., meets second and fourth Sundays 2 p. m., Labor Hall, Third and Plaza Sts. President—G. C. Harvey, 1514 Jersey street.

Sec.—J. J. Simon, 414 E. Broadway.

Treas.—Wm. Spellman, 320 Bluff St.

ROYAL BLUE LODGE No. 26, Cincinnati, O., meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p. m., in Doyle's Academy, northeast corner Court and Central Aves., Hall No. 3.

President—H. D. Nolan, 2803 Warsaw Ave.

Sec.—H. J. Holbrook, Hüssey Hotel, 5th and Bay Miller Sts.

Treas.—R. E. McKenna, 439 Elberon Ave., phone Warsaw 2018.

Journal—J. M. Smith, Glenway and Mansion Aves., Price Hill.

ZENITH LODGE No. 28, Duluth, Minn., meets first and third Sundays at 2.30 p. m., in Sloan's Hall, 20th Ave., West and Superior St.

President — W. E. Baker, 219 19th Ave., W.

Sec.—J. T. Morando, 2126 W. First St.

Treas. and Journal—C. H. Stang, 2203 W. 2d St.

Journal—P. Flaherty, 120 W. 4th St.

BLUE ISLAND LODGE No. 29, Blue Island, Ill., meets second and fourth Sundays at 8 p. m., Moose Hall, 261 Western Ave.

President—C. O. Smith, 160 High St.

Sec.—H. N. Allen, 745 W. 73d, Chicago, Ill.

Treas. and Journal—Thos. Earner, 331 Vermont St.

MINNEAPOLIS LODGE No. 30, Minneapolis, Minn., meets second Sunday at 8 p. m. and fourth Sunday at 2 p. m., Richman Hall, 3d Ave. S. and Fifth St.

President—Jas. Coyne, 317 N. Lyndale Ave.

Sec.—Morris Full, 301 Plymouth Ave., North.

Treas.—A. A. Wilson, 1111 16th Ave., S. E.

Journal—Jas. F. Smith, 1902 5th Ave. N.

ST. PAUL LODGE No. 31, St. Paul, Minn., meets second Sunday at 2 p. m., and fourth Friday at 8 p. m., in Central Hall, 7th and 6th Sts.

President—J. P. Murphy, 1099 McLean avenue.

Sec.—E. T. Riley, 436 Rice St.

Treas.—L. E. Pittman, 175 Genesee St.

Journal—L. W. Appleton, 506 Partridge Street.

SUNFLOWER LODGE No. 33, Emporia, Kans., meets first Sunday at 9 a.

m., in Union Labor Hall, cor. 4th and Commercial St.

President—C. M. Young, 202 S. State St.

Sec.—R. O. Griffith, 14 S. Neosho St.

Treas.—Elmer Dukes, 105 Constitution St.

Journal—W. L. Merwin, 714 East St.

WATERLOO LODGE No. 34, Waterloo, Ia., meets last Sunday of each month at 7.30 p. m., in Eagles' Hall, 111½ East 5th St.

President—E. C. Page, 1125 Franklin St.

Sec. and Treas.—D. W. Dacey, 708 Washington St.

Journal—J. Burgess, 417 Dane St.

CENTENNIAL LODGE No. 35, Denver, Col., meets first and third Monday at 8 p. m. in Lower Howe Hall, 1548 California St.

President—Paul Maskow, 3026 W. 34th avenue.

Sec.—H. E. Whitcomb, 3631 Shoshone St.

Treas.—John Shea, 3028 Ross Court.

Journal—W. E. Secord, 3965 Xavier St.

JOHN W. DRURY LODGE No. 36, Chicago, Ill., meets at Garfield Hall, 6444 Wentworth Ave., first Sunday at 8 p. m., and third Sunday at 2.30 p. m.

President—D. J. Geary, 6431 S. Green St.; phone Normal 1450.

Sec.—John Selp, 5341 5th Ave.

Treas.—James E. Maher, 5754 5th Ave.

ST. LOUIS LODGE No. 37, St. Louis, Mo., meets first and third Sundays at 8 p. m., in Druid's Hall, cor. Ninth and Market Sts.

President—Thos. Nester, 2106 N. 9th St.

Sec.—W. G. Roller, 3741 Laclede Ave.

Treas. and Journal—Grant Hammond, 4942 Lilburn Ave.

PRESQUE ISLE LODGE No. 38, Erie, Pa., meets the first and third Thursdays at 8.30 p. m., at Zuck's Hall, cor. 16th and Peach Sts.

President—John C. Wagner, 228 W. 19th St.

Sec.—L. H. Wagner, 619 E. 22d St.

Treas.—J. B. Haggerty, 655 W. 10th St.

CENTRAL LODGE No. 39, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second and fourth Tuesdays 8.30 p. m., and third Tuesday 8.30 a. m., in Boyer's Large Hall, corner Swan and Elmle Sts.

President—W. F. Schleus, 67 Monroe St.

Sec.—Arthur G. Lembke, 37 French St.

Treas.—Wm. Krieger, 784 Glenwood Ave.

Journal—Chas. Kinmartin, 204 Sumner Place.

PARK CITY LODGE No. 40, Bridgeport, Conn.

President and Treasurer—D. E. Griffith, 129 Clifford St.

HARD STRUGGLE LODGE No. 41, Elyria, O.

President and Journal—H. J. Gerhart, 911 East Ave.

Sec.—L. V. Ducoty, 4 Tattersall Ct.

Treas.—L. R. Willford, 148 Lake Ave.

SILVER CITY LODGE No. 43, Kansas City, Kan., meets third Wednesdays at 8.30 p. m., Lupham's Hall.

President—O. J. Cason, 3118 Jefferson, Kansas City, Mo.
Sec. and Treas.—Thos. P. Condrion, 1159 Metropolitan Ave.

PRIDE OF THE WEST LODGE No. 43, Los Angeles, Cal., meets second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m., in Taft Hall, Walker Theater Bldg., 730 S. Grand Ave.
President—M. McNulty, 840 W. 54th St.
Sec. Treas. and Journal—T. A. Bailey, 942 Denver Ave.

UTICA LODGE No. 44, Utica, N. Y., meets 7.30 p. m., second and fourth Saturday, Labor Temple, 3d floor.
President—J. Mahar, 725 South St.
Sec. and Journal—Fred Strobel, 525 Niagara.

Treas.—F. Hayes, 915 Brayton Park Pl.

GAS BELT LODGE No. 45, Muncie, Ind., meets second and fourth Sundays 2.30 p. m., at 2205 S. Madison St.
President—Charles F. Thorpe, 1515 W. 7th St.
Sec., Treas. and Jour.—Chas. Lawrence, 2205 S. Madison St.

HAPPY THOUGHT LODGE No. 46, Colorado City, Col., meets second Sunday, 3 p. m., and fourth Sunday 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall.

President—J. J. Elliott, 9 S. Third St.
Sec. and Treas.—C. F. Sonnenhsen, Box 202.

GARY LODGE No. 47, Gary, Ind., meets at K. of C. Hall, East 6th Ave., second Sunday at 1.30 p. m., and fourth Sunday at 7.30 p. m.

President—H. W. King, 335 Marshall St.; phone 2320.
Sec.—T. R. Williams, 9713 Ewing Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Treas.—Geo. W. Staab, 548 Broadway; phone 1077.

Journal—G. W. Scott, 408 Harrison St.

COPPER CITY LODGE No. 48, Butte, Mont., meets second and fourth Sundays, 8 p. m., at Carpenters' Hall, West Granite Street.

President—Geo. Cassidy, 1116 California Ave.

Sec., Treas. and Journal—P. O'Shea, 837 S. Main.

THREE RAIL LODGE No. 49, Pueblo, Col., meets first Tuesday 7.30 p. m., and third Tuesday 2 p. m., Trades Assembly Hall, Third and Santa Fe Sts.

President—J. P. Moran, 2324 Cedar St.
Sec. and Treas.—H. C. Hutchison, 1623 Wabash Ave.

Journal—J. F. Beard, 217 W. 7th St.

PARSONS LODGE No. 50, Parsons, Kan., meets second and fourth Sundays 7.30 p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall, 1906 1-2 Main St.

President and Treasurer—Laurence Smith, 617 N. Central Ave.

Sec.—John Ehman, 1217 Crawford Ave.
Journal—C. E. Stites, 1122 Lincoln St.

JUNCTION LODGE No. 51, West Bay City, Mich., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Conrado Block, cor. Midland and Walnut Sts., second and fourth Sundays, 8 p. m.

President—H. P. Gaines, 503 Jane St.
Sec.—John R. Greeley, 1410 Woodside Ave.

Treas.—A. Strachan, 210 Raymond Ave.
Journal—Geo. Pringle, 201 State St.

EXCELSIOR LODGE No. 52, Port Jervis, N. Y., meets in H. H. Farnum's Hall, Pike St., first Sunday 2.30 p. m., third Thursday 8 p. m.

President—Wm. Lyons, 8 Bonnell St.
Sec. and Treas.—Wm. Walz, 78 Hammond St.

Journal—J. A. Weed, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN LODGE No. 54, St. Louis, Mo., meets second and fourth Sundays at 8 p. m., in Gambrinus Hall, 3631 Selena St., third floor, fourth suite.

President and Journal—W. T. Barlow, 3003a S. 13th St.

Sec.—F. M. Fitzgibbons, 2901 South Broadway.

Treas.—F. W. Zwick, 1017a S. 7th St.

LAKE SHORE LODGE No. 55, Cleveland, O., meets second Monday 8.00 a. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall, 788 E. 152d St.

President—A. L. Hell, 13706 Othella Ave.

Sec.—G. N. Horne, 18104 Nottingham Road.

Treas.—O. M. Tiplin, 18416 Nottingham Road.

Journal—F. E. Jackson, 802 Rudyard Rd., N. E.

HARLEM RIVER LODGE No. 56, New York City, meets first Wednesday and third Thursday 10 a. m., in Union Hall, 444 Willis Ave.

President—P. J. Finnegan, 383 E. 137th Street.

Sec.—A. J. Cuff, 703 Rhinelander Ave., Van Nest, N. Y.

Treas.—J. W. McEntee, 2534 7th Ave.
Journal—D. M. Beardsley, 351 E. 138d Street.

LAKE ERIE LODGE No. 57, Sandusky, Ohio, meets second and fourth Saturdays at 7.30 a. m., in Trades and Labor Assembly Hall.

President—G. Schiller, 420 Osborne St.
Sec. Treas.—A. J. Diedrick, 511 Jackson St.

PROGRESS LODGE No. 58, Chicago, Ill., meets first and third Sundays at 8 p. m., at Marquette Hall, 1910 W. 12th St.
President—S. D. Orr, 3928 W. Polk St.; phone Garfield 3556.

Sec.—Walter M. Egan, 1846 So. St. Louis Ave.; phone Lawndale 5100.

Treas.—W. A. Welsh, 4112 W. Monroe St.; phone Garfield 2746.

MONROE LODGE No. 60, Rochester, N. Y., meets fourth Thursday at 8 p. m., in Painters' Hall, 42 Exchange St.

President—J. F. Crosson, 140 Frost Ave.
Sec., Treas. and Journal—F. R. Hall, 359 West Ave.

JACKSON LODGE No. 61, Jackson, Mich., meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p. m., Engineers' Hall, Webb Block, S. Mechanic St.

President—H. L. Barger, 1015 W. Franklin St.

Sec.—O. R. McKibben, 612 S. Pleasant St.

Treas.—E. Bigalke, 219 Chapin St.
Journal—H. S. Hasbrouck, 816 Detroit Street.

GILT EDGE LODGE No. 62, Pittsburgh, Pa., meets second Sunday, 7.45 p. m., and fourth Sunday, 1.45 p. m., Union Labor Temple, Washington and Webster Aves.

President—D. A. Harshbarger, 626 Boggs Ave.

Sec.—James Earley, 5144 Carnegie Ave.

Treas.—F. W. Brown, 278 46th St.

Journal—C. E. Cavanaugh, 169 45th St.

NORTH STAR LODGE No. 63, Winnipeg, Man., meets first Sunday, 2.30 p. m., third Sunday, 8.30 p. m., 496 Jessie Ave.

President—W. A. Walden, 470 Jessie Ave.

Sec. and Treas.—A. J. Young, 496 Jessie Ave.

FORT SCOTT LODGE No. 65, Fort Scott, Kans., meets first and third Sundays, 2.30 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

President—M. J. DeBoben, 124 N. Little Street.

Sec. and Treas.—W. G. Bicknell, 903 E. Wall St.

Journal—Henry Ward, 711 S. Barbee St.

MARTHA LODGE No. 67, Hammond, Ind., meets second and fourth Fridays, 8 p. m., I. O. O. F. Hall, 177 E. State St.

President—Elmer Scott, 1192 Van Buren St.

Sec.—E. E. Randall, 584 Sibley St.

Treas. and Journal—A. L. Crout, 1014 Park Place.

UNION STOCK YARDS LODGE No. 68, Chicago, Ill., meets first Sunday, 7.30 p. m., third Sunday, 2.30 p. m., McNally's New Hall, 47th and Halstead Sts.

President—H. P. Young, 4353 Washtenaw Ave.

Sec.—Wm. C. Weltzel, 5253 Hermitage Ave.

Treas.—F. L. Connors, 7741 Union Ave.

Journal—John Cole, 6416 Bishop St.

HOUSTON LODGE No. 69, Houston, Tex., meets first Tuesday, 8 a. m., fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., Gordon & McCullen Hall, 1209 Hogan St.

President—D. E. Martin, 2312 Hardy St.

Sec., Treas. and Journal—J. T. Wood-rome, 1714 Mary St.

OLEANDER LODGE No. 70, Galveston, Tex., meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 8.30 p. m., Cooks and Walters' Hall.

President—M. M. McGarrity, 3305 Ave. N.

Sec.—W. J. Henderson, 2823 Ave. Q.

Treas.—F. C. Carr, 1409 33d St.

Journal—J. J. Graney, 38th and Ave. H.

QUEEN CITY LODGE No. 71, Seattle, Wash., meets second Sunday, 2 p. m., fourth Sunday at 8 p. m., Room 106, Labor Temple, Sixth Ave. and University St.

President—J. E. Hiles, 4328 Dayton Ave.

Sec.—F. T. Corrigan, 217 First Ave.

Treas.—J. H. Arbuthnot, 1347 17th Ave.

South.

Journal—T. B. Gemmill, 6316 13th Ave. S.

PEORIA LODGE No. 72, Peoria, Ill., meets first and third Sundays, 8 p. m., Schmitt's Hall, Hecox and S. Adams Sts.

President—Wm. H. Smith, 201 Merri-man St.

Sec.—C. T. Middleton, 1518 Lincoln Ave.

Treas.—W. S. Dimon, 127 Lincoln Park Place.

Journal—R. W. Bundy, 806 Butler St.

BAY STATE LODGE No. 73, Springfield, Mass., meets first Wednesday of each month, 8 p. m., 118 Plainfield St.

President—W. N. Clark, 5 Birnie Ave.

Sec. and Treas.—E. T. Clark, 118 Plain-field St.

Journal—H. D. Marsh, 93 Marengo Pk.

CLIPPER LODGE No. 74, Michigan City, Ind., meets fourth Thursday 7.30 p. m., Burkhart Hall, Franklin and Sixth Sts., third floor.

President—Arthur Voss, 221 Detroit St.

Sec. and Journal—F. H. Ebert, 1120 Buffalo St.

Treas.—E. E. Wright, 426 E. 9th St.

STEARNS LODGE No. 75, Ludington, Mich., meets K. C. Hall, first and last Tuesdays, 8 p. m.

President—A. Perfountaine, 105 E. Mel-indy St.

Sec.—Irvin Clark, 215 E. Melindy St.

Treas.—F. L. Smith, 403 E. Melindy street.

Journal—M. Sherlock, 413 E. Melindy Street.

SOUTHERN KANSAS LODGE No. 77, Chanute, Kan., meets second and fourth Thursdays, 7.30 p. m., Morrison's Hall.

President—W. J. Smith, 1115 S. Grant St.

Sec.—C. D. Coulter, 518 S. Central.

Treas.—G. G. Basler, 1112 S. Evergreen Ave.

Journal—K. Hendrickson, 718 S. Ever-green Ave.

FORT WAYNE LODGE No. 78, Fort Wayne, Ind., meets at 736 W. Berry St., fourth Tuesday 8 p. m.

President—Joseph A. Deahl, 713 Fred-ricks St.

Sec.—G. T. Sunley, 1910 Koenig St.

Treas. and Journal—G. W. Thibolt, 736 W. Berry St.

JACKSON PARK LODGE No. 79, Chi-cago, Ill., meets second Sunday 8 p. m., and fourth Sunday at 2 p. m., Southland Hall, N. W. corner 50th and South Halsted Streets.

President—C. D. Wiltzie, 7232 Univer-sity Ave.

Sec. and Journal—J. H. Landers, 822 West 50th Place.

Treas.—E. G. Wilson, 6342 Vernon Ave.

UNION LODGE No. 80, Grand Rapids, Mich., meets first and third Tuesdays at 7.30 p. m., Simmons Hall, 758 Division Ave. S.

President—W. H. Parks, 904 Arlington Place, S. E.

Sec.—Chas. H. Edinger, 32 Sycamore Treas.—H. A. Coble, 1050 Sheldon Ave., S. E.

GREAT FALLS LODGE No. 81, Great Falls, Mont.

President—L. W. Brisley, 422 5th Ave., S. W.

Sec.—Thos. Wright, 611 3d Ave., S. W. Treas. and Journal—John Kinniburgh, 10 9th St., S. W.

PARK LODGE No. 82, Herington, Kan., meets second Saturday, 8 p. m., and fourth Tuesday, 3 p. m., I. O. O. F. Hall.

President—W. E. Haggard, 910 W. Walnut St.

Sec.-Treas.—H. Mann, 212 W. Walnut Street.

Journal—A. E. Heath, box 534.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LODGE No. 83, Chicago, Ill., meets at Pussy Hall, corner 75th St. and Drexel Ave., first and third Monday nights.

President—J. Kindbeiter, 372 E. 38th place.

Sec. and Journal—W. G. Weamer, 6928 Kimbark Ave.

Treas.—M. S. Meehan, 8540 Maryland. Phone, Hyde Park 5539.

MAPLE LEAF LODGE No. 84, Oelwein, Ia., meets first Tuesday, 8 p. m., and second Tuesday, 4 p. m., in Temple Hall.

President—W. E. Hamilton, 624 5th Ave., W.

Sec.-Treas.—J. D. Barber, 110 Third Ave. N.

Journal—W. N. Campbell, 632 1st Ave., West.

WICHITA LODGE No. 85, Wichita, Kans., meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m., A. O. U. W. Hall, 138 N. Lawrence St.

President—J. E. Ceurvorst, 335 N. Washington St.

Sec. and Treas.—D. W. Entsminger, 425 S. Chautauqua St.

SANGAMON LODGE No. 86, Springfield, Ill., third Sunday, Odd Fellows' Bldg., 5 Monroe St., 2.30 p. m.

President—T. J. Murphy, 641 N. 4th St. Sec. and Treas.—Wm. Burns, 1117 N. 6th St.

Journal—Wm. Gilmore, cor. 15th and E. N. Grand Ave.

COLUMBIA LODGE No. 87, Portland, Ore., meets second Sunday, 2 p. m., Woodman Hall, Russell and Rodney Ave.

President—B. F. Charles, 208 S. 17th St. Sec. and Treas.—A. F. Schumann, 503 1/2 Union Ave., N., Mayo Apts.

Journal—J. T. Beach, 322 Haight Ave.

ENTERPRISE LODGE No. 88, Green Bay, Wis.

President—Truman Culsh, corner Elm and Harvard.

Sec.—M. A. Thompson, 503 Ashland Ave. S.

Treas.—H. E. Jansen, 926 S. Jackson St. Journal—M. H. Cleary, 802 N. Chestnut St.

OTTUMWA LODGE No. 89, Ottumwa, Ia., meets first and third Sundays at 8 p. m., in Labor Hall, cor. Main and Court Sts.

President and Treas.—O. C. Kenney, 706 W. 4th St.

Sec. and Jour.—S. H. Loring, 120 N. Holt St.

DENISON LODGE No. 90, Denison, Tex., meets second Wednesday at 8 p. m., and fourth Wednesday at 2.30 p. m., in Labor Hall, 300 W. Main St.

President—B. S. Clark, R. F. D. No. 4.

Sec. and Treas.—J. M. Phillips, 115 E. Morton St.

Journal—H. H. Crockett, 509 E. Main.

IRONDALE LODGE No. 91, Chicago, Ill., meets in Duffy's Hall, cor. 106th St. and Torrance Ave., second and fourth Sundays at 7.30 p. m.

President—R. J. Norton, 9220 Commercial Ave.

Sec.—H. A. Flynn, 9137 Houston Ave.

Treas.—C. J. Welmer, 10210 Ewing Ave.

STANDARD LODGE No. 92, Cedar Rapids, Ia., meets in Turner Hall, S. 3d St., between 4th and 5th Aves., first Wednesday, 4 p. m., and third Wednesday, 8 p. m.

President—G. E. Mead, 1649 N. 6th St., West.

Sec. and Journal—G. M. Stonebraker, 816 Camburn Court.

Treas.—Fred Pirkel, 1314 S. 1st St., W.

TRUE BLUE LODGE No. 93, Okaloosa, Ia., meets first Sunday, 3 p. m., and third Sunday at 7.30 p. m., at 803 1st Ave. W.

President—O. F. Cox, 403 1st Ave., W.

Sec. and Treas.—J. Brown, 803 1st Ave., W.

Journal—Geo. Oswandle, 215 B Ave. W.

ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH LODGE No. 94, Terre Haute, Ind., meets first and third Fridays 8 p. m., in Central Labor Union Hall, 624 1-2 Main St.

President—M. M. Scherich, 1639 1st Ave.

Sec.—D. B. Joice, 2039 N. 8th St.; New phone 3208-J.

Treas.—O. D. Barnett, 117 S. 15th St.; phone 1036-J.

Journal—H. H. Byington, 318 N. 16th Street.

ASHTABULA LODGE No. 95, Ashtabula, O., meets second Sunday at 7.30 p. m., and third Sunday at 2.30 p. m., in Foresters' Hall, Morrison's Bldg., Main St.

President—C. F. Chapell, 173 Prospect.

Sec. and Journal—C. G. Nelson, 402 Columbus St.

Treas.—Charles L. Kain, 12 McGovern Ave.

LIMA LODGE No. 96, Lima, Ohio.

President—M. Clifford, 831 N. Union St.

Sec. and Treas.—M. C. Clancy, 933 N. Elizabeth.

FREEBORN LODGE No. 97, Albert Lea, Minn., meets first Wednesday at 3 p. m., in Red Men's Hall, cor. William and Broadway.

President—J. P. Woods, 310 Water St.

Sec. and Treas.—A. L. Hove, 253 S. Pearl.
Journal—Morris Hagen, 725 Jefferson Street.

CADILLAC LODGE No. 98, Cadillac, Mich., meets first and third Fridays, 8 p. m., Trades and Labor Council Rooms.
Pres. and Treas.—T. Long, 1049 Haring Street.
Sec.—A. Craig, 510 Aldrich St.
Journal—B. J. Long, 521 1-2 N. Mitchell Street.

LITTLE GIANT LODGE No. 100, McKees Rocks, Pa., meets second and fourth Sundays 7.45 p. m., in Christian's Hall, 219 Chartiers Ave.
President—J. J. Connors, 816 Island Av.
Sec.—J. D. Connor, 601 Allen Ave.
Treas.—Robt. McCarthy, 400 Woodward Ave.
Journal—H. M. Dunmire, 623 Harriet St.

ALUM ROCK LODGE No. 101, San Jose, Cal., meets in A. O. U. W. Hall.
President—Frank E. Webber, S. P. Yard Office.
Sec. and Treas.—P. J. McKay, 126 N. 4th St.

LEHIGH LODGE No. 102, Lehigh, Pa., meets in Reber's Hall, second and fourth Sundays, at 8 p. m.
President—M. A. Cochran, 716 1-2 W. Whitehall St., Allentown, Pa.
Sec. and Treas.—Granville Mertz, Box 120, Packerton, Pa.
Journal—Geo. Dolan, 389 Brush, Allentown, Pa.

SHREVEPORT LODGE No. 103, Shreveport, La., meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p. m., in Frank Ryan's residence.
President—Frank Ryan, Bossier City, La.
Sec. and Treas. and Journal—S. C. Moore, 926 McNeal St.

SWEET CLOVER LODGE No. 104, Arkansas City, Kan.
President—J. A. Kanuth, 420 Fulton Ave., Hannibal, Mo.
Treas.—G. B. Hammond, 511 S. C St.

OZARK LODGE No. 105, Springfield, Mo.
Treas.—B. F. Cole, 1111 W. Center St.

TUBE CITY LODGE No. 106, McKeesport, Pa., meets first and fourth Sundays 7.30 p. m., Roth's Hall, St. Clair and Jerome Sts.
President—P. J. Brennan, 1005 Walnut Street.
Sec. and Treas.—C. E. Minnick, 818 Scott St.
Journal—R. B. Goe, Dravosburg, Pa.

HEAD OF THE LAKE LODGE No. 107, Superior, Wis., meets first Monday at 8 p. m. and third Sunday 2.30 p. m., Tower Hall, corner Tower and 13th Sts.

President and Journal—F. K. Barnard, 1309 Clough Ave.
Sec.—J. C. O'Connell, 1124 Grand Ave.
Treas.—W. Whearratt, 1523 Banks Ave.
Asst. Treas.—W. J. Schustrum, 1725 Hughitt Ave.

ROUGH RIDER LODGE No. 108, Hornell, N. Y., meets first and third Thursdays 8 p. m., A. O. H. Hall, St. Ann's Federation Bldg.
President—James Carroll, 47 E. Main Street.
Sec. and Treas.—A. C. Jones, 51 Jane St.
Journal—J. W. Baldwin, 50 Oak St.

OKAW LODGE No. 109, Centralia, Ill., meets first and third Sunday afternoons at 421 S. Elm St.
President—John W. Berbaum, 609 W. 6th St., South.
Sec.—H. F. Watts, 823 S. Locust St.
Treas.—H. B. Oberst, 505 N. Hickory St.

SAGINAW LODGE No. 110, Saginaw, E. S., Michigan, meets on the first Sunday 9.30 a. m., in Myrtle Hall, 524 Potter St., East Side.
President—A. Packard, 926 N. Sixth Av.
Sec. and Treas. and Journal—H. S. Gay, 1028 N. Sixth Ave.

NETCONG LODGE No. 112, Stanhope, N. J., meets I. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Sundays 7.30 p. m.
President—C. Bird, Allen St., Netcong, N. J.
Sec. and Journal—W. S. Sickles, Netcong, N. J.
Treas.—James O'Neal, Mechanic St., Netcong, N. J.

EAST END LODGE No. 113, Cincinnati, O., meets 704 E. Pearl St., third Tuesday, 8 p. m.
President—J. T. Cain, 262 Page St.
Sec.—F. E. Alwin, 2784 Hoff Ave.
Treas. and Journal—A. T. Carlius, 843 Overton St., Newport, Ky.

BROOME LODGE No. 114, Binghamton, N. Y., meets second and fourth Monday 8 p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall, 299 Chenango St.
President—John McMahon, 42 Griswold St.
Sec. and Treas.—Geo. Martin, 41 Mendelssohn St.

JERSEY CITY LODGE No. 115, Hoboken, N. J., meets at Rankin's Hall, 125 27th St., first and third Sundays at 8 p. m.
President—J. Londregan, 20 10th St., West New York, N. J.
Sec. and Treas.—Martin Keating, 42 Clifton Terrace, Weehawken, N. J.
Journal—Thos. Drennan, 622 Monroe St.

BUCKEYE LODGE No. 116, Conneaut, O., meets first Sunday 10 a. m. and third Thursday 8 p. m., G. A. R. Hall, Stanley Block, Main St.
President—J. Q. Cox, 462 Mill St.
Sec.—W. A. Kremer, 390 Beaver St.
Treas.—E. C. McCloskey, 693 Broad.
Journal—R. H. Christensen, Harbor St.

HARMONY LODGE No. 117, Chicago, Ill., meets in Colonial Hall, cor. Chicago and Western Aves., second and fourth Sundays 2.30 p. m.

President—Jas. Murray, 1108 N. Monticello Ave.; phone, Albany 4931.

Sec.—Treas.—F. J. Wilbur, 151 S. Albany Ave.; phone Kedzie 595.

Journal—Wm. F. Johnston, 740 Spaulding Ave.

SALT LAKE LODGE No. 119, Salt Lake City, Utah, meets second Tuesday at 8.30 p. m., at Labor Temple, 2d East, between 1st and 2d South.

President—P. H. Hughes, 612 W. So. Temple.

Sec.—Treas.—W. S. Lemon, 523 W. 1st St., N.

LINCOLN LODGE No. 120, Lincoln, Neb., meets first Sunday 2.30 p. m., and third Sunday 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 215 N. 11th St.

President—J. H. Francisco, 2525 Y St.

Sec.—V. R. Umphres, 3124 F St.

Treas.—A. G. Strause, 2919 F St.

Journal—W. A. Weston, 2117 D St.

IVORYDALE LODGE No. 122, Elmwood Place, O., meets in Keller's Hall, Walnut St. and Main Ave., second and fourth Fridays at 8 p. m.

President—J. J. Stadlander, 502 Elmwood Ave.

Sec.—J. M. Folt, 6408 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

Treas.—Anthony Ash, 300 Elmwood Av. Journal—T. R. Turner, 410 Oak St.

EL RENO LODGE No. 124, El Reno, Okla., meets in Red Men's Hall, 112 Russell St., second and fourth Tuesdays, 7.30 p. m.

President—D. H. Selvers, 620 S. Choc-taw St.

Sec.—Dacy Havendon, 320 S. Foster St.

Treas.—G. F. Hodgkinson, 913 W. Woodson St.

Journal—Fred L. Downey, R. R. No. 4, Packers Add.

NECHES LODGE No. 125, Beaumont, Tex., meets K. of P. Hall, second and fourth Sundays, 8 p. m.

President—L. C. Kelly, 1547 Laurel St.

Sec.—Treas. and Journal—C. E. Wood, P. O. Box 1002.

HAWKEYE LODGE No. 126, Marshalltown, Iowa, meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m., 610 S. 3d St.

President, Sec. and Treas.—Frank Reese, 208 S. Sixth Ave.

Journal—W. P. Carver, 608 Cole St.

ST. ANTHONY'S LODGE No. 128, Minneapolis, Minn., meets second Sunday 2.30 p. m., 2429 Seventh St., S.

President—W. D. O'Connell, 52 E. Hennepin St.

Sec.—Treas.—A. L. Maeby, 2429 7th St., S.

ELECTRIC CITY LODGE No. 129, Scranton, Pa., meets second Sunday 2.30 p. m., fourth Thursday 7.30 p. m., G. A. R. Hall, Pennsylvania and Linden Sts.

President—R. W. Flynn, 427 Railroad Ave.

Sec.—Patrick T. Ryan, 408 R. R. Ave. Treas. and Journal—J. P. Crowley, 274 Railroad Ave.

FORT HAMILTON LODGE No. 120, Hamilton, O., meets second and fourth Thursdays, 8 p. m., Crescent Aid Hall, 7th and Walnut Sts.

President—Thomas Connell, 463 S. 4th Street.

Sec. and Treas.—W. J. Welsh, 1503 Dixie Highway.

Journal—P. Welsh, 524 S. 4th St.

SHAWNEE LODGE No. 131, Shawnee, Okla., meets first and third Sundays 8 p. m., Stern's Bldg. East Main St.

President—C. C. Fertig, 415 N. Roosevelt St.

Sec. and Journal—J. T. Sterling, 321 N. Kickapoo St.

Treas.—E. L. Fisher, 329 N. Aydelotte Street.

TRI-CITY LODGE No. 132, Rock Island, Ill., meets second Tuesday 8 p. m. and fourth Sunday 9.30 a. m., Industrial Home Hall, Moline, Ill.

President—Wm. Melike, 510 39th St.

Sec.—J. B. Pritchett, 3016 10th Ave.

Treas.—Ben Jacobson, 602 39th St.

Journal—J. W. Perry, Silvis, Ill.

SUCCESS LODGE No. 134, St. Louis, Mo., meets first and third Fridays 8 p. m., Bremen Hall, 3607 N. 11th St.

President—J. P. Hanrahan, 3611 N. 9th.

Sec.—W. F. Keane, 4110 Blair Ave.

Treas.—J. J. McCarthy, 5436 Geraldine.

PUGET SOUND LODGE No. 135, Tacoma, Wash., meets first and third Mondays 8 p. m., Milwaukee Hall, 23d St. and Jefferson Ave.

President—J. W. Vall, R. F. D. 4, box 872-a, Fern Hill Sta.

Sec.—Raymond Olsen, 408 South L St.

Treas.—C. E. Whitman, 2716 A St.

Journal—C. R. Hess, 3106 East D St.

RUBBER CITY LODGE No. 136, Akron, Ohio, meets second and fourth Sunday 9.30 a. m., Turner Hall.

President—George Norton, 1132 Edison Ave.

Sec.—Joseph Kroesen, 1121 S. High St.

Treas.—R. R. Shackelton, 336 Hickory street.

SPOKANE LODGE No. 137, Spokane, Wash., meets first Sunday 8 p. m., at Baker's Hall, 723 First Ave.

President—J. H. Brighton, 124 S. Pine Street.

Sec.—Treas.—E. A. Edlund, 1627 Normandie St.

Journal—J. J. Rhoe, 320 S. Browne.

ALAMO LODGE No. 138, San Antonio, Tex., meets second and fourth Fridays 8 p. m., Trades Council Hall, 114 1-2 South Alamo St.

President—R. G. Askew, 321 Burleson Street.

Sec.—Treas.—H. E. Tillett, 506 Crosby Street.

Journal—A. Von Blon, 203 S. 4th St., Waco, Tex.

SECOND CITY LODGE No. 140, Nashua, N. H.

Treas.—J. Gilmore, 2 Chase St.

SUSQUEHANNA LODGE No. 141, Susquehanna, Pa., meets first and third Thursday, 8 p. m., at 84 High St., Oakland.
 President, Sec. and Treas.—D. H. Griswold, R. F. D. No. 2.

OPEN PORT CITY LODGE No. 142, Muskegon, Mich., meets first and third Sundays at 11 a. m., at North Yard's Office, upstairs, P. M. Ry., Ottawa St.
 President—C. H. Root, 85 Octavius St.
 Sec.—Treas.—Geo. Hanson, 88 Jackson.

TELEGRAM LODGE No. 144, Elmira, N. Y., meets first Monday 8 p. m. and third Tuesday 8.30 a. m., Eagles' Hall, 108 Lake St.
 President—N. W. Powers, 902 Lake St.
 Sec.—Wm. Murphy, 318 W. 7th St.
 Treas.—T. J. Hurley, 1006 College Ave.
 Journal—J. W. Bowes, 448 W. 5th St.

CALUMET LODGE No. 145, East Chicago, Ind., meets first and third Sundays 7.30 p. m., in I. O. O. F. Hall, Forsyth Av.
 President—H. Zimmerman, 4743 Barring Ave., E.
 Sec.—G. H. Childs, 4818 Olcott Ave.
 Treas.—E. Morrissey, 4914 Northcote Ave.
 Journal—C. Moss, 4732 Olcott Ave.

INDIANAPOLIS LODGE No. 146, Indianapolis, Ind., meets first and third Mondays 8 p. m., Morrison's Hall, 50 Monument Pl.
 President—P. O'Shea, 702 E. Georgia St. (Flat 1).
 Sec.—C. A. Akers, 1701 N. Capitol Ave.
 Treas. and Journal—H. L. Hicks, 1958 Park Ave.

GATE CITY LODGE No. 147, Texarkana, Tex., meets second and fourth Tuesdays 8 p. m., 1320 Maple St.
 President—J. T. Smith, 306 Pecan St., Texarkana, Ark.
 Sec.—Treas.—Wm. Kelley, 1320 Maple St.
 Journal—F. J. Bumb, 112 State St.

YELLOWSTONE LODGE No. 148, Laurel, Mont., meets first Sunday, 8 p. m., and third Sunday 2.30 p. m., Laurel Fire Hall.
 President—W. F. Boston, Box 502.
 Sec.—Treas.—J. F. Valenta, Box 422.
 Journal—W. E. Donaldson.

FREEPORT LODGE No. 149, Freeport, Ill., meets first and third Sundays 7.30 p. m., Knights and Ladies of Security Hall, Stephenson St.
 President and Journal—John D. Hogan, 28 Fairview Avenue.
 Sec. and Treas.—Wm. H. O'Malia, 197 Benton.

ELKHART LODGE No. 151, Elkhart, Ind., meets first and third Mondays 7.30 p. m., in Painters' Hall, 306 S. Main St.
 President—W. C. Worrell, 511 S. 5th St.
 Treas.—R. L. Le Fevre, 713 Thomas St.
 Treas.—E. D. Parker, 1009 Garfield Ave.
 Journal—John Knowles, Jr., 906 Harrison St.

SYRACUSE LODGE No. 152, Syracuse, N. Y., meets fourth Monday 8.30 p. m., in Trades Assembly Hall, 134 W. Onondaga St.

President—R. E. Corser, 1520 W. Onondaga St.
 Sec.—T. Shannahan, Shonnard St.
 Treas.—A. H. Richardson, 732 Otisco St.

TRIANGLE LODGE No. 154, Staples, Minn.
 President—R. E. Davenport.
 Sec.—J. Guth.
 Treas.—W. A. Cummings, Box 625.
 Journal—R. P. McGivern.

THANKSGIVING LODGE No. 155, Chicago, O., meets in K. of C. Hall, first Friday at 7.30 p. m., and third Friday at 3 p. m.
 President and Journal—Charles Bradley.
 Sec. and Treas.—J. S. Swartz.

HOBOKEN LODGE No. 157, Hoboken, N. J., meets in Grubers' Hall, Washington and Newark Sts., first and third Sundays 9.30 a. m.
 President—T. Sweeney, 46 Seneca St., Hornell, N. Y.
 Sec.—Wm. Shindle, Rutherford, N. J.
 Treas.—J. Whelan, Hackettstown, N. J.

GOLDEN GATE LODGE No. 158, Oakland, Cal.
 Sec. and Treas.—C. J. McCarthy, 697 Brockhurst St.

AUTO CITY LODGE No. 160, Detroit, Mich., meets first and third Thursdays 8 p. m., and third Sunday 9 a. m., I. O. O. F. Hall, Hubbard Ave. and Baker St.
 President—John W. Ireland, 599 Baker St.
 Sec.—E. S. Armstrong, 80 Henry St., River Rouge, Mich.
 Treas. and Journal—F. J. Cotter, 739 Cavalry Ave.

HUSTLING LODGE No. 161, Trenton, Mo., meets second and fourth Thursdays, Weaver's Hall.
 President—F. V. Sheffield, 2013 N. Main Street.
 Sec. and Treas.—J. R. Weaver, 1601 Lulu St.
 Journal—D. Ferguson, 1715 N. Main St.

BESSEMER LODGE No. 163, Albion, Pa., meets third Friday, 8 p. m., at Firemen's Hall.
 President J. F. McConegley, Cranesville, Pa.
 Sec.—Treas.—I. H. Redmond.
 Journal—C. L. Newlon.

BIENVILLE LODGE No. 166, Mobile, Ala., meets first Tuesday 8 p. m., 409 Claiborne St.
 President—J. Connors, 260 Beauregard St.
 Sec.—W. W. Benthall, 458 N. Jackson St.
 Treas.—C. W. Rayfield, 357 Earl St.
 Journal—F. J. Lewis, 314 N. Joachim St.

PHILANDER LODGE No. 168, El Paso, Texas, meets first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., 7 Austin Apts., 114 Virginia St.
 President—E. S. Roberts, 1005 N. Florence St.
 Sec.—Treas. and Journal—R. B. Mangels, 345 1-2 Myrtle Ave.

GOOD HOPE LODGE No. 169, Youngstown, O., meets third Tuesday 10 a. m., 243-246 Federal St.

President—J. F. Owens, 30 Thornton Ave.
Sec., and Treas.—F. Owens, 724 Wilson Ave.
Journal—F. S. Merwin, 741 Himrod Ave.

MASON CITY LODGE No. 170, Mason City, Iowa, meets first and third Sundays 7.30 p. m., Labor Hall.

President—J. C. Waller, R. No. 3.
Sec. and Treas.—Homer P. Widows, 28 4th St., N. W.
Journal—Robert Johnson, 563 Fourth St., N. E.

PRIDE OF THE HILLS LODGE No. 171, Holloway, O., meets first and third Thursdays, K. of P. Hall.

President—L. A. Hinds.
Sec.—J. J. Thulman.
Treas.—T. B. Warder.
Journal—G. P. Sims.

VALLEY LODGE No. 172, Sayre, Pa., meets second and fourth Wednesdays 8.30 p. m., P. O. S. of A. Hall, Lockhart St.

President—D. H. Ramey, 110 Willow St., Athens, Pa.
Sec.—John Goodall, 316 Chemung St.
Treas.—F. J. Cafferty, 99 Clinton Ave., Waverly, N. Y.
Journal—Thomas F. Frost, 412 Broad St., Waverly, N. Y.

TWIN CITY LODGE No. 173, La Salle, Ill., meets first and third Sundays 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, corner 1st and Gooding Sts.

President—A. J. Kerwick, 35 6th St.
Sec. and Journal—J. E. Bowers, 303 Fourth St.
Treas.—P. B. Davis, 134 Gooding.

DES MOINES LODGE No. 174, Valley Junction, Ia., meets first Sunday and third Thursday, 7.30 p. m., Masonic Hall, Valley Junction, Ia.

President—M. E. Sherman, 101 E. 12th St., Des Moines, Ia.
Sec.—D. J. Farrell, 1753 E. Maple, Des Moines, Ia.
Treas.—A. L. Ketter, Box 17.

DANVILLE LODGE No. 175, Danville, Ill., meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m., A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Main and Hassel Sts.

President—John H. Smith, 527 Porter St.
Sec., Treas. and Journal—John King, 1210 Tennessee St.

SALAMANCA LODGE No. 176, Salamanca, N. Y.

President—J. Murphy, Sycamore St.
Treas.—J. J. Connelly, 4 Pimlico Ave.

WHIRLPOOL LODGE No. 177, Niagara Falls, N. Y., meets the second and fourth Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Carpenters' Hall, 2207 Main St.

President—S. T. Caldwell, 2900 McKoon Ave.
Sec. and Treas.—J. M. Whelan, 2813 Main.

BLACK DIAMOND LODGE No. 179, Pittston, Pa., meets first and third Tuesdays at 8.30 p. m., at St. Aloysius' Hall, S. Main St.

President—Wm. Reed, 18 Green.
Sec.—Treas.—B. B. Rader, 37 Curtis St.
Journal—John Hopkins, 6 Drumons St.

WHEAT BELT LODGE No. 180, Fargo, N. D., meets first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., Eagles' Hall, 66 5th St.

President—G. W. Welsert, 729 4th, N.
Sec., Treas. and Journal—T. J. Cavanaugh, 523 4th Ave. S., Moorhead, Minn.

BIG FIVE LODGE No. 181, Dallas, Tex., meets last Sunday in month 8 p. m., Co-operative Hall, 1704 Commerce St.

President—C. C. Judy, 614 Grand View Ave.
Sec. and Treas.—Thomas J. Peters, 2708 Birmingham Ave.
Journal—W. P. Hocker, 416 Wash Ave.

KALI-INLA LODGE No. 182, Halleyville, Okla., meets first and third Thursdays 7 p. m., Mesnia Hall.

President and Journal—John Yockstick.
Sec.—Treas.—John W. Witt, Box 285.

WINDSOR LODGE No. 184, Windsor, Ont., meets second Wednesday at 8.15 p. m., and third Sunday at 9 a. m., at Forsters' Hall.

President—Thos. Barrows, McKay Ave.
Sec.—J. W. Alldritt, 203 London St.
Treas.—J. J. Lonnee, 68 Crawford Ave.

BLACK RIVER LODGE No. 186, Lorain, O., meets K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p. m.

President—Edw. Tomb, 212 Tenth St.
Sec.—Harry Westfall, 1782 Broadway.
Treas.—T. J. Britt, 212 10th St.

BEND CITY LODGE No. 187, Muscatine, Ia., meets first and third Sundays at 7.30 p. m., in Trades Labor Assembly Hall.

President and Sec.—John H. Roth, 111 Neidig Ave.
Treas.—F. A. Timm, 1008 Spring St.

MAD RIVER LODGE No. 188, Dayton, O., meets second Monday 8 p. m., 28 Virginia Ave.

President—M. J. O'Connors, 51 Lombard Ave.
Sec.—Treas.—William M. Thompson, 28 Virginia Ave.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE No. 189, Dolton, Ill., meets first and third Sundays 8 p. m., Village Hall.

President—L. O. Fike, 24 E. 118th place, Chicago, Ill.
Sec.—H. I. Ferguson, 134 Park Ave.
Treas.—C. H. Smythe, 221 Park Ave.
Journal—E. J. Wirtz, Jr., 125 Park Ave.

LYONS LODGE No. 191, Lyons, N. Y.
President and Journal—James McDermott, Congress Hall.

Sec.—A. Tuffy, Elmer St.
Treas.—James Harrigan, 100 Geneva St.

TIGER LODGE No. 192, Detroit, Mich., meets second and fourth Mondays 8 p. m.,

American Eagle Hall, Bethune and Brush Sts.

President—A. Templeton, 82 Geimer Ave., Hamtramck, Mich.

Sec.—P. Koops, 217 Bethune Ave.

Treas.—John F. Tonjes, 185 Euclid Ave., East.

Journal—C. F. Goff, 284 Owen Ave.

FRANKLIN PARK LODGE No. 193, Franklin Park, Ill., meets second and fourth Sundays, 7.30 p. m., Switchmen's Hall.

President—Richard Scott.

Sec.—Albert H. Barton.

Treas.—Frank Brinkerhoff.

Journal—J. F. Squires, Kolse, Ill.

KEYSTONE LODGE No. 194, Hallstead, Pa., meets first Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. and third Wednesday at 7.30 a. m., Swartz Hall, Main St., over postoffice.

President—Wm. Squires, 180 Hawley St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Sec.—Wm. Carroll.

Treas. and Journal—Fred Decker, 242 Maine St.

THUNDER BAY LODGE No. 195, Fort William, Ontario, meets first Thursday, 8 p. m. and third Sunday, 2.30 p. m., Trades and Labor Hall.

President and Treas.—A. G. McGregor, 323 Ogden St.

Sec.—C. H. Lundgreen, 231 W. Francis.

Journal—J. J. Clarke, 213 McVior St., Port Arthur, Ont.

SAN FRANCISCO LODGE No. 197, San Francisco, Cal., meets first and third Sundays 8 p. m., 2876 24th St.

President—P. M. Kelly, 4300 19th St.

Sec. and Treas.—W. J. Howard, 2876 24th St.

Journal—G. Vosburg, 2876 24th St.

TERMINAL LODGE No. 198, Little Rock, Ark., meets first Thursday and third Sunday at 8 p. m., in Printers' Hall, Frank's Building, 3d and Louisiana Sts.

President—G. H. Ferrell, 1009 E. 8th St.

Sec.—E. G. McCoy, 505 W. 31st St.

Treas.—E. B. Toler, 3920 W. 14th St.

Journal—E. B. Leonard, 415 W. 32d St.

CHICAGO LODGE No. 199, Chicago, Ill., meets second Sunday, 2 p. m. and fourth Sunday, 8 p. m., at room 311, Masonic Temple, State and Randolph Sts.

President—Wm. Daniels, 3754 S. Wash-tenaw Ave.

Sec.—J. W. Hemen, 3319 Lowe Ave.

Treas.—E. D. Brough, 1214 E. 46th St.; phone Drexel 6606.

Journal—Jas. J. Maher, 3535 S. Wash-tenaw St.

PASCO LODGE No. 202, Pasco, Wash., meets third Tuesday 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall.

President—C. R. Ridout, Cunningham Hotel.

Sec. and Treas.—F. G. Cooper, Pasco Hotel.

Journal—C. R. Quincy, Gen. Del.

FORT DODGE LODGE No. 203, Fort Dodge, Ia., meets second and fourth Sundays 7.30 p. m., G. A. R. Hall, Central Ave. and 8th St.

President and Journal—R. H. Gorman, 1230 4th Ave., S.

Sec.—Treas.—J. A. Gray, 1230 4th Ave. S.

DELTA LODGE No. 205, Cairo, Ill., meets third Saturday, 8 p. m., Union Labor Temple, 12th St. and Commercial Ave.

Sec.—Treas. and Journal—Geo. J. Gilmore, 510 Walnut St.

MIDWAY LODGE No. 206, St. Paul, Minn. Meets first Thursday, 8.30 p. m., and third Tuesday, 2.30 p. m., in Brooks' Hall, University and Prior Ave.

President—James A. Cavanaugh, 307 Dewey Ave.

Sec.—Treas.—C. S. Perry, 1911 W. Minnehaha St.

Journal—Joseph P. Vincent, 503 Plymouth Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.

AUBURN PARK LODGE No. 208, Chicago, Ill., meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m., in Auburn Hall, cor. 79th St. and Lowe Ave.

Pres.—Jas. P. Casey, 7554 Lowe Ave.

Sec.—Maurice Glover, 6339 Fairfield Ave.

Treas.—A. J. Sterling, 7835 Green St.

Journal—Chas. Rice, 5926 Union Ave.

EVENING STAR LODGE No. 209, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second Wednesday 8 a. m. and 8.30 p. m., and fourth Wednesday 8.30 p. m., Boyer's Hall, Swan and Emale Sts.

President—Martin M. Lavelle, 145 Hamburg St.

Sec.—Thomas A. Davis, 359 Elk St.

Treas.—John J. Keough, 141 Abbott Rd.

Journal—Herbert H. Murphy, 219 West Ave.

MONONGAHELA LODGE No. 210, Pittsburg, Pa., meets second Sunday at 10.45 a. m., and fourth Sunday at 8.15 p. m., in A. O. H. Hall, 2815 Sarah St., S. S.

Pres.—L. J. Sauers, 63 S. 30th, S. S.

Sec. and Treas.—W. J. Mangan, 99 11th St., S. S.

BRADDOCK LODGE No. 212, North Braddock, Pa., meets second Sunday 2 p. m., Rubenstine Hall, 1032 Washington St., Braddock, Pa.

President—E. W. Wonderly, 209 Crosby Street.

Sec.—Treas.—R. M. Stell, 1845 Belle Ave.

OLD KENTUCKY LODGE No. 214, Ludlow, Ky., meets second Sunday at 8 a. m., and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m., in Odd Fellows' Hall, Elm and Butler Sts.

President—M. M. Miller, 2 Euclid Ave.

Sec.—J. H. Canfield, 71 Trevor St., Covington, Ky.

Treas. — Chas. Schwartz, Crescent Springs, Ky.

Journal—F. W. Neebaum, Elm and Kenner.

TRUE SPIRIT LODGE No. 215, Cleveland, O., meets first Sunday at 2 p. m., and third Saturday at 8 p. m., in Murray's Hall, cor. W. 65th and Lorain Ave.

President—Peter Hayes, 9520 Allerton Ave.

Sec.—W. E. Goldrick, Gresham, Ohio.

Treas.—Geo. Kadel, 3119 W. 34th St.

OKLAHOMA CITY LODGE No. 216, Oklahoma City, Okla., meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 119 1-2 N. Broadway.

President—Wilson McDonald, 311 E. Sixth St.

Sec.-Treas.—A. H. Church, 727 E. Fourth St.

CHICKASHA LODGE No. 217, Chickasha, Okla.

President—L. R. Russell, 218 Pennsylvania Ave.

Sec., Treas. and Journal—Van Dunham, 924 Michigan Ave.

NO. MCALESTER LODGE No. 218, No. McAlester, Okla.

President—J. Walden, 215 W. Chickasha St., McAlester, Okla.

Sec. and Treas.—A. C. Drumb, 65 Bolen Ave.

HULBERT LODGE No. 219, Memphis, Tenn., meets second Monday 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall, Penna. and Iowa Avea.

President—W. C. Younger, 1359 Lauderdale St.

Sec. and Treas.—J. W. Jackson, 911 Polk Ave.

NICKEL PLATE LODGE No. 220, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second and fourth Tuesdays 8 p. m., McCarthy's Hall, Seneca and Walter Sts.

President—Chas. Crane, 89 Vincennes Street.

Sec.—A. S. O'Neil, 17 Seneca Parkside.

Treas.—E. C. Holohan, 2410 Seneca St. Journal—F. B. McDonald, 140 Hubbell Ave.

LACKAWANNA LODGE No. 221, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second and fourth Fridays 8 p. m., and fourth Friday 9 a. m., McCarthy's Hall, Seneca and Walter Sts.

President—John Wright, 2261 Seneca St. Sec.—W. M. Dehn, 212 Lockwood St.

Treas.—H. T. Turner, 725 Abbott Rd. Journal—H. J. Davis, 31 Church St.

STILL CITY LODGE No. 224, Peoria, Ill., meets second and fourth Sundays at 8 p. m., in Erb's Hall, 211 Fulton St.

President—W. V. Deviney, 1103 N. Monroe.

Sec.—W. J. Deady, 506 Charlton St.

Treas.—J. V. Reath, 1103 Maywood Ave.

PONTCHARTRAIN LODGE No. 225, New Orleans, La., meets second and fourth Thursdays at 2 p. m., at McMahon's Hall, 1014 Dryades St.

President, Sec. Treas.—Thos. J. Donovan, 1529 S. Liberty St.

Journal—H. J. Scott, 1916 N. Villere St.

ERIE LODGE No. 226, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second and fourth Wednesdays 8.30 p. m., and third Saturday, 8.30 a. m., Roth's Hall, Babcock and Clinton Sts.

President—J. P. Collins, 731 S. Division Street.

Sec.—Geo. Helfrich, 78 Manitoba St.

Treas. and Journal—W. H. Watchorn, 50 Berea St. phone Crescent 1182-W.

FLICKER TAIL LODGE No. 227, Jamestown, N. Dak., meets third Sunday at residence of M. J. Enright, 214 7th Ave., S.

President—J. H. Hayes, Box 291.

Sec. and Treas.—Jerry Funda, Gen. Del. Journal—W. G. Suffa, Box 621.

MANCHESTER LODGE No. 228, Shortsville, N. Y., meets third Thursday, 8 p. m., Pratt's Hall.

President—H. C. Quinter, Box 225.

Sec.-Treas.—M. F. Bolan.

Journal—R. E. Quinter.

ANTHRACITE LODGE No. 229, Kingston, Pa., meets first and third Sundays, 7.30 p. m., Donahue's Hall, corner Market and Chestnut Sts.

President—E. Russell, 129 Pringle St.

Sec. and Treas.—W. R. Graver, 20 Wyoming St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Journal—Jacob Friant, 311 Madison St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.

KENSINGTON LODGE No. 230, Chicago, Ill., meets first Wednesday, 2 p. m., and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., in Beauchamps Hall, 11411 Michigan Ave.

President—Dan Maloney, 1050 W. 72d street.

Sec. and Journal—F. W. Calwell, 1206 E. 55th St.

Treas.—George P. Kavanaugh, 255 W. 119th St.

CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL, Chicago, Ill., meets first Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., in Chicago Federation of Labor Assembly Room, sixth floor, Mortimer Bldg., 166 W. Washington St.

President—E. D. Brough, 1214 E. 46th St.; phone Drexel 6606.

Sec.-Treas.—W. J. Trost, 600 Mortimer Bldg., 164-168 W. Washington St.; phone Franklin 1360.

BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL, Buffalo, N. Y., meets first Monday 8.30 p. m., McCarthy's Hall, Seneca and Walter Sts. President—John J. Bodkin, 58 Remolino St.

Sec.—R. A. Eubanks, 253 Cumberland Ave.

Treas.—W. F. Schleus, 67 Monroe St.

CINCINNATI DISTRICT COUNCIL, Cincinnati, O., meets first Monday Frey's Hall, 6th and State Aves., 8 p. m.

President—A. T. Carlius, 842 Overton St., Newport, Ky.

Sec. and Treas.—H. D. Nolan, 2803 Warsaw Ave.

CLEVELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL, Cleveland, O., meets second Tuesday, 8 p. m., Letter Carriers' Hall, Beckman Bldg., 409 Superior Ave.

President—T. J. Hanrahan 6711 Fir Ave.

Sec.—C. A. Frawley, 3426 W. 49th St.

Treas.—G. N. Horne, 18014 Nottingham Road.

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT COUNCIL, St. Louis, Mo., meets last Friday of month at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market Sts.

President—H. Kerr, 1111 St. Louis Ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

Sec.—J. H. Fallon, 1922 N. 23d St., E. St. Louis, Ill.

Treas.—G. F. Peterson, 1111 N. 15th St., E. St. Louis, Ill.

Remittance Roll of Honor For Month of April, 1917.

The following is a list (by numbers) of the lodges whose remittances were received by the G. S. & T. during the month of April:

April 2d—Lodges 8, 15, 34, 40, 55, 71, 102, 154, 161, 166, 228.

April 3d—Lodges 13, 35, 52, 61, 86, 100, 141, 171, 173, 176, 193, 194, 210, 212.

April 4th—Lodges 20, 23, 46, 60, 73, 88, 91, 104, 105, 112, 152, 179, 184, 187, 188, 215.

April 5th—Lodges 4, 36, 44, 50, 80, 89, 92, 93, 96, 97, 98, 110, 114, 115, 116, 117, 136, 144, 157, 172, 174, 182, 220, 229.

April 6th—Lodges 3, 9, 10, 11, 14, 18, 19, 22, 30, 37, 38, 47, 54, 57, 58, 65, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73, 79, 83, 95, 123, 124, 126, 128, 129, 131, 133, 142, 146, 149, 151, 177, 186, 190, 195, 199, 208, 209, 221, 224, 226.

April 7th—Lodges 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 12, 16, 17, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 33, 39, 42, 43, 49, 56, 74, 84, 85, 87, 94, 101, 107, 108, 113, 119, 135, 147, 148, 160, 163, 169, 180, 181, 198, 203, 205, 216, 218, 219, 227, 230.

April 9th—Lodges 41, 45, 51, 70, 75, 77, 81, 82, 120, 134, 137, 138, 145, 189, 197, 214, 217, 225.

April 10th—Lodges 48, 90, 158, 168, 192.

April 11th—Lodges 62, 63, 175, 206.

April 12th—Lodges 106, 109, 202.

April 16th—Lodges 125, 140.

Up to time of going to press the reports of Lodges 103, 130, 155 and 170 have not put in their appearance.

According to Section 13d of the Constitution it is necessary that all treasurers make their monthly remittances on or before the 5th day of each month, and if they do not do so a fine of ten cents per capita shall be imposed upon all such delinquent lodges.

Members should interest themselves, and render all assistance in their power, by paying their dues and assessments on time, so that treasurers may remit to the G. S. & T. by the 5th day of each month.

A Canadian judge, traveling by rail, observed a man looking about for a seat, and kindly invited the man into his own compartment.

"Now, Pat," said the judge, "this is

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CHALLENGE CLEANABLE COLLARS

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Style Booklet on request.

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a splendid country, isn't it? Beats old Ireland on sticks, doesn't it?"

"Oh, no, sir," said Pat; "there's few places that can beat Ireland."

"Come now, I am sure in Ireland it would be a long time before you could travel with a judge."

"That's true, sir," said Pat. "But in Ireland it would be a long time till they'd make you a judge."—*Railroad Telegrapher*.

Pat went to a druggist to get an empty bottle. Selecting one that answered his purpose, he asked:

"How much?"

"Well," said the clerk, "if you want the empty bottle it'll be one cent, but if you have something put in it we won't charge anything for the bottle."

"Sure, that's fair enough," observed Pat. "Put in a cork."—*Country Gentleman*.

Scot Met Scot.

The following Scotch tale is one of President Wilson's favorites:

A Scotchman was strolling through the market-place in Glasgow one day and close at his heels followed his faithful collie. Attracted by a fine display of shell and other fish, the Scot stopped to admire, perhaps, to purchase. The dog stood by, gently wagging his tail, while its master engaged the fishmonger in conversation.

Unfortunately for the beastie, its tail dropped for a moment over a big basketful of fine, live lobsters. Instantly one of the largest lobsters snapped its claws on the tail, and the surprised collie dashed off through the market yelping with pain, while the lobster hung on grimly, though dashed violently from side to side. The fishmonger for a moment was speechless with indignation; then, turning to his prospective customer, he bawled:

"Mon! Mon! whustle to yer dog, whustle to yer dog!"

"Hoot, mon," returned the other complacently, "whustle to yer lobster!" —*New York World.*

Driving Screws Into Plaster.

When screws are driven into a plaster wall they may be made firm enough to hold considerable weight if they be withdrawn, wrapped with cotton string and dipped into plaster paris until suf-

ficient adheres to fill the hole in the wall and to permit some of it to be forced behind the plaster. This latter forms a plug that holds the screw firm. —*Ex.*

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2315



2317



2316



2314



2313

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|-----------------|------------|--------|-------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Doz. | Lot | Doz. | Each | Doz. | Each |
| 2313-Button.... | \$3.12 | \$.30 | \$4.00 | \$.50 | \$8.00 | \$.95 |
| 2314-Button.... | 3.20 | .30 | 6.20 | .60 | 11.05 | 1.10 |
| 2315-Pin..... | 3.40 | .35 | 6.50 | .65 | 12.65 | 1.25 |
| 2316-Pin..... | 3.60 | .40 | 7.80 | .75 | 15.60 | 1.50 |
| 2317-But.-Pin. | 3.90 | .45 | 10.40 | 1.00 | 48.00 | 5.00 |

Price List of Lodge Supplies

Which will be Forwarded, prepaid, at Rates Here Quoted

| | Form No. |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Emblems, \$1.50. Hoodwinks, 15c. each..... | |
| Ballot Boxes, \$2.00 each. Gavel, 75c. each..... | |
| Lodge Seals, \$2.50 each..... | |
| Constitutions or By-Laws, 5c. each..... | |
| Rituals, 50c. each..... | |
| Letter Heads (large), 60c. per pad..... | 4 |
| Letter Heads (small), 40c. per pad..... | 3 |
| Typewriter Letter Paper, 60c. per 100 sheets..... | 4a |
| Envelopes (large), \$1.00 per 100..... | 17 |
| Large Envelopes (plain), \$1.00 per 100..... | 60 |
| Envelopes (small), 50c. per 100..... | 5 |
| Beneficiary Application Blanks (free)..... | 8 |
| Card Application Blanks, 50c. per 100..... | 1 |
| Applications for Change of Policy, 15c. per dozen..... | 23 |
| Loss of Policy Forms, 15c. per dozen..... | 38 |
| Record Book, Recording Secretary's, \$1.50 each..... | |
| Order Book, Recording Secretary's, 50c. each..... | 19 |
| Ledger, Treasurer's, \$2.00 each..... | |
| Treasurer's Receipt Book, 50c. each..... | 44 |
| Traveling Cards, 50c. per dozen..... | 7 |
| Withdrawal Cards, 25c. per dozen..... | 40 |
| Transfer Cards, 25c. per dozen..... | 39 |
| Treasurer's Monthly Reports, 20c. per dozen..... | 27 |
| Remittance Statements, 10c. per dozen..... | 200 |
| Requisition Blanks, 10c. per dozen..... | 20 |
| Working Buttons, 1c. each..... | |
| Punch, \$1.50..... | |
| Signature Books, 60c. each..... | |
| Reinstatement Blanks (free)..... | 52 |
| Board of Directors' Quarterly Reports (free)..... | 41 |
| Waivers (free)..... | 42 |
| Waiver Receipts (free)..... | 49 |
| Doctor's Receipts (free)..... | 43 |
| Health Certificates (free)..... | 48 |
| Report on New or Reinstated Members (free)..... | 68 |

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Say Physicians — Quickly Puts Roses Into the Cheeks of Women and Most Astonishing Youthful Power Into the Veins of Men—It Often Increases the Strength and Endurance of Delicate, Nervous "Run-Down" Folks 200 Per Cent. in Two Weeks' Time.

Opinion of Dr. Schuyler C. Jaques, Visiting Surgeon of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City

SINCE the remarkable discovery of organic iron, Nuxated Iron or "Fer Nuxate," as the French call it, has taken the country by storm. It is conservatively estimated that over three million people annually are taking it in this country alone. Most astonishing results are reported from its use by both physicians and laymen. So much so that doctors predict that we shall soon have a new age of far more beautiful, rosy-cheeked women and vigorous iron men.

Dr. Ferdinand Kling, a New York Physician and Medical Author, when interviewed on this subject, said: "There can be no vigorous iron men without iron. Pallor means anaemia. Anaemia means iron deficiency. The skin of anemic men and women is pale; the flesh flabby. The muscles lack tone; the brain fags and the memory fails and often they become weak, nervous, irritable, despondent and melancholy. When the iron goes from the blood of women, the roses go from their cheeks."

In the most common foods of America, the starches, sugars, table syrups, candies, polished rice, white bread, soda crackers, biscuits, macaroni, spaghetti, tapioca, sago, farina, degenerated cornmeal, no longer is iron to be found. Refining processes have removed the iron from Mother Earth from these impoverished foods, and silly methods of home cookery, by throwing down the waste pipe the water in which our vegetables are cooked, are responsible for another grave iron loss.

"Therefore, if you wish to preserve your youthful vim and vigor to a ripe old age, you must supply the iron deficiency in your food by using some form of organic iron, just as you would use salt when your food has not enough salt."

Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied both in this country and in great European medical institutions, said: "As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak or run-down, instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants and alcoholic beverages I am convinced that in this way they could ward off disease, preventing it becoming organic in thousands of cases and thereby the lives of thousands might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, kidney, liver, heart trouble and other dangerous maladies. The real and true cause which started their disease was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood."

"Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of twenty and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man. In fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking Iron—Nuxated Iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 he was careworn and nearly all in. Now at 56 after taking Nuxated Iron, a miracle of vitality and his face

beaming with the buoyancy of youth. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely rid themselves of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old form: of reduced iron, iron acetate, or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. The iron demanded by Mother Nature for the red coloring matter in the blood of her children is, alas! not that kind of iron. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete and prize fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and



endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the fray; while many another has gone down in ignominious defeat simply for the lack of iron!

Dr. Schuyler C. Jaques, Visiting Surgeon of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City, said: "I have never before given out any medical information or advice for publication as I ordinarily do not believe in it. But in the case of Nuxated Iron I feel I would be remiss in my duty not to mention it. I have taken it myself and given it to my patients with most surprising and satisfactory results. And those who wish to increase their strength, power and endurance will find it a most remarkable and wonderfully effective remedy."

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians in such a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians both in Europe and America. Unlike the older inorganic iron products it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in nuxated iron, that they offer to forfeit \$100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 40 percent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

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JOURNAL OF THE SWITCHMEN'S UNION

OF NORTH AMERICA

JUNE, 1917

Vol. XIX



No. 6

Published Monthly at Buffalo, N. Y., by
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326 Brisbane Building

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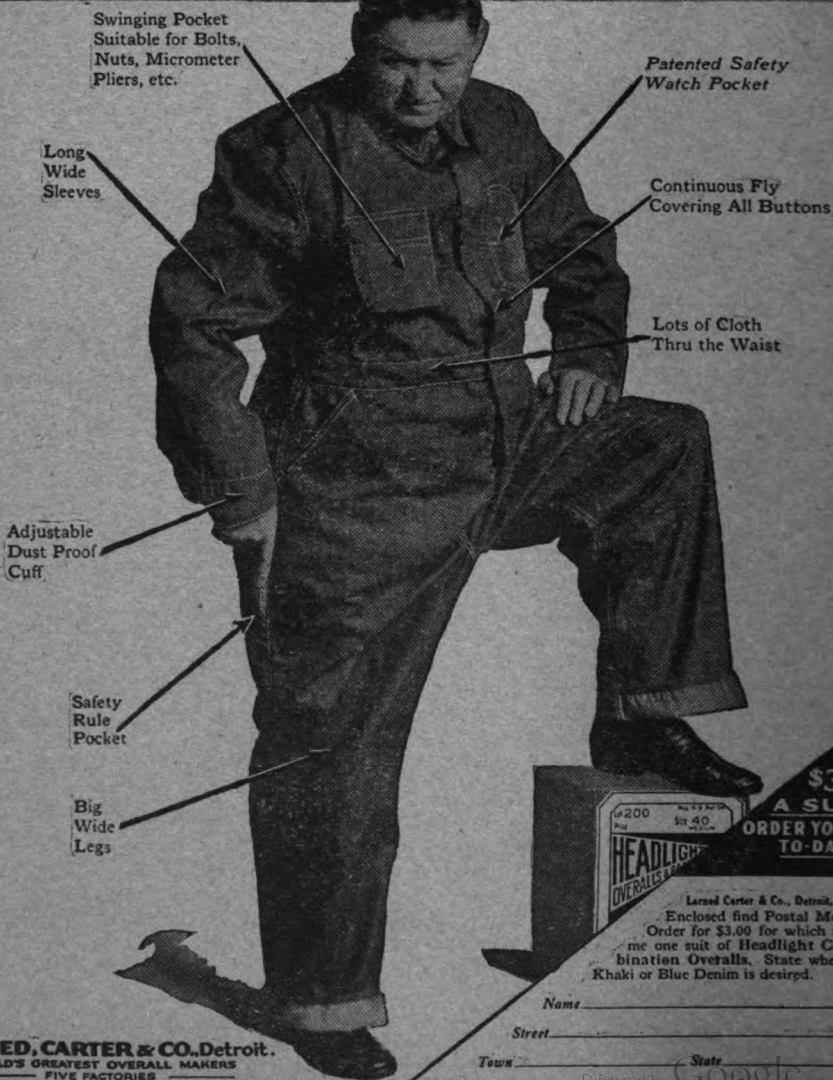
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THE JOURNAL

OF THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

Published Monthly at 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y., by the Switchmen's Union of North America

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance

W. H. THOMPSON, Editor and Manager



VOL. XIX

JUNE, 1917

No. 6

From the Committee on Industrial Relations

NEW YORK CITY.—The following "Charter of Freedom," concerning labor's position, rights and obligations in the immediate time, was written by Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations, for the April number of the *American Railway Employees' Journal*.

"In view of the wide circle of democracy growing out of the war, such as the shaking off of the Romanoff in Russia and the insistent demand for a more genuine democracy in England; with the mighty protest against the German autocrat, what will be the contribution of America in the onward march toward the genuine freedom of mankind?

"The old political bulwarks have become obsolete. Our advance must be the winning of industrial freedom. The word 'liberty' has a vastly different meaning today from what it had when the original thirteen colonies threw off the English yoke. We fear no monarch and are not threatened by an individual autocrat. The autocracy which enslaves the millions of today is

based upon money and its representatives are the masters of industry. A new charter of human liberty must be the following:

ASK COURTS TO ABDICATE.

1. "That the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Supreme Courts of the several states, should at once abdicate the autocratic power which they have usurped, in declaring laws passed by the people to be unconstitutional and void.

2. "A general amnesty should be declared liberating all industrial prisoners of war now confined in jails and penitentiaries throughout the United States.

"The number of men and women thus confined throughout the United States will be found to be simply appalling; many of them convicted for alleged violations of injunction; many on trumped-up charges of crime through the state courts, and many under city ordinances.

3. "That no man shall hereafter be held to have lost his liberty and property by 'due process of law' unless all

questions of fact in his case have been passed upon by a jury democratically selected.

"By this is meant that a jury in every court, state and federal, must be drawn from a jury wheel which contains the name of every qualified juror in the county or district in which the case is tried.

"In virtually every jurisdiction in the United States, even where the property qualification does not exist, the assumption is indulged that some official has the right to select so-called 'good jurors.'

TRIAL BY JURY A MOCKERY.

"Trial by jury is a sham and mockery unless every man, high and low, rich and poor, is called to jury service and actually serves in his turn. The jury list from which the jury was drawn that sent Tom Mooney to death in San Francisco was taken from a list of approximately 2,000 persons, selected by the judges. The jury list in San Francisco should amount at the lowest estimate, if democratically selected, to at least one hundred thousand persons. A house to house canvass should be made for jury lists in precisely the same way as the city directory is compiled.

"In Kansas City we have a close approach to a democratically selected jury, where the names are taken from the voting list and the personal tax roll. It is a matter of such vast importance for the fair administration of law that an efficient method should be adopted to get the name of every qualified juror in a large wheel, from which all jurors could be drawn for the trial of both civil and criminal cases.

4. "Laws should be enacted in all the states and by the United States Congress covering interstate commerce, making it an offense punishable both by fine and imprisonment to discharge a man or woman or discriminate against them in any way on account of joining or belonging to a labor organization. These laws should be practically the same as the Kansas law which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, the judges thereof being divided in their opinion.

BAD CONDITIONS 'UNFAIR.'

5. "A federal law should be passed

making it mandatory upon the federal trade commission to declare any corporation or manufacturing concern guilty of unfair competition in trade, unless such concern has contractual relations with an organization of its employees democratically selected along the present lines of union organization and with whom contracts or agreements could be made fixing wages, hours and conditions of labor.

6. "That no person be allowed to work in any industry for more than eight hours per day and for six days per week.

7. "That a law be passed making it mandatory upon the federal tariff commission to withdraw the benefits of any protection or tariff duty from any article or articles manufactured by any concern that does not have a regular union, organized along present trade union or similar lines, through which contracts and agreements are made for wages, hours of labor and working conditions.

"All of these suggestions are along what may be termed strictly political lines. When we consider, however, that the present unjust system is maintained largely through the aid and manipulation of the law and courts, these new declarations of liberty should be the gateway for those economic changes without which life is scarcely worth the living for the great majority of men and women."

Laudable Means of Obtaining Public Information.

BY DANTE BARTON.

Five days after the New York State Food Commission sent out blanks to the farmers of that state, it had in its possession complete facts as to all the needs and prospects of all its farms. It knew how much "help" was needed; how many men and boys, women and girls, were wanted by the farmers and just where each and all of them were wanted.

What New York state did, in record breaking time and with record breaking efficiency, every other state of the forty-eight in the nation can do as quickly and as well by *using the same ready to hand machinery.*

The bulk of the work was done by the school children of the state. Two

days after the Agricultural College of Cornell University, working with the Food Commission, had placed its "census" blanks in the hands of the school teachers of every rural school district in the state, the children of the schools had returned the blanks with every answer filled in! Schools had been dismissed from regular routine work to do this special constructive work. And while hundreds of thousands of school boys and girls were scurrying, one or two to each farm house in the state, gathering necessary information for the state and for the nation, they themselves were learning about their state. They were taking an eager, educative part in the patriotic task of mobilizing the productive, industrial forces of their country.

These young "census takers" of the school learned and reported that New York state farmers needed 50,000 farm hands; that they wished very few boys and fewer girls; that 8,000 women could be employed in extra farm house-work. They learned and reported that the farmers of their state had plowed an unusually large acreage, but might not get it all planted, and certainly could not get it all harvested, unless they could get more of seed and more workers than at present seemed available. They learned and reported equally essential facts concerning the live stock and poultry resources and prospects, the fertilizer needs and, incidentally, the marketing and transportation effects upon the business of food production.

The schools and the school children (*whom all the states possess*) were fitted into "team work" with the agricultural colleges and with connecting commissions and country farm boards (*which, also, all the states possess*). Volunteer, unpaid-for help was given, for tabulating the returns, etc., by civic organizations in the towns and cities, by banks and stores and others who lent their clerical staffs.

The cost of getting this complete information, in this astonishing short time, was only a few hundred dollars.

If other states would follow this plan the whole nation could know in a fortnight just what its every resource and need were and just where its every need should be filled and its every answering resource drawn on.

Human Scrap Heap the Crime of the Age.

The extraordinary demand for man power in every country of the civilized world has compelled a recourse to human scrap heaps that have been disregarded for generations, and the discovery has been made that wonderful values have been discarded and left to rust that might well have been put to use in adding to the wealth and happiness of the world.

As increased efficiency in one department of railroad management has led to the mining of scrap heaps of discarded material to the enormous profit of the railroads, and has been followed by systematic assorting of these "discards," and the recovery of millions of dollars worth of material for which profitable use has been found; so the movement recently inaugurated in Chicago having for its object the return to productive employment of the vast army of men who have been crowded out of industry because of their development of gray hair, regardless of the gray matter which the hair covered, is proving a source of wealth to the country that exceeds even the riches recovered from the low grade dumps which are scattered over the mining districts of the West, and which the present high prices for the minerals has caused to be worked.

The railroad companies have been the worst sinners in the criminal displacement of men who have passed the age of 45 in the working forces of the country. Some of the railroads have gone even further than this absurdly low age limit, and have discriminated against men much younger than 45 in the transportation department. Men of 35 and upwards who are unskilled are absolutely barred from opportunity to secure employment except as common laborers, while men who lose their jobs from any cause at 40 find it exceedingly difficult to regain their foothold in the service.

This is the most effective and the most damnable blacklist that could be devised. It has forced into the ranks of the unemployed, and into the police forces, the sanitary departments and into other departments of the public service men of the highest skill in the various branches of railroad service, to the distinct loss of the country. For it is clear that, just as there is loss when

land is held idle or devoted to uses other than that to which it is best adapted, so there is when a high grade machine or tool is used for a service for which a cheaper tool is just as effective, so a perfected human machine condemned to service where its acquired skill is of no use.

That the age limit as arbitrarily placed upon employment is unwise and unscientific is shown by the record of achievement of men of mature age running all through history. This fact was brought out most effectively in a session of the House of Representatives at Washington a year ago, when "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who had passed his eightieth year, was the recipient of a remarkable demonstration. Representative Sherwood of Ohio, who is himself older than the distinguished Illinoisan, recounted a few of the achievements of men who would be discarded in the industrial life of America long before they reached the age of their best work. Mr Sherwood said:

"We are here today with a living and knockdown argument against the theory of Dr. Osler. (Applause and laughter.) It is a mistake to suppose that a man who has reached the age of eighty years has reached the acme of his intellectual development. (Applause and laughter.) Pope Leo XIII and John Adams were in the full possession of their intellectual powers at ninety. John Wesley was at the height of his eloquence and at his best at eighty-eight. Michael Angelo painted at eighty, the greatest single picture that was ever painted since the world began. He made the sky and sunshine glorious with his brush at eighty-three. General von Moltke was still wearing the uniform at eighty-eight, and at seventy he commanded the victorious German army that entered the gates of Paris. George Bancroft was writing deathless history after eighty. Thomas Jefferson, Herbert Spencer, Talleyrand and Voltaire were giving out great ideas at eighty. Tennyson wrote his greatest poem, "Crossing the Bar," at eighty-three. Gladstone made his greatest campaign at eighty, and was the master of Great Britain at eighty-three. Humboldt, the naturalist, scientist—the greatest that Germany ever produced—issued his immortal "Kosmos" at ninety.

But the most disastrous feature of

this unwise policy, as it relates to the effect it has upon the fortunes of the railroads themselves, is the antagonism inspired by the sense of injustice implanted in the minds of the victims and of their relatives and associates.

There are actually hundreds of men in San Antonio today, who have been unable for years to secure employment at the trade which they have mastered through long years of efficient service because they have passed the age of 45. Very many of them have been willingly listed for services under the United States Government at their specialty, for Uncle Sam, in his extremity, does not despise gray hairs where they may be profitably utilized.

They are on the police force of the city. They are constantly being called for jury service; they are officers of election and participants in all the civic activities of the community. Elsewhere they are found in the Legislature, in Congress, on the judicial bench, on the Interstate Commerce Commission, and in many other positions of honor and public service, where the deadly age limit does not apply.

Always and invariably, however, there rankles in their hearts a sense of the injustice of which they were the victims at the hands of the railroads. They may be ever so fair-minded, upright and just in their actions and their estimates of things; but unconsciously their attitude of mind is influenced to the detriment of the author of the injustice to which they have been subjected, and always the railroads suffer from it.

Then there are the dependent relatives whose minds are poisoned against the railroads because of the wrongs from which the head of the family has suffered and which have reacted on their own welfare. Young men now working their way through college, studying law, or otherwise preparing themselves for positions in the world of power and influence, can never forget that the way of preparedness for life's struggle has been made harder for them because the family provider has been suddenly cut off from his income and has been debarred from further remunerative employment by the operation of the deadly age limit.

And still the spokesman for the railroads cry out against the attitude of hostility to the railroads which have

cost them so much in stringent regulation and curtailment of earnings, and rail against the arbitrary conduct of the labor organizations, which demand an ever-growing voice in the management of the railroads and in making conditions governing the employment and discharge of employes.

This infamous discrimination is also responsible for the attitude of many petty bosses toward the older men in the service, whom they know will be slow to resent their arbitrary course because they know that once they are separated from the jobs they are holding they will be thrown on the "human scrap heap," regardless of efficiency or ability to meet the requirements of the service.—*The San Antonio World*.

To Hell with the Children.

"To hell with the children, but God save our profits," ought to be the motto of the National Manufacturers' Association.

The Keating Child Labor Bill, by the terms of which transportation of goods manufactured by children under fourteen years of age from one state to another would be illegal, easily passed the House and was referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission of the Senate.

Senator Newlands, Chairman of that Committee, now states that the committee is in doubt as to the constitutionality of the Keating bill. Says the Senator: "Not the arguments of cotton mill owners, but those of James Emery, counsel for the National Manufacturers' Association, have most affected the committee."

When the Keating bill was being discussed in the Senate, Senator Kenon of Iowa unmercifully flayed Emery for having the gall to come before Congress and argue against the passage of a child labor law when the Mulhall investigation had disclosed that the same Emery was the individual who had bribed judges and Congressmen for the National Manufacturers' Association through his servile tool, Mulhall.

The public cries out for protection of the children from the greed of American employers, and to thwart the wishes of the people there comes into the hall of Congress this insignificant atom of the greenish scum of industry,

Emery, the grafter and briber and declares that the Constitution of the United States of America will protect profits of the cotton mill owners rather than the health and happiness of the children of the toilers.

Practically every big industry in Minneapolis is connected with and contributing to the National Employers' Association, and while they and their wives are bellyaching around here about baby week their money is paying the salary of Emery while he argues that the cotton mill owners may continue to enslave and debauch the children.

This is one of the reasons why labor doesn't have much faith in civic organizations. Labor knows well that some of the speakers who blat the loudest about human welfare at banquets and meetings are members of Employers' Associations which see to it that the workers never fare well enough to interfere with their profits and their wives' rich clothes and luxuries, even if they have to hire gunmen to shoot down the workers, and buy judges to declare all legislation of any benefit to humanity unconstitutional.

If there are any of the members of the National Manufacturers' Association here in the city who are fair-minded enough to sever their connection with an association which is barbarian enough to advocate child labor, we will be glad to print their names conspicuously in *Labor Review*.

All those business concerns which continue as members of the National Manufacturers' Association must endorse the bribery and graft of Emery, their employe, and practically announce to the world that they do not give a damn about humanity if they can only save their profits.

What a contrast between organized labor ever struggling to bring happiness to humanity and the Manufacturers' Association ever struggling to bring misery, poverty and despair to the workers.

These members of the Manufacturers' Association are good church members, and that is one of the reasons most churches are built by scab labor. Also one of the reasons the organized workers seldom go to church. They don't like to enter buildings built by scabs, and they don't like to take the chance of becoming contaminated

by getting under the same roof with a bunch of business men with such elastic consciences that they can cry "Save the Babies" in Minneapolis, and at the same time hire a contemptible sprig like Emery to argue in favor of child labor at Washington.

This editorial is for the purpose of letting our misleading citizens know that they can't fool all the people all the time, and to be a warning to organized labor to be ever on the alert and purchase no article which does not bear the label. Five per cent. of the price of all goods which do not bear the label goes to the National Manufacturers' Association for the purpose of amassing a war fund to fight organized labor and all legislation favorable to labor.

If the public knew the facts we wonder who they would think were the best citizens, the high hatted business men contributing to the support of an association which stands for child labor, or the more roughly dressed members of organized labor, who are fighting for industrial freedom and industrial justice first, last and all the time.

These are the things which the daily papers never will tell the public, and for that reason no member of organized labor should miss any opportunity to explain to those who do not know what the organized labor movement stands for, and what is the purpose of the National Association of Manufacturers.

If the Keating Child Labor bill is defeated it will be because of the activities of the National Association of Manufacturers. The lost happiness of the children of the cotton mills will be directly chargeable to the members of that association, and there are several in Minneapolis.—*Minneapolis Labor Review.*

Who Sacrifices?

This is a time of national sacrifice, of grief, suffering, and monetary loss, but to some members of the community the war is just a ghastly means to the ignoble end of private profit. Will the national government, which imposes so firmly upon our young manhood the duty of sacrifice to the empire, follow this grave step to its logical conclusion, and enforce sacrifice equally all round? Here is the

key to all the unrest and disaffection which has today landed some outspoken people in gaol, and kept thousands of patriotic New Zealanders from enlisting. Has the rush for profits been firmly stemmed and stopped? It has not! We know that when great economic changes are enforced by the power of the State, there is hardship to many private individuals, but this kind of hardship is luxury compared with what our soldiers faced on Gallipoli, and are facing now amid the snow and mud of the northern winter. We cannot understand why a government which has devised so thorough a system of compulsion for manhood should have hesitation about tackling merely material things. One of the difficulties of a minister's position is that he is hedged around by comfortable official optimists, who would possibly only have to sacrifice wine for dinner, or a seat in the theatre if commodities went up another 25 per cent. For the sake of the national government we hope the truth will penetrate to the cabinet, that the working man in New Zealand today is being put to very hard straits by the constant shrinkage in the purchasing power, the effective value, of his wages. Unlike the farmer, he has not reopened from time to time his wage bargaining. Though his commodity, labor, is scarce and precious, he is patriot enough to keep working without resorting to the extreme proposed by the wheat-growers of refusing to sow unless they get a very handsome return. The milk suppliers of Wellington recently declared that unless they got their increased price, they would turn this important article of diet into the cheese-vat, and let the local community go without. What would be said of the railwaymen around Wellington if they, taking their cue from the milk suppliers, had declared: "We must have a rise, too, or we won't carry your milk"? The drastic provisions of the war regulations would have been brought into operation, and the men gaoled or fined for doing on a small scale what business people are doing wholesale. Until the national government makes it clear that every man in this country must do as he is told, in camp or on the farm, for the country's weal, our war-winning efforts will lack that spon-

tianity and vigor so essential in the great cause. Repressive regulations have been gazetted to punish sedition, but they are only sticking-plasters to cover up a sore in the body politic which the government's lack of capacity is constantly making worse. We are led to make these strong observations because of the unsatisfactory reply of the acting prime minister to the A. S. R. S. executive when the serious position of the workers was brought before him. "I do not know what power we have, or what power we can make," he said of the wheat-grower, "to make him grow wheat if he thinks he can use his land to better advantage." What a confession of utter lack of capacity to realize all the bearings of the situation! Whatever the national government does to secure equality of sacrifice, by force or otherwise, will be strenuously seconded by the best elements in the community, and we hope events will prove that the national government as a whole is not so narrow and timid as its acting head.—*The New Zealand Railway Review*.

The Mexican Constitution.

The new constitution adopted recently by the Mexican people did not ignore the interests of labor; on the contrary, full recognition was accorded to them. It proves that organized labor in our sister republic was fully represented.

The bill of rights in the constitution affecting the vital interests of labor contains valuable grants in a concrete form. The restriction of female and child labor is of special interest; its scope is more advanced than the general legislation in the most industrial states of our own country. The meaning is plain and cannot be misconstrued.

Doctrinaires may use high sounding phrases, enveloped in glittering generalities, dwelling on the dignity of labor; that labor is the source of all wealth; that labor is not a commodity, etc., filling their minds with phrases that have no basis in law, thus ignoring the hardships and stern realities in life.

The first clause in the bill of rights granted to labor in Mexico reads:

"Eight hours shall be the maximum limit of a day's work. The maximum limit of night work shall be seven hours. The maximum limit of a day's work for children over twelve and under sixteen shall be six hours.

"When owing to special circumstances it becomes necessary to increase the working hours, there shall be paid as wages for overtime 100 per cent more than those fixed for regular time. In no case shall the overtime exceed three hours, nor continue for more than three consecutive days; and no woman of whatever age, nor boys under sixteen, may engage in overtime work."

Another important section reads: "Institutions of popular insurance established for old age, sickness, life, unemployment, accident and others of a similar character are considered of social utility. The federal and state governments shall, therefore, encourage the institutions of this character in order to instill and inculcate popular habits of thrift. Co-operative associations for the construction of cheap and sanitary dwelling houses for workmen shall likewise be considered of social utility whenever these properties are desired to be acquired in ownership by the workmen within specified periods."

The commercial press has stigmatized the Mexican people as lazy vagabonds; as a lot of brigands and bandits; as totally unfit for self-government. The object of this misrepresentation and calumny is obvious.

The commercial press, controlled by the big financial interests, favored a strong and despotic government, primarily to enslave labor and to hold it in bondage in the interest of foreign corporations that were sapping the life blood of the Mexican workers.

The foreign corporations have grabbed, under the regime of ex-President Diaz, the most valuable timber, mining and grazing lands, thus depriving the common people of the opportunity to earn their living on the soil. The land question was the chief cause of nearly all revolutions in Mexico.

The legislation thus far passed and made part of the new constitution, augurs well for the future prosperity and happiness of the toilers south of the Rio Grande.—*Cigar Makers' Official Journal*.

A Study in Economics.

In this country one often notices signs of a misunderstanding in regard to what labor is trying to do. From the charges made one might think that labor was a destructive agency. To its friends, and to all that are related to labor, that is, to the public at large, it seems worth while that its real nature should be emphasized.

Labor is not trying to destroy anything. It is essentially constructive. All it asks is a fair chance. It should be borne in mind that labor is not, as has been claimed in the past, a mere commodity. It is human power. It expends itself for the purpose of maintaining, not only its own life, but the life of those dependent upon it. And those dependent upon labor include the whole world. The very people who exploit labor live on labor. In the past they gave labor as little as possible. Consequently labor was abused and degraded and weakened. Out of the labor market, like a great pen of slavery, came millions to be sacrificed, consisting not only of men, but of women and children.

For generations labor has been struggling to make this sacrifice impossible and to place itself on the basis where it belongs, where it can secure from the whole world the recognition of its service. It knows, and it is striving to make the world know, that, without it, human life cannot continue. As soon as a full understanding is reached it believes that its claims will be appreciated at their true worth and properly rewarded.

The struggle of labor has been bitter and long. The failures have been many and the successes have been all too few. But steadily it has grown more enlightened. Now it asks as its right for a share in its results that shall enable the laborers to develop themselves as women and men, as mothers and fathers, as sisters and brothers. As its right it asks for a voice in the shaping of the conditions that affect its own welfare, relating to health, and to hours, and to regulations of service. Instead of doing harm to the world by its demands, it confidently asserts that it does good, through co-operating with the law that makes injury to great masses of human beings harmful to all society,

destructive to the generations of to-day, menacing to the generations to come.

The weakness of labor in the past has been the direct result of failure to co-operate. Now it has learned the lesson. Throughout the country the laborers are struggling to work together as one man. Their harmony has been made a reproach. From the charges made against them it might reasonably be inferred that, in being allowed to work at all, they were granted a privilege. The absurdity of this attitude is plainly seen when one asks what the world would be without them. As a matter of fact, there would be no civilization.

But does not capital count for anything? Surely it does. There would be no civilization without the co-operation of capital. But what is capital? As all economists now agree, it is stored up labor. It is the surplus that has gone to those who have made profit from labor, the vast surplus that stands, both for the teeming prosperity of the world and for the appalling economic inequalities.

The labor movement is essentially humanitarian. It is a struggle against waste, against waste of human life, of human abilities and capacities, of possibilities in the way of intellectual and moral and social development. It sees great rewards going to the few, and a bare living, or no living at all, going to the multitude. Moreover, it sees the few weakened and degraded by surfeit even while the multitude suffers. Its ideal is the betterment of the whole race. It looks forward to the time when labor, instead of being despised as it is now, shall be honored, when the worth of a man shall be estimated, not in the money that comes from the toil of others, but in the service he is able to render society. It sees in the near future a general realization on the part of society that the gambling in labor, which is gambling in human life, must cease, and that a new ideal must be maintained, placing the welfare of mankind above the present concern for property. With confidence it looks to the enactment of laws safeguarding to everyone that comes into the world a reasonable opportunity to make a living.

Labor is aware that already laws

have been passed, greatly ameliorating the conditions of the labor market, restricting the hours in certain departments, and protecting the women and children. But these laws do not reach the heart of the matter. They operate like paternal kindness, like favors. They are only steps towards the establishing of conditions where all human beings born into the world shall be trained to develop the best in their nature and to give their most efficient service.

The treatment of labor in the past is the tragedy of history. It has been blasphemously accepted and encouraged as the will of God. Now the world knows that it is the result of the thoughtlessness, the selfishness, and the short-sightedness of man. The hope of the future lies in the correction of this deep-seated blunder, which has weakened the foundation of human life throughout the world. In the recruiting of society, with the rights of labor safeguarded, we may look forward to a new era, far more wonderful than any yet known, rich with the promise of achievement and with the prospect of intellectual and moral advancement, giving the whole race a more certain hold on those principles of wise living that alone can lead to happiness.—*John D. Barry, in The Bulletin.*

And This is the Truth.

We often hear the statement that some organizations are the aristocrats of the labor movement, the intent of the statement being to convey the thought that some groups of workmen have the same attitude towards less fortunate groups that the aristocrats are supposed to hold for the mass of the people. If the statement was made that some groups of workmen enjoy much better conditions than others, that they are able to accomplish more for themselves than some of the other groups, a fairer statement would be made.

While it is true that the more highly skilled workmen receive higher wages than workmen with little skill, yet the fact remains that a number of very highly skilled workmen receive comparatively low wages. If those who enjoy calling names with the object of creating an unfavorable impression

towards some union or group of unions would take a little time to study the trade union movement they would discover that every one of these unions, which they call aristocrats, began their present organization confronted by the same conditions and the problems which faced all others, that in the beginning their wages were governed by the same influences and their hours of labor were as long as those of all other workers, that the employers were just as much opposed to their organizing as they were in the other trades and industries, but that the successful organizations from their beginning continually endeavored to educate their members to agitate for improved conditions and to establish the ways and means by which discipline could be established and through which a sound financial system could be placed in operation.

Unorganized or poorly organized workmen may sometimes sneer at the more successful workers, and call them aristocrats, but the so-called aristocrats secured their higher wage rate, shorter hours of labor, and recognition from the employers, because they are willing to be governed by sound businesslike methods in the transaction of their organization's affairs.

No one group in the trade union movement has any claim for aristocracy of mind, but some of the groups have used the minds which nature endowed them with more effectively than others. Instead of sitting down, finding fault with the bosses, and criticizing other workers who were more successful than they were, they have spent their time in working out methods which would enable them to more fully protect their interests and they have been willing to go down into their pockets regularly every week and pay a sufficient amount of dues to give them financially effective organizations.

As a matter of fact, it is ridiculous to talk about aristocrats in the trade union movement, for there is no such thing. Some organizations composed exclusively of laborers today receive higher minimum wage rates than workmen who have spent years to learn their trade.

The differences which exist between some organizations in the labor movement do not arise from any spirit of

aristocracy, but because some groups of workers are more willing to pay their way than others.

It will be found almost invariably that those workmen who like to talk about the aristocrats in the trade-union movement are those who are unwilling to pay high dues or to finance their organizations so that they may become effective.—*International Molders' Journal*.

Will Marshall Field III Enlist in Cavalry?

If the report proves true that Mr. Marshall Field III is coming on to Chicago this week and enlist in the First Illinois Cavalry his action is expected to stimulate recruiting among other young men who up to date in their pale lavender lives have existed only in the rose glow of a granddad's fame and glory.

At the present time Marshall Field III is physically and mentally a sort of nobody who travels on his grand-father's name and money. The general theory is that if he hadn't picked the world's greatest merchant's loins to spring from he would on natural form and ability be selling socks at the well-known wages paid by Marshall Field & Co. and without bonus payment at New Year's in war time with record-breaking profits.

I am writing the truth about this kid because I hope he enlists and carries his own horse and handles a shovel like any honest-to-Pete cavalryman fighting as a private soldier in the American army.

If this Field boy goes in and the officers of the First Cavalry play no favorites, it will be a good thing for Chicago. This is so because the Field boy is just about the most powerful single individual in this city—if he chooses to exercise the power he holds as titular and economic head of the biggest retail and wholesale stores in Chicago, with control in Commonwealth Edison, Surface Lines, Illinois Central and Illinois Steel.

Let this boy learn how to stand on his own legs, knock around among rough men, eating pork and beans and listening to smutty stories and rollicking hi-yi songs, thrown into the guardhouse if he gets drunk or shoots off his mouth, scrubbing his accoutrements, making his bed on the ground

or on stone and wooden floors of barracks, washing his own shirt, battling against vermin that lay eggs under the armpits of all who get into active service—let this young Marshall Field III go up against this game without special favors from commissioned officers and non-coms—and then he may come back to State street, take things in his own hands and run the vast Marshall Field shebang all by himself. I'm not afraid of the results. I haven't a doubt but Chauncey Keep, Arthur D. Jones, John G. Shedd and the trustees and caretakers of this young commercial prince have a deep affection for him because of their veneration for his granddad.

If the lad goes into the First Illinois Cavalry and learns to work and fight, it is a sure thing the trustees and caretakers will be glad of it. They would like to see him travel on the prowess of his own loins instead of his grandfather's.

When Marshall Field III sings "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," with the accent on "MY," he is singing true to form, because he is chief designated heir to an estate of \$350,000,000 at 50 years of age, and a big share of the country will be his. The American flag is the flag of HIS country in a real sense. Furthermore, inasmuch as Marshall Field III & Co., manufacturing wholesalers, have textile mills in France and England—and Marshall Field III was educated from boyhood to young manhood in England—he is the one young man in all Chicago whom the forces of destiny ought to shove into the First Illinois Cavalry. And right after him should come his younger brother, Henry Field.

If they should perish as cannon fodder they would have consolation not known to the millions and millions. Their wives and children would be safe against material want.—*Carl Sandburg, in The Day Book*.

Wage Rates Raised by Agreement for Anthracite Miners.

The agreement reached by representatives of the miners and operators of the three anthracite districts of Pennsylvania provides for a substantial wage raise for all, applying definitely to the rates scheduled for contract work and day work, and by no

means to be considered as a "bonus." This wage raise, coming as a result of a conference in which all interested parties were represented, will be equal bearing on all, and there can be no danger of compromise of rates that would result in destroying basic rules that have been established through former conferences.

Consideration was given to the fact that some of the day wage rates that had been established were far too low; it was realized that the abnormal conditions resulting from the war, the excessively high cost of all living necessities, required a readjustment that could not be equitably attained by raising all rates on a percentage basis, since those who were receiving the least, on such basis would be benefited the least.

Therefore, the higher percentage of wage raise was allowed the low-paid day hands, while the better-paid contract miners also were benefited by a very substantial addition to tonnage, yardage and consideration rates.

We have always maintained that it is to the permanent interest of contract miners that the day wage rate shall be enhanced. We hold that in the general adjustment the day wage rate is the natural minimum below which no contract miner will consent to work. Therefore, the raise accorded to day workers, in some instances as high as 86 per cent., will in the end work to the betterment of conditions of the contract worker.

In the anthracite agreement, as in the agreement with the operators of the central bituminous field, representatives of both operators and miners expressed appreciation of the fact that the coal supply of the country must be assured in this time of public peril and pledged their sincere efforts toward that end, but at the same time the joint agreement method of adjusting terms of employment was fully protected, in war time and after. We can say, without fear of dispute, that those who took part in this conference have established greater mutual esteem and confidence than ever before existed between the operators and miners represented through this union, of the anthracite.

This satisfactory condition is, we maintain, the result of the clear-sighted policy that was adopted by the

international officials; the policy of refusing, officially, to recognize any form of bonus, and the determination to maintain fair competitive conditions and the joint agreement system by the demand for wage raises that would affect all alike in the general markets of the country.

Conditions unprecedented, and that we believe will never again occur, forced our consideration; called for immediate readjustment. That such a readjustment has been attained with so little friction, with absolutely no detrimental effect upon the system of wage adjustment that has proven so beneficial both to the operators and miners is a triumph of masterly diplomacy that will go far toward bringing about a 100 per cent. organization in the mining industry of this entire continent.—*United Mine Workers' Journal*.

The Employers' Association.

The Employers' Association of Washington has changed its name. Hereafter it will be known as the Industrial Association of Washington. It modestly announces that "it has broadened the scope of its work to take in the smaller communities." Just what "smaller communities" have done to deserve this visitation, is not apparent. Were they fully aware of the nature of the work of this sinister organization of industrial freebooters, the announcement would be a signal for a mighty protest. As it is, something of the unsavory history of this agitator in the world of industry may have percolated through to these "smaller communities" and to offset this handicap, the association has adopted this disguise.

And well may this ill-omened bird of prey take unto itself a new name. So malodorous has become the name "Employers' Association"; so intimately does the name suggest disruption, unrest, fear, suspicion, hatred and violence, that the very designation has come to be synonymous with all that is dangerous and degrading. Decent and peace-loving communities are not quick to welcome a breeder of class-hatred, subterranean plottings and undying animosities.

This organization, in common with the national group of employers, with

which it is closely linked, circulates a class of literature directed at unionism, that, for wealth of vitriolic bitterness, exceeds anything in print. Every publication of this association of employers is a classic in the realm of strenuous philippics. They convey their message of class hatred in language freighted with venom and blackest passion. In the studied intemperance of a great and overwhelming prejudice, the writers of these books put the most arrant and blatant I. W. W. to shame. In the national campaign to destroy unionism, this association of big employers has enlisted every venal pen in the country. Literary prostitutes who are willing to sell all that a man of letters holds dear, vie with each other in slinging slime at men who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces. Every panderer to plutocracy finds a ready market for his demagogical abilities. And every line these helots in the world of letters write, reflects a studied intention to create class hatred, bitterness and mutual distrust. To read these books is to be convinced that capital views labor as a great black beast, to be ruthlessly crushed.

Small wonder that workingmen hate the name "Employers' Association"; that they instinctively associate it with the methods of the Mafia and the Borgias. One experience with gunmen in a strike, and the beloved and favorite weapon of the employer, the "blacklist," is enough to convince the most skeptical that the Employers' Association believes in "freedom of contract," "independent workingmen" and "preservation of law and order." God save the mark!

Ask any man who has ever been up against the filthy lazzaroni, recruited from the back alleys and unclean dikes of big cities and made into "special officers," what he thinks of the "law and order" pretensions of the Employers' Association. The imperishable infamy that attaches to the office of agent provocateur, that bete noir of the Frenchman, shrinks to an irreducible minimum when compared to the odorous methods of the hiring gun-fighters of the American corporations; the janissaries of the Employers' Associations.

The Washington branch may change its name, but with Shakespeare we agree that a rose by any other name

will probably smell as sweet.—*Tacoma Labor Advocate*.

As Seen Through a Poor Man's Spectacles.

Success is defined in Worcester's Dictionary as luck, good fortune, prosperity, the happy termination of any affair. Success is to be fortunate; but for a true version of success we must look deeper than surface appearances and seek to know incidental results. As far as it goes, the dictionary accurately defines success, but there remains more to be said. Some of the greatest tragedies in life occur through getting what one wants. In our greatest achievements does happiness result in proportion to the effort involved?

The capitalists of the United States may be said to be eminently successful in big business attainments. At the same time if they stop to realize in slight degree what such attainment means to other lives associated with such achievement, what feelings must haunt their innermost consciousness!

While they have given of themselves—given their level best endeavors to their task, looking within will they not find at least that they have done much they ought not to, and left undone things they should have done? Indeed, they are apt to find their sins of omission great; but does conscience ever trouble them?

Reviewing the years and what and how they have yielded riches, is the rich man always fortunate?

It was so easy—after he learned the game—to pile up dividends and cut down wages! But does he remember when he worked his neighbor's little girl ten hours a day at a bookkeeper's desk and paid her \$50 a month less than he would be obliged to pay a man for the same task no better done? Fifty dollars a month saved paid him to forget the other fellow's daughter and was a means of providing his own daughter with luxuries to satisfy her extravagant fancies. Then again, when the girl stenographer collapsed of fatigue under the strain of overwork and long hours, it became a matter of irritation over interrupted routine rather than a matter of sympathetic attention and investigation on the part of the management.

But the job is necessary and the girl

sticks to it even if it kills her! Long hours and double duty soon wear out and ruin a girl's youthfulness; but if it is your neighbor's child what is that to you? You consider it none of your concern if she becomes worn out with toil and her life burdensome and unlovely. Especially if your own daughter's every whim is satisfied and she is shielded from every hardship.

The successful man may say to this—Am I my brother's keeper? Yea, some such answer he always makes to conscience and turns again to the art of money getting.

In this fascinating occupation it is easy to forget how the other half of the world must live—sneer at labor unions and remember not the straits and economies of necessity.

A strike is called. Then, Mr. Capitalist, if down in your soul you honestly believe labor has had a square deal, go ahead and condemn in unqualified abuse the spirit that animates a strike.

Be honest with yourself and you will be more capable of justice to your workmen.

If capital has been merciless, why condemn its victims for acting on the same principle?

Emancipation from industrial slavery has not yet been effected for our workers. Until this has been accomplished, labor's task is unfinished.

The women and children of the poor are the most helpless and consequently the most ruthlessly oppressed by existing customs.

The principles of organized labor stand for their protection. The strength of union, rightly exercised, can free them from the long hours of labor and its results. What has the successful brother been doing while such evil conditions have prevailed? Achieving success for himself and opposing the labor union! Accusing them of trying to interfere with his business operations. In the cause of humanity's interest is it not time for interference? Above all things let our success come through clean and honorable channels.

Stanley had the right idea. He says of success: "He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much—who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children, who has filled his niche and accomplished his task.—*Margaret Scott Hall, in the Carpenter.*

The Union Label of the Bakery Workers

By Charles F. Hohmann, Editor The Bakers' Journal.

When an organization can look back upon more than thirty years of its existence and beneficial activity, as is the case with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; upon more than thirty years of never-ceasing struggles for the abolition of the most inhuman conditions conceivable, which for ages had existed in the baking industry, it is but appropriate to devote a few words to the weapon which has proved itself to be most effective in all these struggles.

No weapon has ever been wielded with greater force and with greater attending success by the organized bakery workers than their little Union Label. Its intelligent use has worked wonders in the way of improving conditions, and—what is of just as vital importance,—*maintaining* them for those whom it seeks to protect.

Ever since the value of this label was discovered and recognized by the bakery workers, the latter, by means of untiring and systematic agitation, have striven to make its foothold stronger and stronger every year, and they have remarkably succeeded in this effort as is evidenced by a glance over the following undoubtedly interesting figures.

The annual output of our Union Label at various times in the history of the International Union was as follows:

Twenty-five years ago, or, to be exact, in 1892, we issued 11,965,000 labels. Twenty years ago, in 1897, these figures were more than doubled, running up to more than 26,452,000. Again five years later, or in 1902, the number of Union Labels issued had already exceeded the quarter of a billion mark, the exact number being 251,951,000 labels. In 1907 we issued more than 369,624,000 of them, in 1912 more than half a billion, and in 1917 the billion mark will at last be reached, the output during the past year having been more than 820,849,000 labels.

If at any time figures have talked they certainly do so most plainly in this particular instance. They testify in unmistakable terms as to the steady growth in the strength and power of

our organization and as to the latter's unshakable stability.

What has made this little label so effective? one might be justified in asking. It has not been the mere fact that it is an emblem, standing for decent wages and human and fair conditions for the bakery workers. We believe that it has gained far more strength as a factor of protection not alone to the bakery workers but also to the bread-consuming public on account of an iron-clad provision that goes with its use and which must be observed by every master baker to whom it is granted. And this iron-clad proviso stipulates and demands that not alone union rules must obtain in the bakeshop but that more so the latter must at all times be kept in the best sanitary condition possible. And this proviso—as a measure of protection for the bread consumers and the bread producers—has for many years past been incorporated into every single working agreement endorsed by our organization.

It accounts to a great extent for the ever-increasing support which our Union Label receives from year to year, which we deeply appreciate and which we hope to be able to enjoy more and more until there will not be a single loaf of bread left, leaving any bakery of this country without the Union Label.

Labor is Not Property.

We are forced by circumstances to study more than one subject, for knowledge, as well as loyalty and discipline, are necessary for our success.

We must not only have definite knowledge, but we must understand the conditions which affect us so thoroughly that we can educate others and make them understand.

In view of the recent decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which held that labor was property, we must understand what property is, and also what it means to us if the decision of this court is not reversed. Property is something which can be bought and sold; something which can be transferred so that it becomes the property of another. Property is a commodity and article of commerce.

What is labor?

Labor is the individual's power to

do things; his ability to work. It is something which cannot be transferred to another. A man's labor power is something which is inseparable from him. It cannot be made something apart from his body or his life. The man's power to labor and the man himself are inseparable.

Life, mind and body are necessary before labor can be performed. Neither can be separated from the other. As well talk of a property right in life; as well talk of buying and selling life itself as to hold that labor is property and subject to the same laws which govern and affect property.—*Molders' Journal*.

Effect of Militarism.

Amos Pinchot, in an article on Compulsory Military Service in the *May Masses*, quotes Prof. Jacques Loeb, of the Rockefeller Institute, America's most distinguished biologist and a recipient of the Nobel prize:

"It is an actual experience in Germany that men who have received that drill are afterwards much more willing tools of anybody whom they are liable to consider as belonging to the officer class or caste. The German Junker has no difficulty with young men on his estate if they have served in the army. His mere imitation of the voice and the manner of an officer who gives command at once cows his slaves into submission. This is the way by which the German Landrat or bureaucrat in general rules the masses. . . . The greatest danger of militarism lies exactly in the direction you indicate, the abolition of initiative and spirit of freedom. Germany shows that even the highest development of modern science is not able to overcome the conditional reflex produced by militaristic drill and by the glorification of the military intriguers and exploiters in nursery and school."

Mr. Pinchot in writing of the effect of military discipline on young boys, says:

"You take a boy of eighteen or nineteen, at the time when he is just beginning to build the permanent structure of his character; you put him in a uniform and drill him; you make his body automatically obedient to the orders of his officer (generally a mem-

ber of the privileged class); you subordinate his will and conscience to that of another person; you give him a thousand orders, to which he must respond a thousand times with unthinking reflex obedience—do this and you develop in that boy, not only unthinking physical obedience to his officer, but unthinking obedience in general to authority, to that of the employer, the boss, the politician, the state, the force above him.”—*Railway Federationist*.

The Gifts of God.

Once upon a time there was a man who said, “I will work no more, and God will take care of me.” And so he gave away all he had and sat down to wait for God to take care of him. After awhile he became hungry, and nothing came his way. But in the distance he saw some horses laden with packs, which he knew contained food to eat. And so he grew so hungry that he followed them. Up the hill he toiled, while still in the distance were the food laden horses. They led him a fine march, and he grew weaker with the hunger. At last he came near to where the horses had stopped earlier in the day, and there he found food that had been left over. “This is harder than work,” he said, “and now I realize that God will take care of the man who is up and doing, but if you sit down and wait the horses will pass you by, carrying God’s gifts on their backs.”—*St Louis Globe-Democrat*.

A Few Don'ts.

1. Don't condemn the labor movement because you know of “objectionable features.” Every human institution has some imperfections.
2. Don't forget that organization increases wages and shortens the working day, making work steadier.
3. Don't shirk the moral obligation to do all you can to uphold the dignity of your trade—to elevate the standard of living.
4. Don't forget that the vast majority of your trade is organized. What is good for the majority is good enough for the minority.
5. Don't be blind to your own interests—unionism helps all working men and society.

6. Don't let so-called “independence” prevent you from being unselfish and fraternal. We are all more or less dependent on some one or something. “No man stands alone.” Get closer together.

7. Don't retard our progress by remaining a weapon in the hands of the employer.

8. Don't forget that our interests are identical. Improvement in your working conditions means improvement for all our crafts.

9. Don't say unions “can't accomplish their purpose.” Over 7,000,000 of unionists think differently.

10. Don't think that having gotten along without the union for five or fifty-five years that “it is useless to you.” Organized labor has helped you and is helping you now—through better conditions and increased wages.

—*Ex.*

Security League Working For Slavery.

The Northwestern National Bank believes in universal military training and service providing for the training of young men prior to their twentieth year, with subsequent liability for service.

E. W. Decker, the president of this bank, is the president of the Minneapolis branch of the National Security League, which is flooding the city with blank petitions asking citizens to sign away the lives of the boys.

The Northwestern Bank and Decker and the rest of the plutocrats who make up the Security League are perfectly willing that the young men shall be slaughtered in war. If the boys under 20 are slaughtered first the longer it will be before Decker and the other gray heads will even be in danger of being fed to the cannons.

The communication accompanying the petition sent to employers is signed by J. F. McGee and soldier Gow, who wanted to butt in on the peace meeting on behalf of the powder and ammunition trust and who got a frosty reception from Mayor Van Lear.

The First and Security Bank has opened a recruiting office in the bank. If you enlist they will be glad to have you leave your money in their bank so that they can grab a little interest while you are away.

It would be a wonderful example of

the universality of things if these banks would lend money to all who applied, without charging any interest, but that is not their idea of doing things. That is not their idea of the universal. Their only idea of anything universal is where everyone goes out and lays down their lives or their money for the benefit of the banks.

The moral of the story is that the banks are hustling every minute to make slaves of the people. They are endeavoring to prove to the government that the people want to be made slaves of.

Isn't it time that Labor circulated petitions and secured signatures so that those legislators who vote in favor of mass slavery and mass murder will have no alibi.—*Labor Review*.

Biggest Pier in the World.

The Canadian government has not only decided to provide a sum of £4,000,000 to help in establishing a shipbuilding industry, but it is also expending large sums of money on the improvements of its docks and harbors. One of the most important of the works of this kind which is being carried out is, says the *Railway News*, the ocean terminal at Halifax, upon which a sum of £6,000,000 is to be spent. A report on the progress of the engineering operations which has been received states that the terminal is being so constructed as to meet the demands of vessels of a greater size by far than have yet been built. A year and a half must elapse before the first unit of two slips is completed, but, when the work is finished, the pier, it is stated, will be the largest in the world. A gigantic diving bell is being employed, enabling 20 men to work in it at one time at the bottom of the sea.—*The New Zealand Railway Review*.

Power of the President.

In time of war the president of the United States is actually a dictator. There is nothing theoretical about his place or his powers. He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The members of his cabinet are responsible to him personally not to Congress. None of them may be removed without his consent except by impeachment. Moreover, he can suspend the writ of

habeas corpus and perform all the other functions of a dictator except order grants of money. That is the only real check upon his powers, and it is a check that can be exercised only at the peril of the nation.—*New York World*.

The Leading Coal Nation.

American records show that in 1810 the United States produced twenty tons of coal. In 1820 the total had risen to 3,080 tons; in 1830 to 285,739 tons; in 1840 to 6,266,233 tons; in 1850 to 11,541,672 tons. In 1860 there had been a further advance to 14,721,439 tons; and in 1870 to 41,861,679 tons. Another ten years witnessed a still further rise to 63,822,830 tons; and in 1890 an aggregate of 141,866,931 tons was reached. The first year of the new century produced 240,789,310 tons, and this aggregate was carried in 1910 to 447,853,009 tons. The latest complete year of which statistics are available (1914) showed the vast output of 458,504,890 tons.—*Railroad Men*.

Safety First.

One day a nervous, timid-looking woman, accompanied by a robust farmer, appeared on the platform of a little railway station at a remote country town. For a time she devoted her attention to the time table, but she did not find there the information she sought, and she stepped up to the station master as he came out of his office. "Will you please tell me if the three-fifteen train has gone yet?" she asked, in apparent concern.

"Yes, about twenty minutes ago," he replied.

"And when will the four-thirty be along, do you think?"

"Why, not for some time yet, of course."

"Are there any expresses before then?"

"Not one."

"Any freight trains?"

"No."

"Nothing at all?"

"Nothing whatever."

"Are you quite sure?"

"Certainly I am, or I wouldn't have said so."

"Then," said the timid woman, turning to her husband, "I think we'll cross the tracks, William."—*Ideal Power*.

The Journal of the Switchmen's Union OF NORTH AMERICA

Published monthly by the Switchmen's Union of North America at No. 326
Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y. *Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance.*

Devoted to the best interests and advancement of all useful toilers.

All matter for publication should be in editor's office 15 days before date of issue intended for. Roster of Grand and Subordinate Lodges published in February, May, August and November issues.

Unless changes of address are received by the 15th of the month subscribers must look out for following month's issue at old address.

ADVERTISING AGENT:

IRVING V. KOCH, 122 S. Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Advertising rates furnished upon application

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VOL. XIX

JUNE, 1917

No. 6

EDITORIAL

B. OF R. T. ARGUMENTS NON-PRODUCTIVE—SO OFFERS \$2.00 PER-CAPITA FOR MEMBERS IN S. U. OF N. A. DISTRICTS.

Now that the Adamson law has been declared constitutional, and has established the rate of wages temporarily for railroad transportation employes, the B. of R. T. is claiming credit for

it, as far as wages received in yard work is concerned.

And, in order to make good on its convention plans at Detroit a year ago to exterminate the S. U. of N. A. in two years, it now takes up its task of extermination in real aggressive fashion.

In a recently issued circular appeal-

ing for aid from its members to put the pesky little S. U. out of commission, or at least put its membership in the minority in a large number of places, the equivalent of rendering it inoperative the B. of R. T. members are not only informed where their forces are weak, but are urged to get busy and get majorities.

It states: "Now that the eight-hour day question has been satisfactorily disposed of, . . . it has been suggested that our brotherhood should make a prompt and determined effort to bring about more satisfactory organization of yard men.

"Having regard to the accomplishments of our organization in the matter representing yard men, it should be unnecessary to make any special effort to more thoroughly organize yard men under the jurisdiction of the brotherhood, but unfortunately there are many yard men not now affiliated with our brotherhood who should be included as members."

After thus frankly confessing its unorganized status among many yard men, who, if they had "regard" for B. of R. T. "accomplishments," . . . "it should be unnecessary to make any special effort to more thoroughly organize yard men under the jurisdiction of the brotherhood," it gives comparisons of rates of pay obtained by the arbitration award, Dec. 23, 1916, and those provided for in the Adamson law.

The kernel of the circular's intent seems to be, we are informed, "for the purpose of taking prompt and effective measures to try, if possible, to bring about a more complete organization of yard men in certain districts, and for the further purpose of trying to make every member of the brotherhood an organizer and booster for the brotherhood," and for the further purpose of imbuing them with a proper sense of

appreciation of their duties and to awaken them from their state of lethargy, "the Grand Lodge will, for a period of sixty (60) days, commencing on April 4th, pay \$2.00 to the member of the brotherhood who secures the application of a yard man for admission into the brotherhood."

. . . "The above arrangement is not and will not be made applicable to road men, as an effort in this direction in behalf of road men should be and is believed as untirely unnecessary."

It also indicates that a 60-day try-out will suffice to demonstrate what can be done towards securing "a more thorough organization among yard men in certain specified districts," and . . . "that the rank and file of the brotherhood can cover the territory and do the work possibly more effectively than deputy presidents if they undertake to do so, and the offer of \$2.00 per new member admitted is made instead of payment to deputy presidents at the standard rates of eleven dollars per day for such officers."

After the big four wage movement last year, the enactment of the Adamson law and the Supreme Court's decision as to its constitutionality, it was expected by the S. U. that Mr. Lee and his advisers would be so rejoiced over the late increases of pay temporarily provided for in the Adamson law, that circular forms of expression would be necessary to give vent to the state of oblectation so long forming and so dearly paid for in assessments levied upon its members; and it will probably require other circularizing efforts from them before all this pent-up effusion of joy that has lately come into their hearts has been transfused into the yard men's part of their membership.

And so we will naturally expect other essays of like nature from them from time to time extolling the virtues

possessed by the B. of R. T. for yard men, but only where the S. U. of N. A. holds working schedules, is in the majority, or where fairly well organized.

At any rate it is evident from this one that the B. of R. T. as a yard organization doesn't appeal to switchmen very strongly, at least in those places where the leavening effects of the little old S. U. of N. A. finds a fair opportunity to get its germs inoculated into the minds of those engaged in the switching service; otherwise, with all its boasted membership and the prestige that naturally goes with it, it wouldn't be necessary for it to offer \$2.00 per capita for acquiring members in any "specified district."

But because of its inability, notwithstanding its bigness and agedness, to properly administer to the needs and requirements of switchmen and conserve suitable working conditions for them in yards where it attempts to represent them, switchmen are not making any stampedes towards getting into the big organization. It becomes so urgent a question with it to get them that it offers a bonus of \$2.00 per head for members it can't obtain by argumentative means; that is, it does so in "certain specified districts." And it might be of interest to our members to know what roads and points the big brotherhood is so solicitous about as we go along.

Here they are: In the Chicago switching district; on the Michigan Central R. R., west of Detroit River; on the Pere Marquette R. R., west of the Detroit River; on the New York Central R. R. Lines, west; on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry.; on the Chicago Great Western R. R.; on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., west of Hoboken; on the Lehigh Valley R. R.; on the Rock Island lines; in St. Paul and Minneapolis; in Cincinnati, O., and Ludlow, Ky.;

in Denver, Col.; in Buffalo, N. Y.; in San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles, Cal.; in Peoria, Ill."

After quoting this list of "certain specified districts," it might not be amiss to state that in most yards of these roads where the S. U. of N. A. holds schedules, or is in a fairly good way to obtain them, switchmen received the old Chicago standard pay before the big four move was inaugurated last year, and now receive the Adamson law high standard.

Might we not also do a little in the way of noting "certain specified" roads where B. of R. T. yard conditions prevail, and where we find many yard men whose interests it so zealously claims to protect, but to none of its members in those low-paid yards where it has established wages does the big organization offer a bonus for bringing in new and reinstated members.

For instance, the Atlanta & West Point Ry. had one or more yards paying as low as \$2.00 per day for day helpers, and others but \$2.30; the Macon, Dublin & Savannah, as low as \$2.50; the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, and the Charleston & West Carolina (this one no meal hour), as low as \$2.60; the Tennessee Central, \$2.65 (for 12-hour day); the B. & A. (10 hours, no meal hour), and the P. & R., \$2.80; N. Y. C. (East), \$2.90.

These rates prevailed in some of the yards of those roads, according to the testimony submitted by the managers at time of the S. U. arbitration proceedings, as compared with the Chicago 35c hourly rate then in effect in first class pay yards.

Getting this pay into hourly expressions before and after the Adamson law became effective, and comparing same to both the old Chicago standard of pay and that of Chicago pay under the Adamson law, we get these results:

| | Old rate. | Short of Chicago old pay. | New rate. | Short of Chicago new or Adam- son law pay. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Atlantic & West Point..... | 20c | 15c | 25c | 18½c |
| Tenn. Central (12 hours)..... | 22½c | 12½c | 27½c | 16½c |
| Atlantic & West Point..... | 23c | 12c | 28½c | 15c |
| Macon, Dublin & Savannah..... | 25c | 10c | 31¼c | 12½c |
| C. & W. Carolina and the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk..... | 26c | 9c | 32¼c | 11¼c |
| B. & A. and P. & R. | 28c | 7c | 35c | 8¾c |
| N. Y. C. (East)..... | 29c | 6c | 36¼c | 7½c |

Figure out this shortage, as compared with Chicago pay under Adamson law rate (43¾c per hour) for day helpers given in Mr. Lee's circular—it's both interesting and instructive arithmetical exercise; but there's no \$2.00 a head bonus offered in those yards for members, and there's a reason: There are no S. U. of N. A. lodges in them.

In a large number of yards the big brotherhood represents day foremen like this:

| | Old rate. | Short of Chicago old pay. | New rate. | Short of Chicago new or Adam- son law pay. |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| C., B. & Q. | 34c | 4c | 42½c | 5c |
| N. Y., P. & Norfolk..... | | | | |
| P. & R. | | | | |
| Or for these roads: | | | | |
| A., B. & A. | 35c | 3c | 43⅝c | 37⅝c |
| Atlantic Coast Line | | | | |
| Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio..... | | | | |
| Central of Georgia..... | | | | |
| C. & W. Carolina..... | | | | |
| C., N. O. & T. P. | | | | |
| A. G. So. | | | | |
| F. E. Coast Line..... | | | | |
| Georgia R. R. | | | | |
| M. & O. | | | | |
| Southern Railway in Mississippi... | | | | |
| N., C. & St. L. | | | | |
| Cent. New Eng. Ry. (no meal hour) | | | | |
| C. & W. Carolina..... | | | | |
| Georgia Southern & Florida Ry. ... | | | | |
| H. V. | 35c | 3c | 43⅝c | 37⅝c |
| N. O. & N. E. | | | | |
| A. & V. | | | | |
| V. S. & P. | | | | |

The old Chicago standard foreman's pay was 38c per hour; the Adamson law Chicago rate is 47½c. Evidently the B. of R. T. has a good deal of adjusting to do in many yards, since it controls so many that do not receive anywhere near the new Adamson law

Chicago rate of pay. However, there is no \$2.00 reward in those yards for new members, as there is in places where S. U. of N. A. influences prevail, and where in a large majority of yards represented by it the switchmen are now receiving the high Adamson

law rates mentioned in the above-referred-to circular.

But unless we greatly misjudge the mettle of the members of the little old S. U., this \$2.00 bait, offered in S. U. districts only for members with which to put them out of business, will not be a glowing success; at least we would be pleased to hear from our members in those districts to which the circular was addressed relative to its effect.

The S. U. of N. A. is coming along nicely, and it will require a more efficient study on part of the B. of R. T. into the characteristics, needs and requirements of switchmen, and a saner application of methods to conform thereto than the big brotherhood has yet been able to work out before it can appeal to them, with even money reward baits, with any substantial hopes of winning many of them to its cause, for they know they can never at best be half-way fairly represented by it, and as the older switchmen in it know they never have been.

The trainmen have, indeed, much upward adjusting of yard men's pay in its strongly organized sections of the country before they can consistently send out such circulars, and the more our members know about how they juggle yard men's conditions and the large number of under-paid yards they represent, or misrepresent, the better for the S. U. of N. A.

We submit to Mr. Lee's kind attention our renewed reminder that hereafter, when announcing the membership figures for the S. U. of N. A., that it is now entitled to being credited with 11,000 instead of 7,000, the figure he has been handing out as its total membership power.

It is now entitled to the 11,000 rating, and as a matter of being more able to pose as an authentic statistician relative to this matter, and, because of his special regard for the wel-

fare of the little S. U., we feel sure he will be thankful to us for this figure rating and use it until again revised for him.

A CHILDHOOD'S WAR RESUME.

That child minds become somewhat muddled relative to matters that are by no means play toys for their parents is to be expected. Yet there is a frankness about their conceptions that always wins respectful attention, however vague or foreign their efforts are from the ideas intended to be conveyed or expressed.

Naturally enough, too, mental activities of childhood adjust themselves into reflections upon current environments and conditions and give expressions deducted therefrom as naturally and concisely as their cause and effect and linguistic developments permit. So some of the most quaint oddities in word and gesture expressions are traceable to child lore. Whatever else may be said of them, as to their reasonableness from mental pictures and deductions leading up to them, they are usually honest efforts to express ideas as they see things. So we can at least assume there is honest effort to explain things as they see them and give due credit therefor. And at that grown-ups are not so far distant from childhood but that on many man and woman questions they can offer but little more plausible or comprehensive explanations of them than children.

The causes of the present war, its probable after effects, bellicose terms of expression, etc., find expression in about the same fashion in the public mind and in the public (?) press as we could expect them unfolded from the mental chambers of childhood to us. After reading so much about it, and knowing so little, it is at least refreshing to glance over a child view, or attributed child view, of it as we

find credited to *The Winning Post*, London:

LITTLE GIRL ON THE WAR.

The war was started by the Germans because they love us so, and want to make us cultures. They sink all our ships to cut off our German sausage and other articles of war. I wish I was a munition, they earn such a lot of money. My father is in the army as well; he wears a steel helmet to kill the Germans in. Mr. Asquith was prime minister, but he could not because he was past his prime, so Mr. Lloyd George said "I'll be prime minister at Westminster," so he moved into all the hotels. He is going to win the war this year and wants to borrow everybody's money. Mr. Winston Churchill was going to win it, so he had a naval division, only he did not, so he went in the army as his salvation. The battle of the Marne was on the pictures, and the battle of the Anchor. Father says there was good general ship, but I could not see the ship nor the anchor. Charlie Chaplin wasn't in them because he does not think fighting is funny. When we have won all the Germans, peace will be declared, and all the in turned Germans turned out, so they can do business as usual, which is what our soldiers are fighting for. That is all I know about the war, only sweets are dear and we fetch our own coal, and we only get meat once a week on Sundays same as we always did. We are going to be vegetarians when the London county counsel let us have some land. Hoping to find you the same as it leaves me at present. Yours truly, Dolly Jenkins.

Likely, when Uncle Sam has been in it longer, some of our children can put us straight on the questions of conscripting an army, attempting to muzzle the press, etc., for the purpose of winning a world democracy. We'll confess to being somewhat ignorant as to the adoption of such means for the attainment of such a lofty object after all the adult reasoning that has found public expression. So it would be refreshing in this country, too, if we could find an adolescent translation or picturing of recent or current war

ideas, or, failure in that, an adult consensus of what we might more or less naturally assume would conform to children's interpretation of them by a grown-up.

UNIONISTS SUE WASHINGTON, D. C. CAR CO. FOR \$10,000, ACCORDING TO PRESS REPORTS.

According to press reports, W. B. McMahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and Edward McMorro, a representative of that organization, have sued the Washington (D. C.) Railway and Electric Company for \$50,000 damages because of libelous statements made by that company in advertisements alleging its reason for refusing to recognize the union was on account of its officers being lawbreakers.

The A. A. of S. & E. Ry. E. was locked out by the company because of its members' refusal to sign individual contracts, and the company brought in gunmen and strikebreakers to defeat the men. As a means of trying to discredit the union the company is said to have pictured the carmen's officials as "undesirable citizens," but after the suit for damages was instituted the company changed its tactics by announcing the strike was over. The United States Senate, on motion of Senator Hughes of New Jersey, will investigate the strike. The committee for that purpose will consist of Senators Hughes, Dillingham, Pittman, Harding and King.

Possibly their report will disclose additional light upon the question as to the merits of the issue between the company and striking employees, and the question as well as to who are the "undesirable citizens" element involved therein.

Oftentimes a good searchlight properly turned on such matters brings out

quite different tints from those spread broadcast by corporate influences for the purpose of poisoning the public mind against those constituting its most dependable citizenship.

Since the city of Washington is a government-owned city and all business concerns therein are subject to governmental ownership or regulation, it behooves that senatorial committee to investigate thoroughly and fearlessly the manner in which that street car company deals with the public and its employes, and render a report of its findings to Congress with recommendations as to needed remedies for conserving the best welfare of its employes and the public.

In the meanwhile it would be well for organized labor to keep in touch with the above-mentioned court procedure.

CONGRESS SHOULD CONSCRIPT LARGE INCOMES TO HELP PAY FOR WAR.

On another page will be found a means whereby to pay for the war which our government has declared existing between it and Germany. It is issued by the American Committee on War Finance, 60 Broadway, New York. This committee's work is dedicated to the principle of solving a means of paying for the war as it proceeds, at least doing so as far as possible.

The committee's personnel is composed of both rich and poor, who are asking the government to inaugurate a graduated personal income tax on all annual personal incomes of \$2,000 or over, starting with a minimum of 2 per cent. and gradually increasing the percentage of revenue up to incomes of \$100,000, and permitting no one to retain any personal income in excess of \$100,000.

With the conscription law now in force, all those poor men wanted by

the government for war service, and nearly all of them will come from the ranks of the poor and will be forced to sacrifice themselves in battle if necessary. The question now naturally arises with poor people, will there be a similar degree of avidity exercised on part of the government in conscripting the incomes of the rich for the purpose of paying for the war as it goes on that there has been or will be in conscripting our young men to fight its battles?

Surely those who have been so enthusiastic about preparedness for war and the entrance of this country into it—our dear wealthy citizens—should be willing to sacrifice all annual incomes above the \$100,000 mark as a manifestation of their patriotism and loyalty to the nation.

Still we don't see any elaborate press headlines over press articles indicating they are very strongly inclined towards favoring such a patriotic, flag-loving and world-democracy acquiring plan.

It's up to Congress to jog them along on this matter and see that they come across to such extent with their incomes.

UNION LABOR MUST GUARD ITS INTERESTS.

The union labor movement has greater need of husbanding its strength and conserving all its forces than at any time in its history. While ever important that it do these things, the need for it is now more urgent than ever.

The war frenzy now dominating the world is being used as a lever to annul or render impotent long fought for and achieved principles here and hard won conditions there. Everywhere that union labor has gained and established the nearest approach to ideal wage and work conditions, the government and other large em-

playing agencies are inclined to insist that it sacrifice a large part of them.

The war is the pretext or excuse offered for it, but the injurious effects resulting or that will result on account of everything thus sacrificed, is an unjust injury to labor under whatever guise or presumption, or patriotic phrase that is used to bring it about.

Modern business methods are already so keyed, as to physical and mental requirements of employes, that under peace plan operation of industries, the grind on human energy has for many years resulted in a grist of an entirely too large human wreckage.

With additional sacrifice, either in the form of a lengthened work day or speeding up of already overtaxed energy, the wreckage will of course be intensified. Corporate enterprises naturally care but little about this, but the government should and ought not require, or even permit any additional hours of toil being placed onto the backs of an altogether too indulgent producing class of citizenry. And, above all should the workers themselves make it their business to respectfully but firmly insist that so far and no farther will they go when it comes to a question of conditions under which they shall labor.

Labor had nothing, or but little to do with bringing on the present world war, but it has all to do with saving dearly won conditions or its alternative—losing them. Suspended conditions are virtually lost obligations and their resurrection afterwards oftentimes requires more effort than when first acquired.

Labor should guard well all it has obtained and prevent in every manner possible any deterioration in membership ranks, or the breaking down of good work and wage agreements.

WORDS MAY CHANGE IN MEANING.

Young men now marrying are dubbed as slackers, or those who shirk duty to the government, since it apparently prefers single men to do its battling.

However, unless we greatly misinterpret matters, the forces of Cupid will not tamely yield to so important a state function as that of matrimony, not even to those of war.

Nor will our war-makers long insist they do if our troops go forward very long in the world war. For in it but a year and the snub-slacker will be for the young man who doesn't woo to the extent of marriage and the provision of at least one war baby before starting on his mission of warfare.

There were numerous urgencies in European countries as regards such matters not so long ago and young men and women were urged to wed and aid in the assurance of a sufficient posterity even though the husband be sacrificed on the battlefield.

And so it will ere long be here if Uncle Sam gets into active operations in the European battles.

In that event the opprobrious epithet slacker, when hurled at well-disposed young men, will convey just the opposite meaning it is now intended to convey, and the young man who then has the audacity to go to war before wedding and propagating his name will be the slacker.

Wars will not change the desires of youths to wed, nor should they; but if waged long will urge upon the public mind the urgent necessity of much wooing and many weddings.

Wars may be and can be prevented, but love and weddings never; not even by appending slacker tags upon wooers. Other names have changed in meaning and so will slacker if the war goes on a while.

FIGHTING LABOR IS COSTLY.

The Ohio State Telephone Company has awakened to the fact that it is a costly procedure to smash labor unions. Last year its operators organized and several of their more active ones were discharged and on account of it the others quit work. The electric workers struck in sympathy and the company imported strikebreakers and secured an injunction on the strikers.

Later on the company agreed to discontinue its discrimination against its union employees and to arbitrate the other questions at issue. But such decisions were not reached until the company's loss, incurred on account of its arbitrary attitude, had reached the sum of \$85,538.11, and which experience affords another good lesson regarding the costs many companies are willing to sacrifice before being sufficiently convinced of the wisdom of adopting policies of fairness towards their employees.

Fighting labor's reasonable demands is costly procedure and corporations should consider them well before doing so.

EXTRA VIGILANCE IS WORKMEN'S NEED.

It behooves all members of labor unions at this time to keep an extra vigil in reference to protecting themselves against contingencies that are liable to occur in the performance of duty. And equally as urgent is it that they protest with every atom of their manhood and womanhood against any invasions on part of corporate influences to destroy or render inoperative any of their long-fought-for and dearly-won conditions now enjoyed. There is now a general onslaught planned by big business to do those very things here alluded to, and it should be resisted by labor as strongly as possible. Under the pretexts of patriotism, national honor and other similar catchy words, they seek to kill out-

right, or suspend until after the war, many of the laws enacted for the benefit of labor, and prevent the passage of all others introduced to further protect it.

No one else as keenly appreciates golden opportunities for achievement of things desired as do those sleek masters of big business, and none so zealously as they jump at every available opportunity to accomplish their purposes. And now the war affords them a vantage ground long sought to make a general setting-back or strangling of every good thing labor has ever accomplished or seeks to attain.

So it behooves all the hosts of labor at all times, and particularly so at this time, to be extra zealous and watchful both in their work for the corporations by whom employed, and on the alert to counteract every attempt they make to deteriorate workmen's liberties under whatever guise or nature they may attempt it.

The various proposed war bills coming before Congress laden with proscriptive suppression of free speech and a free press and various other muzzling features, makes one wonder that if in this boasted land of liberty labor has naught to do but sacrifice its freedom, do and die, without even a reason or substantial protest as to why. Are such proposed measures worthy means to a world democracy we have heralded to the world as fighting for?

Have you tried the eight hour work day, and if so, how do you like it? From most of the reports we get from switchmen that are assigned to eight hour shifts, we infer as a rule they are highly elated with it. Some even aver they never felt like themselves before because of not knowing just how one would feel when working only eight hours in twenty-four.

Congress Votes Conscription.

(By Grant Hamilton, Legislative Committee-man A. F. of L.)

The forces of the voluntary method and conscription have tested their conflicting conclusions in Congress. The House Military Affairs Committee submitted a majority report favoring a test of the volunteer method, while a minority of the committee filed a report advocating selective conscription in accordance with the desires of the War Department and the administration. The Senate Military Affairs Committee by a majority report favored selective conscription, while a minority of that committee stood for a try-out of the volunteer method.

Thus far in our history militarists have been unable to commit our people to an extensive military program, but the declaration that a state of war exists has afforded an opportunity for military officials to popularize their views and every element in the present situation is being utilized to further an extensive military policy. While conscription is the present issue, universal service is looming large and will have to be met unless the present war is brought to an early close. The organized labor movement has ever been emphatic in its protest against the augmenting of our military establishments except when our nation was in peril. Militarism divides nations into two distinct classes that are never in accord or even sympathetic. Militarism unfits men for other walks in life. When a nation is in peril it is the duty of every citizen to stand loyally by it until its perpetuity is assured, but the war necessities of our government should not be made the basis for establishing a permanent military program which would provide for the complete transformation of our national policies, and which would be antagonistic to all of our traditions. Anent this phase of the subject it is interesting to reproduce from the *American Federationist* of February, 1914, a statement made by Dr. Devon, medical officer of the Glasgow prison, the author of "The Criminal and the Community." It says:

"Men discharged from the army find difficulty in obtaining employment. It is not that they are worse men than their neighbors; it is because they

have received the wrong kind of training. Employers do not prefer others to them from any absence of patriotism, but from a desire for efficiency. They cannot afford in industrial occupations to have people about them who have learned that it is 'theirs not to reason why.' They prefer those who have been taught to use all the sense they have in dealing with their work. In short, the person who during the formative years of his life has been employed industrially makes a better workman than the man who during these years has been taught to wait for the word of command before he does anything. Yet we have people going all over the country trying to convince their fellow citizens that there is no salvation for us unless all young men are subjected to a period of military training, apparently in ignorance of the fact that those who have had that training have difficulty in competing industrially with those who have none."

From an Address of John J. Ingalls at the Grave of a Friend.

In the democracy of the dead all men at least are equal; there is neither rank, station nor prerogative in the republic of the grave. At this fatal threshold the philosopher ceases to be wise, and the song of the poet is silent. Dives relinquishes his millions, and Lazarus his rags, the poor man is as rich as the richest, and the rich man is as poor as the pauper. The creditor loses his usury, and the debtor is acquitted of his obligation. There the proud man surrenders his dignities, the politician his honors, and the worldling his pleasures. The invalid needs no physician and the laborer rests from unrequited toil. Here at last is nature's final decree in equity, the strongest there has no supremacy, the weakest need no defense. The mightiest captain succumbs to the invincible adversary who disarms alike the victor and the vanquished.—*Ex.*

Education is a vital element in the growth and development of the trades union movement. A reduction in the hours of labor affords the leisure and time necessary in the pursuit of education.

CORRESPONDENCE



Communications for the JOURNAL must be received BEFORE the 15th of the month to insure their publication. All communications for the JOURNAL must be accompanied by the name of the sender, and written only on one side of paper



Chicago, Ill.—199.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I have been wondering for some time if the S. U. men in Chicago had lost their vim, as they cannot be seen, only at work. What I wish to say is that to Lodge No. 199). When we met at West Randolph Street, in the old hall that was about to fall, they complained of its surroundings, so a committee was appointed to get more suitable quarters, which was done and in the Masonic Temple a fine hall was secured which is accessible to cars for any point in the city or even out of it. The last two meeting dates were fruitless.

Now that the government is about to raise the postage, it should appeal to our members that, in order to save the golden coin, it would be well to attend the meetings and save postage and envelopes, etc. Besides we could be able to take up the question of looking after the dependent ones that might be left should some of our younger members be called to the war. But, as an old writer once wrote: "Lost yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, they do not attend meetings (I refer each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever." So might they.

I received a circular with a request attached to it to read it for the next sixty days at all meetings of our lodge. The circular was from our International President. I am afraid I will have to read it to myself for that length of time if some of our golden meetings are not attended any better in the future than they have been in the past. So I would like to make some comment about this circular, as I think about 10,000 copies should have

been sent broadcast, as the *Switchmen's News* was some time ago, then it would cut some figure and let the whole world know what the pirates are doing. I dare say only the officers will know the contents of the circular. Personally I think it is not yet too late to correct it and I hope it will be sent to all members.

With best wishes to our organization and its members and hoping for a better attendance at lodge meetings, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
E. D. BROUGH.

Cincinnati, O.—26.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

At our last regular meeting we had the pleasure of having our Assistant President J. B. Connors with us, who explained thoroughly in regard to getting another increase in wages; also explained to us the results of having wages increased by Congress and Interstate Commerce Commissioners by saying that whenever we went up for an increase in wages again that we would have to file our complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission and they would set the date for our hearing and then we would have the shippers, merchants, the railroads and the United States Chamber of Commerce and some of the finest legal advisers in the United States to battle against, so I think that the four Brotherhoods have made an awful mistake in this move.

I suppose all the brothers are aware of the fact that the railroad companies have received their increase in freight rates to take effect June 1; so the companies have gained their point.

Now the next stumbling block for

the organizations is Section No. 2 of the Adamson Law: That the President shall appoint a commission of three, which is to be known as the Goethals Commission, of which Colonel Goethals is chairman. Now we say that this commission makes their report to the President in Congress and it is not favorable to the Adamson law, then the law reverts itself on the 30th of September. Then we are put back on our old basis again. So I can't see where the four Brotherhoods have made such a grand success and they criticize the switchmen about their arbitration which went into effect Dec. 23, 1916.

I am not criticising the eight-hour work day, although I would like a great deal better if it were to be gotten through our organization direct than through the President and Congress.

The four Brotherhoods are not to be given all the credit for this Adamson law. Every man who voted the Democratic ticket was an active party in this move. Therefore I claim that the biggest majority of organized labor had an active part in this bill. We will take, for instance, last June when they were all up for an increase in wages and they took up for an argument that the men were not making enough money and could not have the necessities of life on the scale of wages they were receiving at that time.

Since that time prices have increased in general, so I don't think this eight-hour move will satisfy 75 per cent. of the four big Brotherhoods, for when a man goes on a flat eight-hour job he will only receive \$3.50 and \$3.80 days, \$3.70 and \$4.00 nights. I will again say that the eight hours suits me.

But what is a man going to do that has from two to five children and all agitators and, every time they bend their elbow at the table a loaf of bread disappears? He won't get very far with \$3.50, \$3.80, \$3.70 or \$4.00, which ever it might be.

Now, brothers, it seems to me that so many of the S. U. men listen to what the B. of R. T. committeemen have to say and seem to know fully what the B. of R. T. is doing. But ask one of them what the S. U. is doing; they don't seem to know.

So now, brothers, whenever these B.

of R. T. committeemen approach you and start to hand out this hot air, don't pay any attention to them. I will cite you one little instance: We had two special meetings called here for April 22, so that the brothers, both day and night, could attend them. So the B. of R. T. committeeman sartered a rumor through the yard on April 21st that Bro. Connors had wired Cincinnati that he was sick and could not attend meetings, so this had a great tendency to keep our members from attending.

So now let us all put application blanks in our pocket and build up the S. U., as we have been increasing our membership all over the country for the last four or five months.

I hope that the next time I meet Bro. Connors he will be able to say that we are stronger now than we ever were, which I was glad to hear him say at our three meetings in Cincinnati.

Wishing the greatest success to all our lodges, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

R. S. BALDWIN.

Rock Island, Ill.—133.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Our lodge gave its first May party and dance at Silvis, Ill, May 4th. It was a grand success. Evans' "Jazz" Band furnished the music. Bro. Wm. Mielke, President of Lodge No. 133, and Mrs. J. W. Perry, President of Ladies' Auxiliary Lodge No. 52 led the grand march, followed by 200 couples.

Bro. N. Garding was selling tickets. Bro. Charles Mason was at the door. Bro. James W. Perry was in charge of the check room. Bros. H. Ragan, Roy Dix, Tom Groomon were on the reception committee, and Bro. Frank Meenan was floor manager, with several brothers as assistants.

Bros. Garding and Mason should be given credit for the way the dance was handled; also their assistants—the other Silvis brothers.

A nice net sum was realized for the lodge and I believe every one was pleased with results.

Bros. N. Garding and Charles Mason will soon report on the location to hold a picnic in the near future.

We finally got the eight-hour day started here on the Rock Island Rail-

way. On April 19th the committee met Superintendent Coughlin, Trainmaster Lucas, General Yardmaster H. C. Higgins, Assistant General Yardmaster C. T. Duncan, Tom Groom the Silvis Yardmaster, Davenport Yardmaster Tom Penders, Rock Island Yardmaster John DeVine and Moline Yardmaster Max Gstettenbaur to discuss the matter. Mr. Higgins, Mr. J. DeVine, Mr. Tom Pender and myself met in General Yardmaster's office, April 20th, to see how many more crews it would take. We found there were twenty-seven switching crews working in the Tri City Terminals and 35 crews would be required working the eight-hour day. All jobs were put up for bids, the senior man getting his choice of position.

April 27th, the bids for jobs being up, the committee, Wm. Mulke, Ben Jacobson and H. Ragan, met with General Yardmaster Higgins and placed every man where his bid and seniority rights entitled him.

The new board took effect April 30th and every engine in the Tri City terminals for the C., R. I. & P. Railway is working eight hours and every one seems to like it. I for one hope it stays this way. Going to work at 10 a. m. and quitting at 6 p. m. are regular banker's hours. It should be given a fair tryout. Mr. Higgins, General Yardmaster, said it is the only system to work.

April 22d Tri City Lodge No. 133 re-instated one member and May 8th initiated one member but, on looking over the seniority list, I notice there are 12 men working on regular jobs who are not lined up in the S. U. of N. A. So it is up to the brothers who work with these men to try and get them lined up, for you are paying for the condition that they are receiving and they should pay their part. These men all work out of Rock Island and it is up to the brothers there to do their best to line them up, for Silvis is a solid snake yard. Bro. Ragan will line up the extra men at Silvis.

As a member of the schedule committee of the C., R. I. & P., I would like to know when this committee is going to meet Mr. Jones to put the eight-hour day in our schedule, for we were granted the eight-hour day Dec. 23, 1916, and there is not a word in our agreement with the company that we

should work eight hours per day. So I hope Bro. Smith gets busy and arranges for a meeting.

Wishing all S. U. of N. A. brothers success, I remain,

Yours in B., H and P.,
TIGER.

Elkhart, Ind.—151.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We are still holding our own in spite of the \$2.00 reward that the B. of R. T. is giving its members for every switchman they land in their organization.

J. K. Smith, chairman of the yard B. of R. T. adjustment committee landed eleven new members—which means \$22 more that Mr. Lee will have to send back to Elkhart. They are taking in switchtenders, too. I presume they will claim the new raise of pay for the switchtenders. Let me explain how they got the raise. Well, to make a long story short, they walked off the job. The car riders, of course, members of the B. of R. T., took their places, so now we have a new bunch. The company gave \$12.50 raise per month, which makes \$75 per month for main line and leads, and \$65 for inside jobs. The company figured it cheaper to hire switchtenders than to use yard brakemen and that is the reason why they raised the pay. So, Mr. Switchtender, you had better get where you belong and do not let the B. of R. T. members fool you, for you can see what they have done to you in the past. Join the Switchmen's Union of North America and come nearer getting justice for you than any other organization.

We are working five engines here at present on the eight-hour basic day, which Adamson law allows. The hump crews work eight hours when business is slack, when it is good they work twelve hours. We have no working conditions here at all, but to hear the stingers talk you would think that they have done wonders.

I think that the Switchmen's Union had better start a new movement before October first for working conditions and to maintain the eight-hour day and the scale of wages that we asked for in the first place—fifty cents per hour for conductors, forty-seven cents for helpers and eight-hour day

for all switchtenders at their present rate of pay. Let us all get busy to get members and start the ball a-rolling at the same time. I find that some B. of R. T. men are not satisfied with their conditions and if we can show them that we mean business, we will have a better and larger organization.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
E. D. PARKER.

Superior, Wis.—107.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The door of opportunity being ajar and the grand S. U. about to walk in and get their just returns from the strike of 1909, it affords me great pleasure to send this little contribution in memory of the grand old soldiers that left their jobs at 6 p. m., Nov. 30, 1909, and were true to the end, some even yet, absent from their chosen occupation.

Labor's grand achievement—the eight-hour day—is here at last and although there are certain things about it that need adjusting, let us all keep a stiff upper lip, brothers, for our day is coming and it is not very far away either, for over the hill I can hear Bro. Tom Clohessy's bugle calling his "soldiers" to the colors and through the haze one can see victory.

Victory, how grand that word sounds after nearly eight years of struggling. A fight here and suppression there, the S. U. at some times barely on the turf, is coming to its own. Let us hope that never again will Mr. Lee boast of 34,000 yardmen and henceforth the S. U. will assume its natural place in legislating for yardmen.

Often times in magazines and periodicals we read interesting items about switchmen. I will quote one found in the *Literary Digest* of May 5th which, while not mentioning the switchmen, it gives one a fair idea of the night life in a railroad yard:

"From the little park I look down upon a vast, misty flat full of moving lights, vibrant with a life only partly visible.

"Plumes and columns of luminous smoke rise from the velvet obscurity and abrupt flares of fire add color to the dark.

"One might imagine himself peering into the crater of a smoldering vol-

cano, except for one thing—a flare of arc light has picked out the front of a couple of old buildings that stand illuminated, of the dimensions of toy-houses in the wide panorama, and make it plain this is part of a city.

"Whistler could have painted such a rich, lovely nocturne as this and made it forever immortal, yet it is nothing but a city's freight yards, where the tracks are crowded, tie touching tie, across the flats, and the rails never rest from the slow-moving caravans that roll east and west, north and south.

"Here life never ceases. Commerce is always stirring and the nation's wealth of foods and goods is trundled in and out to satisfy the needs of men thousands of miles apart.

"At night this place has a strange, romantic charm. It is like seeing all the world spread out and watching the machinery of its daily life."

How about our old friend, Oshner? Let us hear from you, John, and we take this medium to wish you our kindest regards.

All roads at the Head of the Lakes have adopted the eight-hour day and, from all reports, it is working out fine, with but few exceptions.

From unofficial reports the writer is informed of the improvement of Bro. Wildes at Rochester. May the path on the "Road to Wellville" be straight and smooth for you, brother, that we may see you in Superior before long a well man.

Bro. Bender is ill at his home with bronchitis and we all hope for his speedy recovery.

We are having good attendance at our meetings and are glad to see Bro. Keeley a regular attendant in spite of his illness.

Bro. Redmond has returned from Rochester much improved in health.

Hoping this finds all S. U. lodges prospering, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
F. K. BARNARD.

Cincinnati, O.—26.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Our lodge was honored by a visit of Assistant President Connors and all who attended that meeting were rewarded by hearing him explain the past and present conditions regarding

the men switching cars, as well as the organization's intended future attitude. He also dealt with local conditions and his advice was of great value. There is good reason to believe that the switchmen will, ere long, receive the recognition they are rightfully entitled to—at least we trust they will and will strive for such end.

This lodge and other lodges in this vicinity are taking in new members and they are not offering two dollars a head for them either. That is the price the stinger offers for yardmen in "certain specified districts" where the S. U. is well organized, according to a letter Bro. Lent sent out recently. I suppose in his anxiety to get the yardmen he will pay for them dead or alive. But we should all see to it that he doesn't get many, which we can do if we try.

Our ball was a success and everybody had a good word for the manner in which it was handled.

We desire the correct address of every member and hope they will send in a postal card at once. We have several brothers on the sick list and the members should try to visit them, as it cheers them up and helps them forget some of their sufferings when we stop in and talk shop to them.

Bro. Trost is in Betts Street Hospital with several broken ribs and Bro. Moloney is at home on account of illness.

Quite a number of our men are working eight hours and they could easily make a call on the sick or injured and it would be time well spent, besides it is their duty to do so.

Our meetings have been very interesting of late and we hope to have a large attendance, as there are always some matters which demand your presence and earnest attention.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

J. M. SMITH.

Dolton, Ill.—189.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Just a line from George Washington Lodge: Things are in fine shape and it beats all how business keeps up around here. Quite a few of our crews are working eight hours, necessitating three shifts. Let us hope they will all be working eight hours before long.

Bro. Michael McGovern, who has been employed here for over ten years, died April 18th, at his home here, the result of an operation, necessitating the amputation of his hand several months ago. "Mickey" was one of the best known and best liked men in the yard and had a kind word for everybody and his death was a shock to his many friends. Although a member of Lodge No. 68, local Lodge No. 189 had charge of the funeral and all the boys that could lay off were out to pay their last respects to their friend and brother. Far be it from us to criticize, but we think the boys of Lodge No. 68 should have shown a little better spirit and at least put in an appearance.

Bro. F. J. Klaege has the sympathy of the lodge in the death of his wife on March 28th.

Lou Boughner is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Terry White is around on crutches and he will soon be tearing up and down the lead, showing the "young blood" how to sprint.

Harry Hull is back at work after a siege of rheumatism in his knee.

Benny Raver is also at work after a month's illness. He was recently united in marriage to Miss Margaret Buckner of Chicago, and both have our best wishes.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

E. J. WIRTZ, JR.

Blue Island, Ill.—29.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I will endeavor to write a few lines for our good JOURNAL, which is a welcome visitor to all S. U. men, because we are privileged to see therein the good ideas advanced by its members upon the numerous questions that are of vital interest to men engaged in railroad switching service.

Many of us up this way thought the letter from Erie, Pa., in last month's issue hit many of our ideas to a "T."

Some of us up here, too, wonder why the big four are allowed to hobnob so much with Mr. Gompers when in trouble, when not affiliated with the A. F. of L., while many organizations that are affiliated therewith get but scanty recognition from it.

Anyhow the S. U. of N. A. is getting members right along, and that, too,

without the necessity of resorting to payment of \$2.00 per head for them, as the B. of R. T. has to do to try and interest yard men into coming into that organization.

It is surprising to think anyone could give much credit to the B. of R. T. for the raise in pay the Adamson law carries temporarily for switchmen. Surely, if any particular credit should be centered anywhere for it it should go to President Wilson, for he was the chief power behind the law.

Apparently the eight-hour day will make a lot of boomers, for, instead of hiring experienced switchmen, many roads seem disposed to employ inexperienced men when those with experience are available, which, of course, makes a tramp of the other.

Of course, the men's actions are somewhat to blame for this, as some of them don't appreciate a position after obtaining one, and several of them won't repay brothers who have vouched for them for board and made advances for required doctor's examination; so many of us are poorer and wiser on account of such matters.

We have just received a letter from Bro. Parish, who is the first member of Lodge No. 29 to go fighting for the flag, and we all hope he will return safe and sound.

Our lodge has been unfortunate of late on account of several brothers sustaining injuries, and in this respect these brothers, Winnie, Harmon, Reedy, Clement, Keeley, Burns, Jones and Grebin, have lately had the misfortune to suffer from the hazards that form such a large contribution of switchmen's lives and limbs as they perform their duties for a none-too-appreciative public.

I am sure that visits to any of our sick or injured brothers by our members would be greatly appreciated, and it is the duty of all of us to visit them when misfortune overtakes them, and do what we can towards cheering them on towards recovery.

We are fortunate, just now, in being in a somewhat better condition to aid these brothers financially than we usually are, thanks to our good brothers who in connection with our annual dance made our treasury strong enough to stand this strain for awhile.

Still, shameful as it may seem, we have members that will not take a

ticket for themselves and pay for it, or make any kind of effort to sell them to others, even when the proceeds go for such useful and praiseworthy purposes.

Our president has appointed a committee to ascertain what can be done this summer in the way of getting up some kind of enjoyment for our members and their families, and whatever they recommend let's all aid in seeing that it is a grand success.

Hope Lodge No. 36 does well with its benefit for Bro. George Law. Our lodge did fine on card party for Bro. Brockman.

We have several working here who claim to be members of other lodges and who we think ought to transfer into Lodge No. 29, and I trust our members working with them will get busy and try to show them the advisability of belonging to the lodge representing conditions where they work. Yours in B., H. and P.,

T. EARNER.

Chicago, Ill.—68.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

On account of illness Bro. Frank E. Pratt, who was our treasurer for twelve years, has resigned. He is suffering from a general breakdown and is quite ill. During his long term of office he won the friendship and confidence of all our members and we sincerely hope for a speedy recovery so that we may see him soon again in our midst.

He has been succeeded in office by Bro. Frank J. Connors, one of our popular young men, who may be assured of our hearty support in his new duties. His address is 7741 South Green Street, and he is employed by the Grand Trunk Railway. It is possible that all of our C. J. members may not be acquainted with Bro. Connors, but we will be glad to have them meet him and co-operate with him in every way. A splendid place to form his acquaintance and aid him in his new duties is at McNally's new hall on the first and third Sundays of the month, where our regular meetings are held.

We regret to advise our members of the illness of another of our old and faithful brothers, Billy Lee, 6148 Rhodes Avenue, who has numerous friends in the lodge and we know he

will be glad to see any of them who would call on him.

Lodge No. 68 is still one of the best lodges in this district, but we are anxious to get all available members and hope all the brothers will assist in every possible manner to promote and continue the good work so well begun. This is a matter in which we all should be interested and in which we can all help.

We hope to report often and favorably in the future.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
JOHN COLE.

Peoria, Ill.—72.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As I have been elected JOURNAL agent I will try and let you hear from our lodge. We have been having some good meetings and, at this writing, are having a time about the eight-hour engines. We think that the P. & P. U. is the hardest road in the country to get anything out of.

The boomers are not coming here very fast at present. We would like to see more of them so they could put all engines on eight hours.

We have got about 100 members now and getting more every day, but the "Baldies" are working hard, too.

We are going to have a blowout some time soon if we can hold Bros. Julin and Brocary still long enough to talk about it. I think Bro. Julin ought to be our "griever." If he could talk before Mr. Johnson like he does at lodge, he would soon have them all looking up to him.

We have received our back pay and any brothers having any coming here can write and get it. We got ours the 25th and all was just like we thought.

We could do a lot more business and get better results if the members talked more in the lodge room and less in the switch shanties. We have a lot of members that do not know where we meet, at least it looks that way, and they think our adjustment committee ought to do it all and just in the manner to please every one.

Bro. Hank Most is still on the same old job.

Bro. George McKinley is still on the chicken run and wears a nice little blue conductor's cap.

Bro. Rodeshey is on an eight o'clock transfer at present, but thinks he will

bump Gimbel off the break up, as he wants lots of money and work.

I will now bring my letter to a close and try to do better next time. With best regards to all lodges, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
J. C. KLINE.

Des Moines, Ia.—174.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I am very sorry and regret to see that a yard as large as Des Moines and Valley Junction Terminal never has a letter in the SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL, but, boys, you will have to excuse our JOURNAL agent for he is busy now putting in garden seeds and raising chickens, to cut down the high cost of living. So I will try and let the men know how Lodge No. 174 is progressing.

There has not been a meeting in the last three months, but we have taken in three or four new members and we meet twice a month. We now have a solid membership on the C. G. W. in South Des Moines (thanks to Bro. Roberts) and we have six or seven members in the Des Moines Union, the biggest W. G. Lee B. of R. T. hole in the state of Iowa. We have some good workers over there in Bro. Dick Fox and Bill Stater and we hope to be able in a short while to land the schedule on the Des Moines Union, as the good old S. U. landed it on the P. & P. U. at Peoria. We also have the M., St. L. represented in Lodge No. 174 with a full membership, with one of our best brothers at their head—Bro. Rumbaugh. In the C., R. I. & P. yard we have some of the very best workers.

We have lots to be thankful for—the eight-hour day has been established and a flat 5c increase per hour has been granted. Of course the sub-committee has not met the general managers on our new schedule at this writing, but when they do meet we can say, as we have said before, we have got the best of the stingers once again, for we all know, brothers, that if all the stingers switching cars in Des Moines were to get 75c per hour for the next five years they could not equal what we have enjoyed in the last three years—such as working conditions and the second meal hour and the 5c raise. But still we have a few stingers among our ranks and we all know and detest from the bottom of

our hearts the scab who will come in and take our job when we are on a strike. But how about the no-bills who work right beside us day in and day out and receive all the benefits that we pay for and never as much as say here is a dollar for this year's buttons? I never wore one but I will try and help pay for them.

The scab is bad enough, but I am afraid if I were in hell with a no-bill, he would be so low to me that I would have to take a microscope to see him. So let us get together, brothers, and keep after these no-bills and maybe we can get them to thinking our way, and the good old S. U. of N. A. is the only order that helps or gets anything for men switching cars.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
D. J. FARRELL.

Shawnee, Okla.—131.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I believe I can consistently speak for all of the members of No. 131 in regard to the eight-hour working conditions by saying that all of them seem to be very well satisfied. For my part I am, and have not heard any of them complain in regard to them. We are working four engines here. Their line-up is as follows: From 7 8 a. m., with an extra engine occa- from 4 p. m. to 12 m., from 12 m. to 8 a. m., with an extra engine occa- sionally sandwiched in between. I tell them it is fine business, plenty of time to rest and work in the garden, which seems to be about the proper thing, as the high cost of living would almost compel our making gardens to make both ends meet.

There were several good articles in our May JOURNAL, especially that of Brother W. J. Trost of the Chicago District Council relative to an important matter which our lodge has taken up and our members, and pledged ourselves to support and abide by this advice therein given, as we know the world is full of such crooks that prey upon our relatives and friends as well as ourselves, and I think it is advice that every member of the grand old S. U. of N. A. should take to himself.

The articles of Brothers E. L. Marcellus of No. 56 and M. A. Gooley of No. 38 were very interesting, also others too numerous to mention. Come on, brothers, with some more good ar-

ticles, for we sure do enjoy reading them.

Wishing all brothers success, I am,
Yours in B., H. and P.,
J. T. STERLING.

Little Rock, Ark.—198.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Well, Lodge No. 198 is still on the map, and is still doing business at the same old stand, and everybody is still living in hopes that things will turn out all right for everyone when the big feast is over. There is one thing certain, that none of us have got cold feet. We are all holding a stiff upper lip and wishing our Grand Lodge officers all the success in the land. All I figure we have to do is to leave it to Bro. Heberling and he will come home with the bacon.

We had our regular meeting last Thursday night and had a fairly good turnout, but not what it should have been, since the eight hours has gone into effect. Now, brothers, if we can't attend lodge working this way you had better go back to the cotton patch and get your old hoe.

There is work for everybody and plenty of it, so let's all try and do better in the future; what do you say?

Our financial secretary tells me that we have sixty members in good standing, and there are only twelve men working so they cannot attend every meeting, and two of them are no-bills past redemption, so the other ten worthy brothers can be excused, but all of you brothers that can and don't will have to get forgiveness from your own conscience.

This old stall that someone else does all the talking and tries to run the lodge has become an old thing. Come out and do your part and then maybe you won't have so much to holler about.

It is an evident fact that up in the lodge room is the place for you to make your talk, instead of the yard-master's office. And if there is any one that wants to tear up his receipts and join the "John Stings" I think our worthy president will accept it and let him go to the I. M. & S.; the "stingers" have a place for you over there.

Wishing all members the best of success, Yours in B., H. and P.,
JOURNAL AGENT.

LADIES' AUXILIARY

TO THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION



MRS. HENRIETTA CLARK. GRAND PRESIDENT
1214 West 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.
MISS SARA T. JACKSON. GRAND SEC'Y AND TREAS.
220 Stevenson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Lodge No. 39 is still on the map and, though not often represented in print, is trying to favorably impress its work on the minds of those with whom its members come in contact.

Conditions are such in our city that our membership is not what it should be, but we are holding our own.

The 1917 weather man must have a fearful grouch on, for we have the kind of weather doled out to us that even ladies of the switchmen are not immune from, consequently we have had a number of sick members.

We are losing our efficient secretary Adeline Dean, and our loss will be Chicago's gain. We wish her success in her change of surroundings.

On April 6th we lost through death our past-president, counselor and dear friend, Lydia Amanda Gormly, having long suffered cheerfully a lingering illness. To say we all miss her is futile; to express our sympathy—there are no words at my command. Let us rather ponder on what the poet says, for his words apply to us all:

Tell the fainting soul in the weary form

There's a world of purest bliss
That is linked as the soul and form
are linked

By a covered bridge. With this,
To reach that other shore,
We must pass through a transient gloam,

And must walk unseen, unhelped and alone

Through the covered bridge—the tomb.

We all pass over on equal terms,
For the universal toll is the outer garb
Which the hand of God has flung
around the soul.

Though the eye is dim and the bridge
is dark

And the river it spans is wide,
Yet faith points through to a shining
mount

That looms on the other side.
To enable our feet, in the next day's
march,

To climb up that golden ridge,
We must all lie down for our night's
rest

Inside of that covered bridge.

MARGARET BURTRAND.

Dolton, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Just a few words from Martha Washington Lodge No. 54, Dolton, Ill. Yes, we are still progressing, taking in new members right along, and we certainly all do have a dandy time on our meeting nights, which are the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. I look to each meeting night with as much joy as a youngster does the arrival of Santa Claus, and I know all my sisters feel the same way about it. We certainly would welcome any visitors that might come our way.

Just a few words on this war question, sisters and brothers, and I will take my departure. You know we all take our hats off to the soldier boy, but how about our brother switchman and his crew who are risking their lives at every moment equally as much, and then, too, the soldier gets his rations, clothing and a salary. A lot of times I know it straps us pretty tight to get a living, and how far would Uncle Sam's boys get if it weren't for the trainmen carrying their supplies and letters from their dear ones? So here's to the man behind the throttle and the one with the

fire-bug (lantern). Do you think the man in the overalls gets the praise he deserves? I don't.

Yours in U., H. and J.,
NELLIE G. COBB.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Our dance is a thing of the past. I hope all who attended had a good time. The committee sure made good. The hall was beautifully decorated with red, white and blue lights, also the flag of our country. Bro. Jackson, past-president of Lodge No. 17 was with us and asked all to sing the Star Spangled Banner, which we did gladly. A good many of our lodge brothers and sisters were with us. Bro. Prosser, vice-president of Auburn Park Lodge No. 208 was second in line with our own vice-president in the grand march.

Our next meeting will be held on June 6th. We have changed our meeting days from the second and fourth Saturdays to the first and third Wednesdays of each month and members will please make note of the change. We hope the new meeting days will be better for our members and will enable them to attend our meetings more regularly. We initiated twelve candidates at our meeting on April 28th and we initiated fifteen more at our meeting on May 16th. So you can see someone has been working.

I want to thank all our brothers for the help they gave us at our dance. Our brother lodges were represented by Lodges Nos. 17, 19, 58, 36, 68, 199 and last, but not least, Lodge No. 177. Members from our sisters' lodges were also present.

Our meeting on June 6th will be an open meeting, so come over brothers and sisters, and have a good time.

Let us strive to make West Side Lodge No. 8 to be the strong lodge it can and ought to be, as there is an abundance of eligible material available to do it. So, with best wishes to all S. U. of N. A. and I. A. lodges, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,
MINNIE CROWLEY.

There is no place where weeds do not grow, and there is no heart where errors are not to be found.

Betrayed.

The Congress of the United States has betrayed the people of the United States by passing a conscription act which gives the lie to every democratic principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

The press of the United States, with a few notable exceptions, has betrayed the people of the United States by lulling them to sleep with lying statements as to the true character of this act, while Congress was busy placing upon the statute books a law destined to break down and destroy constitutional rights that the people of the country prided themselves upon possessing.

All this was possible because the minority who prey upon the people is organized, while the majority who are preyed upon and whose sons are to be sent to be butchered in the shambles of modern war is unorganized. Organized publicity against the interests of the people always wins, unless it is met by organized publicity in their interests.

Had the people known the true import of this conscription act, it would never have been passed. Had the newspapers, who depend upon the people for their very existence, served those whom they pretend to serve, the people would have awakened to the fact that political and industrial rights they have gained were in danger of being torn from their grasp by the mailed hand of military despotism.

The passage of the conscription act is not the end of this struggle. It was passed by a legislative body supposed to respond to the demands of those whose votes elected its members. What has been done can be undone. Undone by the very representatives in Washington who voted for this conscription act. Let the people organize their power and there is not an elected official in this country that will not do their bidding. The voice of the people has not been heard, because they have not spoken in organized tones. It is only when the citizens are organized that their tones command the attention and enforce the obedience of those who should be their servants and not, as now, their masters.—*New York Call*.

IN MEMORIAM

On March 21st, at St. Mary's Hospital, East St. Louis, Ill., Hugh F. Oliver died of pneumonia. He was best known as "Smiley," a nickname given him by the switchmen in the Jackson, Tenn., yards, where he worked for several years. "Smiley" got his name because of his quiet, unassuming manner, and the smile he always gave when spoken to. Being more of a reasoner or philosopher than talker, his reply was often nothing more than his "smile," and many people in Jackson knew him by no other name than "Smiley." He never married, was the oldest of four children raised by a widowed mother, and filled a large place in her heart. His passing, as it was, among strangers, was perhaps the greatest grief that ever came into her life.

Hugh died as he had lived, quietly, and without complaint. While he had his faults, "Smiley" gave much more thought to mother than one would think. It was to her that he talked most, told news he knew would interest her, and to her tried to be loyal.

Quiet, humble, kind-hearted, and with a high sense of justice and pride, Hugh was a "prince among men." The popularity he carried among his associates and fellow-switchmen bears out the truth of this statement.

His remains were shipped to Jackson, Tenn., his mother's home, where they lay in state until the afternoon of Friday, March 22d. Six employees of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, on which "Smiley" was last employed, acted as pallbearers and bore the casket to the grave at Hollywood Cemetery, where they left him sleeping under a bank of beautiful flowers.

Hugh was one of the most faithful and loyal members the Switchmen's Union ever had. He did not use his voice in loud remarks, but let his influence flow quietly, evenly, steadily and tried to show his "faith by his works," in the cause of union labor.

His thoughtfulness of his mother was one of the most beautiful and redeeming traits of his life. When he realized that he could never get well, and perhaps would die before word could be sent to his mother, he had one of the Sisters who nursed him take his S. U. receipts and send them to his mother after his death. She complied

with his request, and his mother has received the union's check for the amount of insurance carried by Hugh.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Central Lodge No. 30, Buffalo, N. Y., held May 15, 1917:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Matthias Urban; and

WHEREAS, Because of his death his family have suffered the loss of an upright and loving husband and father, and this lodge a worthy brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members here assembled, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved family in this their time of deep affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of sixty days as a mark of respect to his memory; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, one to be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy to be sent to our JOURNAL for publication.

G. C. MCCARTHY,

E. F. NEMOYER,

J. E. McELROY,

Committee.

At a regular meeting of True Loyalty Lodge No. 56, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father has removed from us our dear sister, Mary Gearlety, who died April 4th; and

WHEREAS, Her untimely death has caused deep sorrow, not alone to her living mother and relatives, but as well to a large number of friends; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members here assembled, that our sympathy be extended to her mother and relatives in their deep sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to her memory, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to Sister Gearlety's mother, and a copy forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

NORA G. FIELDS,

CATHARINE A. RABATSKY,

MAYME MULLEN,

Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Cream City Lodge No. 39, Milwaukee, Wis., held April 20th:

WHEREAS, God has taken from our order our beloved sister, Lydia Gormley, whose death occurred after a lengthy period of time and which has caused sadness to her loving family and friends; and

WHEREAS, By her death her family mourns the loss of a beloved wife and mother and our lodge a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the sorrowing husband and children our sincere sympathy, trusting that God will comfort them and grant unto her eternal rest; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one copy to the JOURNAL, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

FLORENCE SCHROEDER,
MINNIE LEMBEKE,
HELEN GIESE,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Martha Washington Lodge No. 54, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., Dolton, Ill., held May 10, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom has removed from us the father of Sister White, whose death occurred April 9th; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as sisters, extend to our bereaved sister our heartfelt sympathy in her hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Sister White, one spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

MARY FERGUSON,
MYRTLE STONE,
ANGELINE WIRTZ,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Martha Washington Lodge No. 54, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., Dolton, Ill., held May 10, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heaven-

ly Father to take from this earth the husband of Sister McGovern, whose death occurred the 19th of April, 1917; and

WHEREAS, His untimely death has caused deep sorrow to his wife and sons, friends and brother switchmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as sisters, extend to our bereaved sister and family our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Sister McGovern, one spread on the minutes, one sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

MARY FERGUSON,
MYRTLE STONE,
ANGELINE WIRTZ,
Committee.

Card of Thanks.

CHICAGO, May 10, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I wish to thank the members of Harmony Lodge No. 117 and West Side Lodge No. 8, Ladies' Auxiliary, for their kind assistance and floral offerings in my late bereavement, the loss of my beloved husband, Wm. J. Wallace, who died May 7, 1917. I wish to especially thank the representatives of Harmony Lodge No. 117 and West Side Lodge No. 8 for their prompt expression of sympathy and attendance at the last rites of my beloved husband.

Yours truly,
MRS. EMILY WALLACE.

TOLEDO, O., May 15.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We wish to thank the members of Toledo Lodge No. 14 for their many acts of kindness and sympathy shown us during the sickness and death of our beloved husband and father, John Montague. Especially do we thank them for the beautiful floral offering. We also wish to thank the Grand Lodge for the prompt payment of benefit policy.

May God bless your noble organization, is the sincere wish of,

Yours respectfully,
MRS. JESSIE MONTAGUE
AND CHILDREN.

2130 Broadway.

JACKSON, Tenn., May 15, 1917.

*Switchmen's Union of North America,
326 Brisbane Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.:*

GENTLEMEN—Yesterday, May 14th, your check for \$1,500, covering insurance in the Switchmen's Union carried by my son, Hugh F. Oliver, was handed to me. My son died on March 21st of pneumonia. His insurance was paid to me in less than two months from date of his death.

I wish to try to thank the Switchmen's Union for their promptness in settling the claim. I appreciate, more than I can ever express to anyone, all the kindnesses shown to me by local members of the Switchmen's Union and their families. To all the switchmen in this little city, to all railroad men who knew Hugh and who paid respect to his memory and have tried to comfort me since his death, I can only say, "I thank you."

Long may the Switchmen's Union live and prosper, and grow in numbers and strength and influence.

With kind wishes and gratitude,

CALLIE OLIVER,
His mother.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 4.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We wish to thank the Grand Lodge for the prompt payment of the claim held by Edwin H. Thomas, and to thank Lodge No. 30 for the beautiful floral offering and the sympathy and kindness extended to us at the time of our sorrow and loss.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. ELLA THOMAS.
MISS PEARL THOMAS.

SOMERSET, Pa., May 14.

*Mr. M. R. Welch, Grand Secretary
Switchmen's Union:*

DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 11th inst., enclosing beneficiary receipt claim No. 2324, \$1,500. I have deposited said receipt with the County Trust Company of Somerset, Pa., in accordance with your request to draw upon the fund placed by you in the Manufacturers & Traders National Bank of Buffalo.

I beg to thank you for the painstaking care you exercised in getting this money into the hands of the person legally entitled thereto. I very much appreciate all your courtesies and this

fund will be of great advantage to me in my old age.

With kind personal regards and with many thanks to the Switchmen's Union of North America, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH SCOTT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 10.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We wish to convey, through the JOURNAL, our sincere thanks to the members of Cream City Lodge No. 39, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., also Lodge No. 10, S. U. of N. A., for their kind expressions of sympathy extended to us in the great loss of our beloved wife and mother, Lydia A. Gormley; also for the beautiful floral offerings. We also wish to thank the Grand Lodge for the prompt adjustment of our claim.

With kindest wishes for the continued success of your noble work, which is so much comfort and help to the many families in time of sorrow, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

H. E. GORMLEY AND FAMILY.

DETROIT, Mich., May 19.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I desire to thank the Grand Lodge for the prompt payment of claim held by me.

With kindest wishes for the success of so worthy an organization, I am,

Yours sincerely,

C. S. JONES,
284 Sixth St.

Lodge 117.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 19, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Through the JOURNAL OF THE SWITCHMEN'S UNION, I wish to thank the members of Telegram Lodge No. 144 for their kindness during the illness and at the time of the death of my beloved husband, also for the beautiful floral piece.

I desire also to thank the Grand Lodge for the payment on policy held in the Switchmen's Union of North America. Sincerely,

MRS. JAMES T. BROWN.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We wish to thank Lodge No. 151 for the kindness shown during our sad be-

reavement in the loss of our dear husband and brother, W. L. Wagner, whose death occurred March 11th, also the beautiful floral pieces and to thank the order for the prompt payment of claim.

Yours respectfully,
 MRS. DOLLY WAGNER AND FAMILY.

Notice.

To Wabash Strikers:

Blank ballots prepared and are in hands of officers of Lodges Nos. 6, 13, 14, 16, 36, 37, 134, 160, for use of Wabash strikers. They contain the necessary information. Procure a copy, cast your vote and return it during the month of June, 1917.

M. R. WELSH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Walter L. Wash, member of Lodge No. 81, lost his pocketbook containing traveling card, receipts for April, May and June, and other papers. Finder of above-mentioned articles will confer much-appreciated favor by sending same to John Kinniburg, 10 Ninth street, S. W., Great Falls, Mont.

W. H. Hamlin, Lodge 146, had stolen from him at E. St. Louis, Ill., his pocketbook containing five years' receipts, traveling card, two quarterly passes and other cards. If found, kindly send same to H. L. Hicks, 1956 Park avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., treasurer of Lodge 146.

Could any of the switchmen tell me where T. N. Sarvis or Jack Sarvis, my father, is? I have not seen him for about eight years, and I would very much like to see him. Brother is not well, and please, papa, won't you write your little girl? Helen Louise Sarvis, in care of Leslie Shannon, Alexander, N. D.

William Leaver, member of Lodge No. 30, has reported the theft of his receipts for May and June; also card of honor. Finder of same is kindly requested to return them to A. A. Wil-

son, 1111 Sixteenth avenue, S. E., Minneapolis, Minn., treasurer of Lodge No. 30.

On and after June 15th I will be located at 500 Winslow avenue, east of Fillmore.

WILLIAM KRIEGER,
Treasurer Central Lodge No. 39.

The Dawn of Russia's Freedom.

Freedom has come in Russia. A provisional government, representing the will of the people, has secured the abdication of the Czar, and has undertaken the establishment of institutions of liberty and justice.

The following splendid declaration of principles was a part of the appeal issued by the provisional government:

"The new cabinet will base its policy on the following principles:

"1. An immediate general amnesty for all political and religious offenses, including terrorist acts and military and agrarian offenses.

"2. Liberty of speech and of the press; freedom for alliances, unions and strikes, with the extension of these liberties to military officials within the limits admitted by military requirements.

"3. Abolition of all social, religious and national restrictions.

"4. To proceed forthwith to the preparation and convocation of a constitutional assembly, based on universal suffrage, which will establish a governmental regime.

"5. The substitution of the police by a national militia with chiefs to be elected and responsible to the government.

"6. Communal elections to be based on universal suffrage.

"7. The troops which participated in the revolutionary movement will not be disbanded but will remain in Petrograd.

"While maintaining strict military discipline for troops on active service, it is desirable to abrogate for soldiers all restrictions in the enjoyment of social rights accorded other citizens.

"The provisional government desires to add that it has no intention to profit by the circumstances of the war to delay the realization of the measures of reform above mentioned."

MISCELLANEOUS



Selected items of interest by well-known writers, clipped from the Labor Press and the leading newspapers and magazines of the country. No comments are made, and credit is always given to the paper or magazine from which they are taken



Need of Labor's Protection in War Time as Well as in Time of Peace.

BY MATTHEW WOLL.

The right of labor to be protected in war time, as well as in times of peace, is a fact which cannot and must not be overlooked. Patriotic manifestos unsupported by definite administrative plans do not offer such protection. The hard won liberties and rights of the freest of all democratic workers, American trade unionists, are placed in jeopardy. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are threatened with repression. Conscription is sure to become the rule in our democracy, and with the enforcement of conscription, compulsory service is bound to reach into our industries more or less.

It may be well for the Council of National Defense to urge upon both employers and employees not to change existing standards, but existing standards are being changed day by day through the rising cost of food. Wages of today are based on cost of living conditions of yesterday. While costs of foods are rising sharply each succeeding day, the standards of the workers' condition of life are being lowered. It is, therefore, just, fair and right that his wages be increased to meet the rising cost of food. Ought not the National Council of Defense to provide for such contingencies? Ought not the Government provide, in all its contracts, for an adjustment of prices to increase cost of production, including wages and the establishment of joint conciliation committees whereby the terms of the contracts might be

made flexibly adjustable to changing market conditions? It took England almost a year to recognize this necessity, and to deal with just such problems. Notwithstanding the patriotism of labor, the absence of tribunals to deal with these problems led to many of the serious strikes encountered during the early part of the war. Ought we not now profit by England's experience?

March 28th of this year the New York State Federation of Labor gave advance approval, subject to the request of the National Council of Defense, to the suspension of statutes intended to safeguard our industrial people. A few days later a bill appeared in the state assembly designed to sweep away all restriction, not only upon the employment of men, but also upon the hours and night work of women and children. This bill was fostered and encouraged solely by the exploiters of labor, using the patriotic declaration of organized labor as its pretext. Let us take warning and be cautious. England's experience proves a steady loss of productive capacity of men and women who work overtime, and especially those who sacrifice one day in seven. "Taking the country as a whole," says the English Health and Munition Workers' Committee, "we are bound to record our impressions that the Munition Workers in general have been allowed to reach a state of reduced efficiency, and lowered health

which might have been avoided" by reasonable precautions.

Protective standards for the industrial army are an imperative duty in meeting the acute strain of war. England's experience has shown a timely lesson to the United States to permit no breaking down of the hard won labor standards. Experience has shown that those who serve the industries are quite as important to military success as are the fighting forces. What is true of munition workers applies to every other line of industrial activity. If others choose to be blind, the workers at least should see and accept the truth. Factory laws were never designed to hamper proficient productivity. Factory laws are not founded on sentiment but on science and economic intelligence. Health and efficiency alike are promoted by their enforcement. It is folly to modify or suspend these laws, for even a short period of time.

There is likewise a danger that our educational standards may be lowered under the plea of military necessity. It is a regretful, but nevertheless truthful, statement to say that the repeal or nullification of our compulsory educational laws, of child labor statutes, and those designed to secure reasonable hours and working conditions for women, are only sought by unscrupulous employers the moment the plea of military necessity can be made to apply. Children can undoubtedly prove helpful in the production of food-stuffs under supervision of educational directors, and at the same time be safeguarded against overwork and general neglect. But, to ship boys and girls indiscriminately to the farms is both extravagant and wasteful. The farmer has no time nor facilities for housing or breaking in an army of small, inefficient workers. The policy of recruiting agricultural and factory workers from the school children 11 to 13 years old, adopted in Great Britain at the beginning of the war, already stands revealed as shortsighted, and standards too recklessly set aside are now being restored. Sir James Yoxell said in Parliament: "A large portion of our elementary school system is in ruins. I will not say as desolate as the ruins of Louvain, but there is, to some extent, a likeness." Shall we allow this to be true of America?

Indications are manifesting themselves in many places that England's recognized mistake may be repeated in this country. If protective standards for labor should be mistakenly set aside as a war measure it may require a struggle to regain them with the coming of peace. And in the meantime the nation's strength will suffer both in war and peace.

Let it be thoroughly understood that at the outbreak of war in Europe the old system was shown to be too weak to stand the strain. Unchecked competition in industry, vital to the carrying on of war, had to be superseded by government unification and control. It was found labor could no longer be treated as a mere commodity, but had to be recognized and to be treated as a human force, carrying in its hands and brains, in its power to do its best or worst, the potentialities of victory or defeat. Labor in return has not been treated fairly. Whilst the masses of the people have toiled and milled, and fought and bled, and died, by hundreds of thousands, a gang of unscrupulous thieves have been left free to exploit and rob the people. Government contractors and food and fuel speculators have heaped up untold wealth at the expense of labor. Ship owners have played with the nations' wealth as with a toy, making fortunes under the benign smiles of the governments that have complimented labor, but failed to protect it. Shall we blunder in the same way?

Representatives of labor have pledged their loyal service to the government, but in turn they demand increased guarantees and safeguards against the insistent demands of employers to let down the bars. The united efforts of all workmen and women are needed more than ever, as a matter of national service, to protect measures for safety, sanitation, child labor, women's work, workmen's insurance and law enforcement. The good work of organized labor must go on, war or no war!

* * *

Let us cling to our principles as the mariner clings to his last plank when night and tempest close around him.—Dr. Young.

* * *

In all ages, and in all countries where the downfall of free institutions

has been encompassed, the first step usually taken by the foes of Democracy has been to suppress criticism. Free speech always endangered their plans. In escaping the despotism of George III the founders of our country wrote into the constitution the most solemn guarantee that every citizen should be free to express his opinion; free to speak and print those things which seemed important to the public, and the individual welfare. Our great bill of rights was appended to the American Constitution in the form of ten amendments, the very first of which provides "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

The most dangerous traitor today to this country is the man who would suppress freedom of speech or of the press. Censorship and suppression of free speech, and of a free press, has passed for us out of the domain of academic into that of the practical. There is at present a menacing censorship bill pending in Congress, the passage of which would be most deplorable. The censorship of the espionage bill now pending in Congress is an assault upon the very foundation of our free institutions. Abraham Lincoln said that it was better that public officials should be criticized unjustly, than that they should not be criticized at all.

Concealment of military plans and operations during their execution may be necessary, but concealment of the result of those operations, of failures, reverses, mistakes, incompetency, or dishonesty, is inexcusable. Concealment of military plans and operations during their execution ought not be made the excuse for giving undue power to the President of the United States, or to any representative of his. To destroy the freedom of the press, and to put a muzzle on the voice of the American people, to confer power upon the President to prohibit the publication of any or all information, facts, rumors, or speculations, referring to the armed forces of the Government, materials, or implements of war, or the means and measures that may be promulgated for the defense of the country, except when such publication has been first authorized by him, is to

bestow on the President authority not possessed by any of the rulers of England or Germany. By bestowing such power upon the President, he would not only be authorized to suppress the freedom of the press, destroy the effectiveness of the trade union publications, and labor press, but an effective measure of repression would also be placed on the voice and action of the workingmen and women protesting against intolerable conditions of life and work.

It may be very well for President Wilson to say that he does not expect, or permit any part of this law to apply to himself, or any of his official acts, or that this law shall be used in any way as a shield against criticism. The fact remains, nevertheless, that the enactment of this law will give President Wilson the power to silence criticism, to muzzle the press, and to repress the voice of the workers, whether he expects to use that power, or not. In other words, the Espionage Bill would make President Wilson a despot, though he proclaims his intention to be a benevolent despot.

There was a time, when the Spanish parliaments made laws for the free people of Aragon, and Castile, when free Russian States enacted their own laws for free people, when Venice and Florence, and other Italian states were free democracies. Nearly every republic that has ever been established in the world, has finally ended in either the rule of an autocracy, or an oligarchy, brought about by a benevolent and popular despot. The fundamental mainsprings of human conduct never alter, and they are the same in America today, as they were in the days of ancient democracies. No matter how grave the crisis may be in which our American democracy may find itself today, even a benevolent despotism will not do.

* * *

A Government without law is better than a Government without a free press.—Thomas Jefferson.

* * *

During the early part of last year, extensive labor troubles existed in San Francisco. The strike of the street-car men, then in progress, proved a failure. Following the loss of the strike, the agitation for organization among the street-car men became more pro-

nounced than ever. Among the active leaders was Tom Mooney. Because of his persistent activity Mooney became a marked man, and vengeance was openly vowed against him, by the railroad companies.

On the afternoon of July 22d, while a great preparedness parade was in progress, a bomb was exploded on the main thoroughfare of San Francisco, killing eight persons, and injuring many others. Failing to obtain conclusive evidence as to the perpetrator of this insane act, Tom Mooney was charged with this atrocious crime. The stage was splendidly set; the tragedy well portrayed, with Tom Mooney sentenced to hang as the curtain was about to fall upon a great drama of intrigue, conspiracy and legalized murder, such as the world never witnessed heretofore.

But murder will out. The whole damnable conspiracy to railroad Tom Mooney and his associates to death has at last been exposed. It came sooner than expected. Convincing evidence has come to light, proving that Oxman, the leading witness for the prosecution, was a professional witness, who sold himself body and soul to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and who, after all, are the real prosecutors in this case.

The conspiracy to get Tom Mooney, and to put him out of the way for good has collapsed, so far as proof of it, and public knowledge of it are concerned, but the San Francisco combination of labor breakers care little for proof, or evidence if they can only get their victim. Having originally framed up Tom Mooney on perjured testimony, they will not now hesitate to frame up a new story and to coerce and bully any witness who may attempt to obstruct their purpose. The only question remaining for final solution in this great tragedy is, can they do this and get away with it?

Police officers and others have told the public how they were prevented from investigating and finding out the real facts in this bomb explosion. F. E. Regal has told of his perjury, by which the false case against Mooney was framed. Mooney's innocence has been unanswerably established in fact, but Mooney is still in the shadow of the gallows, and the same interests that tried to send him to his death

have not yet loosened their hold. Labor everywhere is aroused as never heretofore. Labor is determined that now, or hereafter, it shall be a dangerous thing to try to discredit the labor movement by trumped up and false prosecutions of labor leaders. Labor demands that the Federal Government immediately investigate this whole bomb affair, and this dastardly conspiracy against labor men.

The men who used the law to kill Tom Mooney should be prosecuted to the full, and impartial federal investigation will unquestionably disclose the real conspirators, and the real conspiracy. It is not only imperative that innocent men now facing the gallows be set free, but it is of the utmost importance that the practice of dragging labor leaders into court with false prosecutions and false convictions, must be stopped definitely, and for all time. Labor does not seek vengeance, but demands justice.

* * *

Justice like lightning, ever should appear

To few men's ruin, but to all men's fear.

—*The American Photo-Engraver.*

Old-Age Pension.

By A. A. GRAHAM, TOPEKA, KANS.

Anything sounding in the care of the aged has a pleasing ring, excites our sentiments, reminds us of our duty and appeals to our finer nature in such a manner as to render us easy subjects to favorable impressions, puts us en rapport, *hypnotizes* us.

This universal principle may be further illustrated by referring to "protection" in relation to the tariff and "salvation" to religion.

The particular things we have in mind is *railway old age pensions*. This sounds so very nice. To work hard for a great railway corporation through your enthusiastic youth, your strong prime, your decline until no longer able, and then receive a pension to support you until relieved by death sounds fine enough to deceive anybody.

The thing disturbing us and making our pen sway to and fro is the recent notice of the Southern Pacific Railway Company to its employes, that if they go out on the threatened general strike

of railway employees in the United States, they will forfeit their rights to old age pensions—this strike, we add, for better working conditions, for the privilege of more efficiently doing their work in a shorter time for less pay.

This threat implies with greater force than positive and direct statement that the Southern Pacific has not bound itself to the contractual fulfillment of its obligations heretofore entered into with its employees for old age pensions, but holds that agreement as a club over the heads of the employees to beat or intimidate them into submission on this, or on any other controversy that may hereafter arise.

Other effects, also, of the old age pension have been to make submissive generally with poor conditions, more work and less pay, living in hope of retiring on a pension, and the closer the pension age is reached the more outrageous these cruel oppressions.

The most despicable use, however, railroads have yet made of the pension system has been to work a positive wrong under the guise of a benefit, in the furtherance of some scheme to the detriment of the employees. This is well illustrated by the action of the Rock Island about eight years ago in requiring of every employee, whether he had been in the employ one or forty years, a new *application for employment*, with the usual physical examination and requirements. Failure of the employee to comply worked a forfeiture of his right to an old age pension.

Other like instances are very numerous and will readily recur to the mind without citation.

Old age pensions, *as now used by railroads*, are a detriment to the employee in the enforcement upon him of poorer conditions, lower wages, personal abuse and physical oppressions.

How much better it would be if the employee enjoyed proper conditions, an adequate wage and decent treatment as he went along!

We are not objecting absolutely to old age pensions, but only the abuse the railroads have so far made of them. Under proper management, they would be beneficial to both the employer and the employee; but, so far,

all the benefits have accrued to the employer.

In like manner, recurring to our general principle, "protection" as to the tariff might, under proper use, be a protection to the public as well as the wage-worker, not merely a privilege to the few; and "salvation" might save the world instead of furnishing an easy living and an influential station to those already "sanctified."

Labor Must Fight Against Fastening Militarism Upon This Nation.

BY GRANT HAMILTON.

Legislative Committeeman, American Federation of Labor.

Labor must sacrifice its freedom and do and die,
And it mustn't even speak or ask the reason why.

Since April 5th a state of war has existed between this country and Germany. Congress has pledged the manhood and wealth of this nation to conduct an armed conflict. The citizenship of America is bound by this declaration to assume the responsibility and bear the burdens of a war in which they are to have small influence in directing, if those who are most vitally concerned do not quickly and vehemently register their protest against autocratic proposals now under consideration.

That the United States should be supported loyally by its people in the impending struggle is not a debatable question. Our country will be defended as valiantly in the present crisis as it has been in former conflicts, but this occasion must not be made the opportunity for fastening upon this nation militarism. Like every other country, we have our junkers.

Immediately following the declaration of a state of war by Congress, from every quarter of the United States there came insistent demands that Congress adopt a conscription law. These demands proceed largely from those who hold investments—the American junker class.

For over 140 years we have indulged in the glorification of our democratic institutions. We fought the war of independence in 1776 by a volunteer force. The second war of independ-

ence of 1812 was fought and won by volunteers. Out of 4,000,000 males qualified for military service at the opening of the Civil War, 1,000,000 volunteered the first year. In fact, Secretary Stanton sent out notice after the first call for volunteers that the call had been "over subscribed." Later on, in 1863, Congress did pass a "draft" law, but President Lincoln, although opposed to it, accepted the alternative because of the desperate situation then existing. However, the draft, according to the best information obtainable, was responsible for the enlistment of only 61,947 men for Union army. This was 2.3 per cent. of the total forces of the entire war, and 4.5 per cent. of the forces raised after the draft was authorized.

During the last Congress the Chamberlain bill providing for universal service made its appearance. Its introduction was, as now appears, the overture to a general plan to revolutionize our democratic institutions and place them upon a military basis. Prussian militarism is based on universal service. Aside from the concrete reasons assigned for entering the war with Germany the public mind is expected to accept the added reason that we also are to assist in crushing militarism. In carrying out the latter, however, the present program is plunging the American people into the very form of militarism which it is proposed we are to crush.

That the undemocratization of our institutions is making headway it is only necessary to point out that the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives is now holding secret sessions, with officials of the war and navy departments closeted with the committee, conscription being under consideration.

From statements of government officials it is evident that the purpose is to secure authority from Congress to conscript an army of 1,000,000 men during the next year. The plan of raising a volunteer army is not being considered. With the present state of mind of the citizenship it has undoubtedly been concluded by the American junkers that, under the war clouds obscuring the normal vision, a favorable opportunity is presented to fasten upon this nation a military es-

tablishment which can never be shaken off.

The American junkers are not unwise. Among them are the keenest minds and shrewdest manipulators of the country. They look far into the future and cunningly devise methods by which they hope to achieve wealth and power for themselves, even though their success means the destruction of our national ideals and beliefs that a democracy of the people can be maintained and perpetuated by the voluntary response of the people in times of stress.

In the ebb and flow of history it is unerringly recorded that with the advance of militarism, democracy of the people recedes. The United States, (with its incomputable resources and vast accumulated wealth, owned and controlled by the American junker class) is controlled by a democracy of the people, and wealth, at least to some degree, is compelled to assume the burdens of government and accept a modicum of regulation.

Under the present stress of war, the first favorable opportunity which has been presented to the American junkers for a century to engraft upon this government militarism every economic and political wire is freighted with energy in an effort to commit the United States to an old-world war policy.

Feed Your Head. -

BY EUGENE V. DEBS.

The normal human has a head and two hands. The head plans, the hands perform. They understand each other perfectly. The hands do what the head wants them to do. But it so happens—why has always been a mystery to us—that most men's hands are subject to a few other men's heads. It is, indeed, a grotesque arrangement. To say that it expresses the creative plan is to impeach the Almighty.

If He intended most men to be the mere hands of others, why did He not create them headless? Surely He could not have intended their heads merely as knobs to hang hats on!

Oh, no, the fault is not with the plan, but with its execution, or, to be exact, its non-execution. The plan of

a head for every hand strikes us an infinite wisdom at high-water mark.

The head perched aloft so it can see, blazes the way for the body and warns against danger! How admirable that this dome should be the seat of reason as well as the lighthouse of vision.

Here the subtle machinery of thought is lodged in the brain.

Marvelous mechanism! Here the wants of the body, the needs of the mind and the aspirations of the soul all center, and here the plans and specifications are drawn and transmitted to the hands and other organs for execution.

But what if the brain itself is neglected? What follows the lack of proper nourishment? Darkness, eclipse. The lighthouse may remain, but the light is extinguished.

As certain as the body languishes and finally succumbs for the want of proper nourishment, so the brain wastes and finally ceases to function for the same reason.

Every human being should nourish with wholesome food and stimulant his mental organism. Unless he does this he suffers agony and shame until the grave opens to add another to the countless number of silent witnesses that life is a wretched failure.

Feed your head is a rather coarse phrase, but it embodies the idea and expresses the thought.

Feed your head! Cultivate your intellect! Develop your mind! It all means the same thing, the thing that twenty odd millions of humans called hands in the United States ought to understand.

The capitalist does not become the industrial captain by the use of his own hands. Oh, no, he uses the hands of an army of others who have no heads of their own, or have so long neglected them that all that they are fit for is to light the way of their hands to and from their slavish tasks.

Listen just a moment, you myriad-headed host of toil. You have power to snap your chains asunder as you would pack threads. You have to light the fires in that darkened brain and feed the sacred flame. To have the power of a giant and cower beneath the scorn of a pigmy is not your misfortune, but your disgrace. Shame should keep your face black, as are

your hands. You have no need to crawl; you have the strength to stand; you require no master; be your own. Cease to beg and help yourself. This earth is yours and if it is not beautiful in every atom, joyous in every breath and divine in every impulse, it is because your base and cruel neglect for centuries have disfigured it.

Look into your deformed hands and read the story of your age-long thralldom! It is traced there in characters that throb with pain; written in the alphabet of misery and death.

Yes, look into your hands, you millions of humans who are known as hands, and treated as hands, because you have denied your heads and attached yourselves to the heads of your masters that they may reap in opulence where you sow in despair!

There, in the hands you have abused you can read the indictment of the head you have neglected.

To put out the light of the brain is to make convicts of the hands.

The calloused hands of the labor giant tell the tragic story of his apostasy to his brain.

A horny hand is a thing to blush for, not to be proud of.

It is a palpitant protest against abuse; a burning impeachment of self-respect: a blistering reproach to manhood.

When the working class uses its brain it will no longer have to abuse its hands.

When the working class uses its brain it will know its power, seize its heritage and reign supreme.—*Detroit Labor News*.

Encouraging Outlook For United Mine Workers in Colorado.

BY DANTE BARTON.

Peace has come to the troubled Colorado coal fields. Almost certainly a lasting peace has begun between coal miners and coal mine owners in the very districts where the terrible things happened, culminating in the Ludlow massacre.

The United Mine Workers of America have signed a contract with the Victor American Fuel Company of Colorado which recognizes the union, grants the closed shop, and meets every other union demand such as pre-

vails in the most strongly organized districts of the country.

The contract on behalf of the United Mine Workers was made by the same men who directed the strike of two and three years ago for the miners. Frank J. Hayes, vice-president of the organization, who signed the present contract, was the chairman of the policy committee of the strikers. And the president of the Victor American Fuel Company, who now recognizes the union, is the same John C. Osgood who was the chairman for the coal operators during the strike.

The Victor American Fuel Company is the second largest coal mining company in Colorado. It operates in the same two counties of Colorado—Los Animas and Huerfano counties—in which the two Rockefeller companies, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Rocky Mountain Fuel and Iron Company, operate. Its president, Mr. Osgood, spoke, throughout the great strike, for the Rockefeller companies as well as his own.

Inasmuch as Mr. Osgood and his company have now granted all that the miners demanded and struggled for in 1913 and 1914, and inasmuch as he and his company have acknowledged by this action that what he and the Rockefeller interests fought against before and during the Ludlow tragedy was mistaken, it must undoubtedly follow that the Rockefeller companies will cease their fight against union organization.

An exceptional awakening of the public understanding and the public conscience has helped the Mine Workers to win this great victory. The roots of the present result for peace and for industrial justice lie far back in the ability and the courage with which the present administration of the United Mine Workers began and conducted their struggle. Then followed the terrible price which the distant coal owners forced the workers to pay before they could get their right to organize in self-controlled organizations. That price, as everybody knows, was to be driven to camps on the mountain sides, to be bullied by gunmen and subsidized militiamen, and many of them—even including women and little children—to be killed, and many more to be shot and beaten.

Then, in the progress toward the

better time which has come, the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, of which Frank P. Walsh was chairman, laid bare all the fearful tyrannies to which the workers had been subjected. It disclosed the perversion of the state government and the county governments to the Rockefeller interests. It built a fire of public wrath under the corporate misuse of power and under such agents of the corporations as Jeff Farr, the notorious sheriff of Huerfano county. That fire was rekindled by the Supreme Court of Colorado when, *in a judgment entered of record*, it ousted from office Farr and other agents of the old Rockefeller regime and confirmed in its judgment the proof given by the Industrial Relations Commission that elections, as well as state and county administrations, had been prostituted and corrupted.

The persistence of the Mine Workers and the passing of the political authority in the counties from the subsidized agents of the coal companies to truly representative officials of the people have now borne their first fruits. Without repetition of the old fights, union organization will undoubtedly spread to all the Colorado coal fields.

The Rockefeller interests had already bowed to the public demand to the extent that the younger Mr. Rockefeller had visited the scene of his distant sovereignty. He had set up a controlled union of his own among the workers, valueless except as it was the first step in the ultimate recognition of the miners' rights to set up an uncontrolled union of their own.

The dissatisfaction which exists and grows among the men in a superintended (and so a misnamed) "union," the competition of mines operated by free men controlling their own lives, and the admission of the old mistake by President Osgood of the Victor American Company are all firm assurances that the Colorado coal fields will soon be completely organized by the United Mine Workers of America.

And that means the industrial peace—the avoidance of hatred and bitterness and cruelty—which strong union organization brings.

A sigh can buy nothing. Achievement costs effort.

How to Pay for the War.

Immense war appropriations are being considered by Congress. We support these appropriations because a large sum of money must be immediately available.

Probably it will be necessary to follow these appropriations with others.

The important thing is to be clear in our own minds as to how to deal with the indebtedness which the issue of bonds and certificates will represent.

The debt must be paid by taxation of all incomes, except very small ones, on the lines suggested below. Our committee recommends that incomes below \$2,000 a year be exempt from taxation, for the reason that people of such moderate means will be taxed enough for the increased cost of living due to the war.

This is the committee's policy. We believe that it is a just one. It is also in substantial accord with the policy of the President outlined in his speech of April 2d, when he asked Congress to declare war. Speaking of the war, Mr. Wilson said:

"It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation."

If these "adequate credits" (the war bonds and certificates) are not paid for by the income tax, how will they be paid? They will be paid chiefly by the wage-earning classes and the people of moderate means in taxes and revenues, and in the increased cost of food, fuel, rent and other necessities of life, caused by high taxes and revenues. For, in the long run, it is the consumer who shoulders the burden of taxation.

The country must have large and prompt appropriations. But let us guard against hastily adopting, during the first emergency of war, unwise and unjust methods of finance.

We ask the earnest attention of every patriotic citizen to the declaration and pledge printed below.

DECLARATION!

Will YOU Stand by Your Country?

In WAR, the country needs two things: MEN and MONEY.

Rich and poor must be ready to make patriotic sacrifices. But the poor man will make the greatest sacrifice. He will do the bulk of the fighting, because he forms the bulk of the population. He will offer to his country more than life itself—for, if killed, or disabled, he leaves his wife and children helpless, dependent on charity or the state.

But war does not only demand its toll of human life. It requires a limitless expenditure of money. Never in the history of wars has money been so necessary to military success. (Great Britain alone is spending *thirty-five million dollars* a day as her share to the war's expense.)

What, then, is the duty of all citizens of means, those who have a comfortable surplus, and especially all who will remain at home protected by the sacrifice of the nation's young manhood? The least that can be done by the men and women with bank accounts, the men too old to fight, and all other people of means who do not go to the front, is to bear their share of the nation's burden by the free and prompt offering of their wealth to the nation's cause. America needs more than spoken loyalty from its citizens who stay at home. It needs real support.

In war, the burden of fighting must be carried by those who are physically strong and fit to fight. The burden of finance must be paid for as it proceeds, in dollars as well as in lives. There must be no crushing legacy of bonded debt to be paid in taxes by the men who have done the fighting and their children. Let us make this a cash war, a pay-as-you-enter war. Let all loyal citizens who have incomes above their immediate necessities volunteer their wealth.

The people of the United States have never failed to respond to their country's need. They never will. In our Civil War a million men (a quarter of the whole population of military age) volunteered at Lincoln's call during the first year. But the nation's private fortunes did not volunteer. They declared for patriotism, while they profited on the country's necessity. Congressional committees disclosed gigantic graft and thefts from the government in war contracts. The public need not be reminded of the experi-

ences during the Spanish-American War. Let us not forget these bitter lessons of history.

In the name of honor, justice and the country you love, sign the pledge below.

E. W. SCRIPPS,
JOHN P. WHITE,
SAMUEL MCC. LINDSAY,
HAROLD HOWLAND,
- W. P. MONTAGUE,
FREDERIC C. HOWE,
A. J. KELWAY,
JOHN L. ELLIOTT,
OWEN R. LOVEJOY,
HENRY MOSKOWITZ,
JOHN J. HOPPER,
AMOS PINCHOT,
JOHN D. FACKLER,
WILL IRWIN,
SUMNER GERARD,
WILLIAM T. CREASY,
GEORGE P. HAMPTON,
ALEXANDER M. BING,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
GEORGE W. ALGER.

PLEDGE

I hereby request that the Congress of the United States shall immediately enact legislation providing substantially for the following measures:

1. That there shall be levied on all net incomes in excess of \$2,000 (for unmarried persons) and in excess of \$3,000 (for married persons) an annual war tax, beginning at 2 per cent., and increasing on a sliding scale to a point which will permit of no individual retaining an annual net income in excess of \$100,000, such war tax to continue until all bonds and other obligations issued for war purposes are paid.

2. That all war supplies or war service, including transportation, shall be furnished to the government at a reasonable profit, to be fixed by Congress.

3. That Congress shall enact legislation preventing the sale of necessities of life during the war at excessive profits.

4. That intentional failure to supply the government with correct figures as to income or as to profits on such sales and service, and that furnishing the government with defective war supplies, shall be a felony, punishable by imprisonment.

I pledge myself to support and use my influence, in so far as I am able,

to further the prompt enactment into law of such measures.

Signature

Address

Issued by American Committee on War Finance, 60 Broadway, New York.
Send your contribution to aid this work.—*The Commoner*.

Difficult of Convincing the Indifferent Wageworker—Fails to See the Benefit.

History records two striking episodes in American life when a strong individuality impressed itself upon the historical firmament of this nation. The month of February seems to have been the chosen vehicle for the advent of two great personalities, though at different periods. Both came at the most important and critical periods of the American nation, Washington and Lincoln.

It seems the framers of the Declaration of Independence, while declaring "that all men are created equal," did not include the negro, which was partly responsible for the Civil War. Here, where history records one of the most instructive lessons—that no nation can become free unless that nation itself is imbued with the true spirit of freedom—the colonists were willing enough to fight against "English tyranny," but were not willing to concede to others the same freedom. Colonial history after the colonial war is only the dawn of a new slavery. With the development of industrial activities in the northern states the "free labor system," or, to use a modern expression, "the wage system," developed along with it. With the expansion of the cotton industry, where the lowest paid labor was in demand, the chattel system flourished in the south—in other words, a struggle between the two systems, which was inevitable, came into existence, the so-called "slave labor" being in sharp competition with the so-called "free labor."

Whatever historical critics may say, one thing is certain—that the so-called "free labor" was no better off than the so-called "chattel slave." In some instances the chattel slave from the economic standpoint had the advantage. If necessities of life are to be considered a standard of well-being and eco-

nomie security, then the chattel slave had the best of the bargain.

Of all the ills affecting the workers of this nation the dread of unemployment, with its train of misery and poverty, is the worst. The "free wage laborer" was free. But where were the terms and what was the price of that liberty? Either accept the conditions imposed by the master or submit to the indignities which no free man would submit to, or starve.

Another striking lesson, which is the most important of all, is that "freedom," the desire for liberty, must be inherent and must be secured by the class in bondage through its own efforts. It does not come from the top. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

Aside from all philosophical arguments, the negro himself was not ready for emancipation. Moreover, even today the negro problem is still looming high on the horizon of American politics in the south and to a very large extent in the north. Every act of segregation in the northern cities is ample proof that the negro is still the football of the dilettante reformer. Besides, it demonstrates the fact that the emancipation of any race or class is worthless when given as a gift from without. Freedom and emancipation must be accomplished from within.

How many of us are struck with this thought when we go out on a mission to convert the unorganized, the non-union men, to unionism, to make them see the necessity of organization, the necessity of joining us and make common cause with us!

And after pleading and arguing we find out that all our pleading was in vain, that all our arguments somehow or other did not convince. In other words, our efforts were wasted, our arguments fell on flat ears, just as flat as the ears of the chattel slave when the "abolitionists" preached and sacrificed their all—aye, as John Brown, Lovejoy, sacrificed their lives for the cause of emancipation of the chattel slave. Every milepost of liberty is strewn with the corpses of pioneers of liberty; every inch of the ground upon which the battles of liberty have been fought is saturated with the lifeblood of its martyrs. The labor unions are not exempt from that. Every prison cell from coast to coast could

tell the story of the emancipation of labor; every industrial battle produces its heroes and martyrs.

What would the world be without men that are willing to stake their all just to gain a little more freedom for others, while those in whose behalf the greatest battles of history have been fought are indifferent to their own interests or so criminally selfish they couldn't see the light of true emancipation?

The same with the "chattel slave." He fought against the northern armies that were shedding their lifeblood to set him free, and the non-unionist, through his ignorance and indifference, is fighting the unionist, who is staking his all for the maintenance of a decent standard of life.

Who is to emancipate the non-union and indifferent wage slave?—*International Bookbinder.*

Why Not a Practical War?

BY MARY WARE DENNETT.

According to the President, our quarrel is not with the German people but with the German government. He practically says to the German people, "The democratic water is fine. Come on in,—along with England, France, Russia and us!"

Our great and glorious red-white-and-blue war, therefore, has two announced objects,—to put the German government out of business and to help establish democracy for the German people.

Very well then. Why don't we go at those two objects like modern efficiency experts, acting directly and economically and eliminating all waste? Why be old-fashioned at this point? Why be cumbersome and expensive when simplicity and efficiency would be so easy and cheap?

Really, all that is necessary is to call for two sets of volunteers, the first one to consist of several hundred aviators, who would flutter over Germany from end to end, instead of just over the trenches as the Allies have recently done, and shower down on the people's heads tons of leaflets giving the President's war speech in full, with the paragraph on democracy and our friendship for the German people, printed in bold faced black or red.

This would be thumbing our national nose at German censors who have given the people only an expurgated edition of the President's speech. It would be gallant and brave, a big risk and lots of glory for the volunteer aviators. It would be new, exciting, direct and efficient.

The second set of volunteers would be called for on the q—t. Only a hundred or so would be necessary,—loyal, daring, skilled secret service men, who would get over into Germany in all manner of clever disguises, and who would systematically assassinate (make war on) the leaders of the German government. Ten or a dozen dead war lords would be enough to settle the matter. Old-fashioned folk will call this murder and anarchy. But why be fussy about names? The President's words have been proper and sonorous enough, and if, as he says, what we really want is to put the German government out of commission, why don't we do it with the least possible delay, expense and loss of life?

To be sure, most of these secret service men would die, but even so, how much better than to send over the 1,900,000 soldiers that the President's plan calls for, and risk the loss of one out of every four, which seems to be the war average? Then think of the fine monuments we could afterwards erect to these brave few! Defending the Pass of Thermopylae, Horatius at the Bridge, and all the other tales of individual heroism would pale into insignificance, and world history would contain a bran new thrill.

Then there is the economy of this plan. What a labor saver! It would be to old-time war what the fifty-furrow triple-tractor is to the one-blade, two-horse, two-man plow.

It would finish things up so neatly and quickly that the seven billion dollar loan could all go to rehabilitating the devastated countries instead of to further destruction. Our army could be set to work raising the food for the world and ourselves. Our good ladies could quit rolling bandages and take to industry and politics. We could have a rummage sale of our battleships and our war supplies. And the President would have leisure to wrap a wet towel round his head, and proceed to work out the details of his

plan for a League of Nations, big and little.

Why not?

Well, that is simple, too. Because big business, and alas, a good deal of little business also, doesn't want speed or efficiency applied to wars for democracy. No short cuts allowed. Democracy is grant to shout for, and to fight for, but dangerous to win. Privilege doesn't propose to be defrauded of its "patriotic" profitable program for benefitting mankind.—*Four Lights.*

Russia and America.

Russia overthrows despotism while American Tories are working hard to fasten the discredited Russian system upon the United States. Russia announces liberty of speech and of the press, while here there is a growing police interference with speech and postal censorship of the press; and the Senate has actually adopted a measure to make censorship more sweeping under cover of a fear of spies, that is foolish if genuine and worse if pretended.

Russia announces universal suffrage while the New York State Senate has declared in favor of limiting it. She announces general amnesty for all political and agrarian offenses, while some of our district attorneys busy themselves with trying to distort the meaning of statutes to make them cover propaganda of unpopular ideas to which they were not intended to apply.

Russia announces freedom for alliances, unions and strikes, while our labor organizations must keep a watchful eye on judges ready to interfere with such freedom through abuse of their power to issue injunctions. And at the same time Assemblyman Welsh in the New York Legislature openly admits the purpose of his military training and state constabulary bills to be suppression of dissatisfied workers. His exact words were:

"We are not going to permit any set of individuals to stir up industrial strife in this great country of ours."

A standing army maintained through universal compulsory military service has been essential to upholding the power of the old regime. American Tories are trying to fasten this iniquity upon us. Governor Whitman of New

York has just signed a law forcing into involuntary military servitude boys who are even too young to participate in the government that demands their services.

Russia has long held the unenviable distinction of being the nation to be cited as a typical example of tyrannical despotism. She now relieves herself of this disgrace. Let Americans beware of the Tories who would fasten upon us the evils which Russia has cast off.

Russia still has far to go before she attains real freedom. "It is not enough that men should vote. It is not enough that they should be theoretically equal before the law. They must have liberty to avail themselves of the opportunities and means of life. They must stand on equal terms with reference to the counties of nature. Either this or liberty withdraws her light!" When Henry George issued that warning to the United States many rights and liberties of American citizens now endangered seemed absolutely secure. Government by injunction was not dreamed of. The most unpopular opinion could be expressed in public without fear of incurring a legal penalty. The man would have been laughed at as an incurable pessimist who would have predicted that we should ever be in danger of universal military service. But even then Henry George saw that "in our time as in times before, creep on the insidious forces that, producing inequality, destroy liberty." These forces have now advanced far, much further in fact than may have seemed probable in so short a time to Henry George. But both Russian and American democracies should take note that far as these forces have gone it is not too late to turn them back. "If while there is yet time we turn to justice and obey her, if we trust liberty and follow her, the dangers that now threaten must disappear."—*The Public*.

Officers of Postal Union Persecuted.

Washington Bureau of Labor Review.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Postmaster-General Burleson,, thinking that the worst parts of the espionage bill would soon become law, has started a new persecution of the officers of the postal employees' organizations. His first victims in this particular outburst of

spleen against organized labor are Fred L. White of Georgia, president of the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, and Edward J. Ryan of Boston, president of the Railway Mail Clerks' Association. Both officials were dismissed because they publicly opposed Burleson's scheme of reorganization of the rural mail and railway mail systems. Needless to remark, the Burleson scheme means a speeding-up of the employees in these two branches of the service, and a lot of public-paid press-agenting of Burleson's triumphs in economy.

WOULD CRUSH FREE SPEECH.

Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, with headquarters in Washington, has issued a public statement, roasting Burleson for this raid and for others recently directed against individual clerks and carriers.

"As a cabinet official and the head of the largest governmental agency of a nation that is entering a costly war to establish democracy abroad," says Flaherty, after giving the history of these persecutions, "our postmaster-general has queer conceptions of the rights of free-born citizens who happen to be temporarily his subordinates in the postal service. He would crush out free speech, freedom of expression; he refuses to countenance any criticism of his official acts by a subordinate even though offered in a helpful spirit of co-operation and in behalf of the public and the employees. Talk of transplanting our democracy to Germany! Why, even the Hohenzollerns would hesitate to exercise tyrannical power as ruthlessly as does the Texas politician now at the head of our post-office department."—*Ex.*

This Government of Ours.

There is an old story of the Prospector who distressed St. Peter by continually digging up the golden streets of heaven. St. Peter was at a loss how to deal with the Gold Hunter, and gladly accepted the assistance of a newcomer to heaven in being rid of the man who insisted on tearing up the streets. The newcomer whispered in the Prospector's ear, and he grabbed his pick and shovel and dashed madly out of the gates of heaven.

Asked for an explanation the newcomer said: "I just told him there was a big strike in hell."

So goes the story of the man who passed up heaven for something he thought was better and landed in hell.

We are not going to contend that the United States is heaven, but there are many things about it which we perhaps forget, and which it is well for even the most radical to remember.

We are in a state of war. Yet so far as we have been able to learn there has been hardly a single arrest of any citizen for expressing opposition to the war or the policies of the government. Radical conventions have been held and the workers urged to refuse to bear arms. Radical papers and magazines have gone so far as to counsel resistance to the draft, and so far as we know there has been no suppression of any publication. The fight for free speech at Everett was won with the nation in a state of war, and Lawson has been released, and the indictment against him quashed. Despite the efforts of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce it appears that the labor frame up victims will go free.

It is evident that liberty does still exist in the United States, and to a greater degree than in any other nation.

That there is industrial bondage and wage slavery goes without mentioning, but through the liberties which we possess these things can be ended.

President Wilson is now on record that the things which labor has won at so dear a cost shall not be taken away.

The present is a splendid time to compare our National Government with the Governments of any other people. It will stand the comparison, and stand it well. For the State Governments there is not so much to be said. Though they should be closer to the people, they seem farther away than the Government at Washington.

Our Government is not really a government of the people. It is a representative government, and there is nothing to bind representatives to do what their constituents wish. In fact the early theory of this Government was that the representatives were chosen by the people because they were smarter than the people, and that

they should do what they thought best, and not what the people desired. This extends even to the electoral college, there being nothing but custom to compel a Presidential elector to cast his vote for the candidate for whom he has been instructed by the people.

The danger of our government lies in the fact that we have no direct control over our representatives, and the way to secure this is through the recall, and the initiative and referendum.

Had the referendum been on our statute books it would have been impossible for the Government to have made the terrible blunder of passing a conscription law. Now there can be only an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, an appeal to the few, instead of an appeal to the many. Or we can petition Congress to repeal the law, but this, too, is an appeal to the few.

Good as the Government is, it still has the fault that it is impossible to have the people register their opinion between elections in an effective way. It is most probable that when the chains of conscription are attempted to be put upon the people it will arouse the greatest campaign for the referendum, initiative and recall which has ever shaken this old world. Also there will probably be a demand for repeal.

The thing which those who oppose conscription must be careful to do is to use the regularly constituted methods of petition and protest.—*Labor Review*.

Newspapers Stand Against President When Own Interests Are Endangered.

"Stand behind the President," proclaim the big newspapers, denouncing as traitors all whose convictions lead them to oppose the President's views. That is when the President supports a measure that the interests and their controlled newspapers are trying to get across. But when the President comes out for legislation that is objectionable and unpleasant to the newspapers, the newspapers go after him hot and heavy.

In the matter of breaking diplomatic relations with Germany, of establishing a policy of armed neutrality, of

declaring war and of passing the conscription act—on one after another of these measures the newspapers have concentrated their full fire in their support, and have liberally used all manner of epithets to discredit opponents of these measures. So much for the newspapers "standing behind the President."

But when it came to consideration of the censorship bill, the newspapers suddenly switched from the position of standing behind the President and veered to violent opposition of the nation's chief executive. A certain section of the censorship bill was too rigid in its provisions to suit the newspapers. It gave the government power to prohibit the publication of news and information that the newspapers consider legitimate material for their use and that, being of much interest to the reading public, is a great aid to the circulation department. So the newspapers howled fiercely when their own privileges were attacked.

It did not matter that the President himself—complete agreement with and submission to whom the newspapers have represented as the only true indication of undivided loyalty—was emphatically for the measure and wished it to pass. Nor did it matter that, according to confidants of the President and the administration, they considered the censorship bill in its original form necessary to the safety of the country. The only consideration that mattered with the newspapers was that the censorship bill, as originally proposed, interfered with the free publication of news matter essential to the business of the newspapers. And it was this consideration that moved the newspapers to attack the objectionable part of the censorship bill—and to secure its defeat in the House of Representatives by a vote of 220 to 167.

In opposing the rigorous censorship provisions planned by the government, the newspapers of the country used almost precisely similar arguments and much stronger and more immoderate language than that used by those opposing other equally objectionable features of the administration's war program, but who were roundly abused and viciously condemned by the newspapers for taking their conscientious stand.

We are certainly rejoiced that the

censorship bill was defeated in its stricter provisions. We are against censorship for the same reason that we are against conscription—because it is undemocratic and un-American—although the newspapers, who are seldom troubled by so small a thing as consistency, appear not to see the relationship between the two measures.

But we take this occasion to again point out the unmitigated hypocrisy, as well as the almost unlimited power, of the big newspapers of this country. They stand behind the President when the President agrees with them, and rebel as traitors all those who do not agree—with the newspapers. They assail the President, however, when the President disagrees with them—and put the aforesaid alleged traitors to shame with the violence of their extreme utterances.

The power of the newspapers is shown by the fact that the conscription bill, which they vigorously supported, was passed; while certain provisions in the censorship bill, which they vigorously opposed, were defeated.

The newspapers are controlled by the wealthy interests. Is our government ever to be controlled by these same newspapers?—*Appeal to Reason.*

Why the Small Investor Holds Back.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has issued an appeal to the American people for more participation in the "Liberty Loan" authorized by the government, claiming that he wants a multitude of participants for "even the smallest denominations of bonds," and that so far only the banks and wealthy individuals have subscribed, while the "small investor's voice has not been yet heard."

And, unless we are greatly mistaken, it will not be heard, either—that is, very loudly. The small investor has all the good will in the world, but he hasn't the cash; he has been pumped dry by previous loans, Morgan loans to the allies, and investments in munition plants and other war supply concerns, so he has nothing or next to nothing for liberty loans.

Treasurer McAdoo should not push this complaint too far, lest he help bring out that very unpleasant truth, the unequal distribution of wealth in this great republic; that about 2 per

cent. of the population owns about 60 per cent. of the wealth; that 33 per cent.—and this is the element that has already been pumped dry—owns about 35 per cent. of it, and that the remaining 65 per cent. owns but a miserable 5 per cent. It is not well to stress these facts by too much complaint that the masses of the people are not participating in the "Liberty Loan." Somebody is sure to bring them up as an explanation.

One cannot, as the old saw has it, get blood from a stone, or, to use a still more homely phrase, "take the breeks off a Highlandman." The mass of the people of this country have already been skinned to a finish, and have no surplus to invest, and the very moderate portion that had any have long ago invested it at the solicitation of the Morgans and their chain of banks and bankers. The so-called "popular loan" may go in countries where the distribution of wealth is not so unequal, but not here. The best that can be done is to pretend, through the press, that the masses are actually participating. To complain that they are not is to call attention to the real reason, and that, in turn, helps to favor the public advocacy of that horror of horrors, the "conscription of wealth," that socialists and radicals are already boosting.

The American people en masse apparently lack only "patriotism"; what they really lack is cash, and if any had been left them they would have sufficient patriotism to invest it. The two things, in a general way, go together.—*New York Call*.

Why is the World Poor?

The first impression gained by the student of economics when he learns the amount of actual existing wealth, is the great poverty of the world. Man has been on the earth producing wealth and using tools of production for that purpose for perhaps a thousand generations or more.

In recent times the capacity to create wealth by the worker using modern appliances and methods has been at least one dollar of values for every hour's labor. Yet the wealth of the United States, the richest country of all, is only about \$2,200 per capita.

There is then as a permanent accu-

mulation after a thousand generations of production, an amount of wealth equivalent to what could be produced in two thousand hours. Certainly not a large saving when a generation only accumulates the result of 2,000 hours of labor. Of course, the readers will not dream for a moment that this \$2,200 has been accumulated by the workers. His own experience teaches him better. But I am not going to discuss at this time how this wealth is distributed. What I now want to show is that the present methods of production have not been very successful in the way of accumulating permanent wealth, that is, of making the world rich.

Something over a hundred years ago there dwelt in England an economist named Malthus, who claimed that the bitter poverty then existing in that country was caused by overpopulation, by the demands of population on the productive power of the soil. This meant that the earth was overcrowded, that it could not produce enough food for everybody, and the methods of reducing that population were war, famine and pestilence. These hideous words describing such terrible necessities were according to him really blessings in disguise, since they did not prolong the agony. For instance, a bullet can end a life in a moment, disease can do it in a month, a famine can do it in a year. All of which are more speedy and therefore less painful than the slow starvation that would come from the overcrowding of a country.

This doctrine did not last long. Instead of the people of England diminishing in number, they kept on increasing, so that now there are more than three times the number of people in England compared with the time of Malthus, and it is easier for them to get food now than it was then, and notwithstanding this phenomenal increase in population a great part of the land in England is still given to parks and the growing of grasses, and has not even to this day been used for raising food for man. Nor have the scientific methods of agriculture been carried as far in that country as in Germany.

The recent U-boat scare in England and the necessity for growing their own food has aroused that country to

such an extent that three million acres additional have been put under cultivation. What this means can better be understood by reducing this to actual figures. If this additional land were put into potatoes and a full crop derived it would furnish one-third of the food that England needs.

And all this happened after it was supposed that the full productive power of that tight little island was reached. But it is no longer necessary to elaborate further on this line—one thing is certain: It is not the lack of land, that is, natural wealth, that makes the world poor.—*James Brandon.*

San Francisco's Shame.

The entire front page of the San Francisco *Bulletin* gives to the world, in all its naked ugliness, the exposure of one of the most damnable conspiracies to railroad an innocent man to the gallows that has ever been attempted in any civilized country.

The chief conspirator in this whole rotten frame-up is the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Its tools were Pickert, Cunha, Bunner and Oxman. With them were a number of disreputable characters who were glad of the opportunity of securing blood money by perjuring themselves, and so blot out the lives of five innocent victims who had incurred the hatred of the chief conspirator.

And the professional jury, who, in spite of all the evidence, convicted Mooney and Billings on testimony that was proven false.

All of these persons are guilty of attempted murder and should be dealt with accordingly.

The good name of the state of California has been dragged through the mire and filth by its own citizens, and in order to be able to look its sister states in the face it must see to it that all of these conspirators suffer for their crime.

Labor does not ask vengeance, but it demands justice.—*Chicago Labor News.*

Desperate Tactics Against Labor Laws.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 19.—In an attempt to block the passage of an eight-hour law for women and an anti-

injunction bill opponents of this legislation have been circulating the story that the Council of National Defense has urged the defeat of all labor measures and that Governor Lowden has been advised by Secretary of War Baker that labor's anti-injunction bill should be defeated.

President Walker of the State Federation of Labor telegraphed Secretary of War Baker relative to this story and received the following reply:

"Have sent no message to governor of Illinois beyond that published statement of the Council of National Defense of April 7th urging that there be no breakdown or relaxation in legal safeguards upon hours or conditions of labor by reason of war emergency unless, in some specific instances, the Council of National Defense in Washington declared emergency conditions justified departure. Refer to local newspapers for full text of action by Council of National Defense."

In reply to a query on the same subject Miss Agnes Nestor of the International Glove Workers' Union received the following reply from President Gompers:

"The safeguard of the nation in peace or in war depends that the eight-hour day shall obtain. An eight-hour day makes better workers, more productive workers, and safeguards their lives and health. No greater measure could be employed in defense of our republic and its perpetuity than the establishment of the eight-hour day throughout the republic of the United States."—*A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter.*

Serious War Problem in East St. Louis and Other Neighboring Industrial Centers.

That there is a "gentlemen's agreement" among the leading manufacturers in East St. Louis, Granite City, Alton, Belleville and other neighboring towns to avail themselves of the present state of war to hit the labor movement good and hard by importing cheap negro labor from the South is evident. The latest strikes in East St. Louis and Belleville, especially the trouble at the Aluminum Ore Works, are the best indications of what union labor on the East Side may expect in

the near future if this importation of cheap labor for strike-breaking purposes will not soon be checked. Since the beginning of Uncle Sam's extensive war preparedness last summer not less than over 500,000 negroes have been transported North to be employed in industrial enterprises. Most of these people are recruited by corporation agents. At a recent session of the East St. Louis City Council the matter was brought to their attention by the representatives of union labor. There have been various troubles with these imported men in East St. Louis, resulting in the killing of two white men and the serious wounding of several other people. The bad feature of this unfortunate situation, created by anti-union employers, is that the trouble may develop into a race war. It is charged that the railroads give cheap—if not free—transportation to this cheap Southern labor. It is feared that the Alton munition works may employ great numbers of these imported men under the protection of the war government. In Belleville the stove works are practically at a standstill as the result of the Stove Mounters' and Range Makers' strike, and if the employers can be assured of some "government protection" they will proceed to get part of their unskilled labor from these poor, ignorant people transported here from the South under false pretenses.—*St. Louis Labor.*

When Soldiers Fraternize.

Fraternization of soldiers at the front is poison for the war lords. A Petrograd dispatch of May 8th says: "One manifestation of the rather pacific frame of mind is the fraternization by Russian and German soldiers at the front which supplied the most important story here.

"It is necessary to have an exact understanding of the spirit that animates this fraternizing and of the extent to which it prevails. To estimate its exact importance it must be accepted as the newest angle the war has taken on. The fact exists and every indication goes to show that this fraternizing of opposing troops at the front is extensive. Reports state there has been no firing on long stretches at the front for more than a week. But

this is not true on all parts of the front.

"Opinion is divided as to whether an attempt should be made to suppress this fraternization because its extent makes the outcome of the war more doubtful, or to take advantage of it and so spread dissension in the German armies. If the Germans are really affected by the desire to fraternize, the latter course is considered possible, and is acceptable from a military point of view. But the public is still grasping for accurate knowledge of the extent to which the Russian soldiers are meeting the enemy as brothers."

There is not the least doubt that if the war is not brought to a speedy conclusion this fraternization will become more general and will soon extend to all the other fronts. No wonder, the war governments everywhere are getting so nervous. The soldiers are beginning to fully realize that they are not wild beasts, but human beings.—*St. Louis Labor.*

Do You Know ?

That 35 per cent. of the wives and mothers of workmen are forced to work to keep the wolf from the door?

That \$500 per year is the income of half the wage-earning fathers?

That less than \$15 per week is the wage of two-thirds of the adult male workers?

That nearly half the women workers earn less than \$6 a week?

That three or more persons occupy every sleeping room in 37 per cent. of the workers' homes?

That babies of the poor die three times as fast as those of the rich?

That nearly 20 per cent. of the school children in this country are underfed and under-nourished?

That economic pressure forces two-thirds of all children to leave grammar school before graduating and only 10 per cent. finish high school?

That workers in basic industries are out of jobs one-fifth of the time?

That there are forty-four families in the United States with incomes equal to 100,000 workmen?

That industrial conditions are responsible for our biggest crime problems?

That 2 per cent. of the people own

60 per cent. of the wealth and 65 per cent. own less than 5 per cent. of the wealth?

That an array of facts gleaned from the report of the federal relations commission in its two-year investigation should shame the citizenship of the United States, and cause every thoughtful man and woman in this country to tremble for the perpetuity of a nation wherein they exist?—*Retail Clerks' Advocate*.

When Will Mother Have a Day?

Sunday, May 13th, was Mother's Day. In the light of the world events it seems almost like mockery to designate a day for those dear ones who always suffer most in life, who have had and are to have their sufferings immeasurably increased through the reign of war.

What care the Kings of Privilege for the mothers? What cared the Kaiser for the mothers of Europe when he turned loose the withering blast of war? The bleaching bones of a million of Europe's sons are piled at Verdun, a hideous monument to the deadly inefficiency of those who seek to do for people what they can best do for themselves, namely, to govern themselves.

The suffering of those sons who have given their lives on Europe's fields of carnage have ended, but the strings to the hearts of the millions of mothers whose eyes will never grow too weak to see the last struggles of their boys, or their ears too deaf to hear the last agonizing groans of their dying sons, are pulled and twisted by every tick of the passing of time. These mothers had no day. There never was a time when the government would listen to the voices of the mothers, else war would long ago have ceased to be.

And America. Have our mothers had a chance to voice their sentiments regarding war? Around the homes where they reign supreme they have raised their voices in protest, but government has been deaf to their entreaties. When President Wilson said he would rather know what was being said around the humble homes of America than in the cloak rooms of Congress, it is to be regretted that evidently he never found the means

to hear and get in touch with the mothers of the common people.

Mothers' Day is so in name. Let us hope that as this old world plunges through the bloody grind of war it may reach a point of vantage where every day in the year mother will have something to say as to what the policy and destiny of government shall be.

Let us hope and work for that day when the mothers of men the whole world over, united strongly and determinedly, shall serve notice on the governments of all the world that they will bear no more sons to be ground in the machine of war.

And as we pay fitting tribute to those angels of this world, our mothers, let us make up our minds that we shall do all we can to see to it that no banker, no broker, no food pirate, and no big business interest shall take one cent of profit from this war in which they ask the mothers of America to lay down the lives of their sons.

The heads of governments may perhaps do well to remember that if it were possible there would be no sons at the front, that if mothers had their way they would gladly go themselves rather than send their sons. And that they must see to it that profits are not made by Morgans, Rockefellers and Schwabs from the blood of the boys of these mothers, lest some day that spirit of motherly bravery and sacrifice turn in a new direction and the mothers of the nation aroused, rise up and demand of the government "Give us back our boys!"

And before the whirlwind of such a demand what answer could a government make? What reply that would satisfy the mothers that there had ever been a day which was really Mothers' Day?—*Labor Review*.

Service Appreciated.

"Several men have been with the company for more than thirty years. What shall we do to show our appreciation?"

"Um! Let's see. Suppose we give each man a gold star on his collar."

"Shall we require the men to pay for the same?"

"No, that would hardly be fair. The company will pay half."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Shunting Them in Dreamland.

This is a dream I had last night:

Both of my legs were working all right.

It starts at the freight house, Chilcote and Jack,

Who carried water for the first mile of track;

They did not know what else could be done;

So they started for Seventh street yard on the run.

McCulley, the Jew, stood on the rear end,

Thinking of money he may have to spend.

We stopped at the crossing and looked around,

There stood Old Deck (alias Hugh Brown).

We got to Seventh street with the drag,

Kidney was whittling and chewing the rag;

He belonged to the Sneakers, but of late has withdrawn,

The three dollar assessment was a little too strong.

We cut off the Brownies, made for the hill,

A washout sign (Six Shooter Bill).

Doc kicked a bunch down forty-one.

Harvey, the chauffeur, was trying to run.

He didn't catch them. "Oh, what a noise!

Dollar Bill's out of town; it's O. K., boys."

O'Louth was pulling track seventy-one.

Blondie, the Dink, was making him hum.

He said he was hunting (Veat) for South West,

Lefty Louie was watching and pulled down his West.

Bernie Kearns was there in a hack-driver's coat,

Pa Jiggs the griever was getting the dope.

Bum Barry was chasing around in a trance;

I also saw Daddy Pop, John Henry La Frantz.

I saw Brown's bald head without any hat;

Nolan, Skeeter, and Egghead De Strat.

Flynn made a race for Commissioner of Parks,

I thought he got it by five thousand marks (X).

I started down one of the tracks,
It looks like a red light, no, Red-headed Lax;

And I prayed that no harm would come to him there,

For he's the first I have seen with vermillion red hair.

You have heard of men that never get stuck,

But I listened to a tale of Bausie and Buck.

I saw Guy Rose hitting the ball
And Big Nose—I mean Forest Gall.

The next thing I saw was Harvey J.
Trying to figure up his back pay.

Frankie the yardmaster laid off for a day,

I guess that is the reason my dream went this way—hay fever.

And when I woke up I was covered with sweat,

I dreamt that J. S. gave me a cigarette.

H. L. SCHONE.

264 N. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

(Mr. Schone is a member of River-view Lodge No. 2 and lost both legs on the 29th day of May, 1916, while performing his duties on the eleventh train yard engine at the K. G. Terminal of the Rock Island.—Ed.)

Once More the "Bust."

It appears from an investigation and report made by the federal trade commission that the oil trust needs "busting" once more. It has been dissolved by the Supreme Court, it has been condemned by Congress, it has met with denunciation in political platforms, and has suffered the scorn and contumely of countless candidates for office. Yet despite all of these things, the Standard Oil Company survives, has its being, performs its functions and gathers in the shekels of the plain citizen who Fords from town to country or flits from the Blue Mound road to Wauke-sha.

The commission has reached the conclusion that what is needed is "a law providing for reopening of anti-trust cases on the application of the attorney general by a bill of review for the purpose of securing such modifications of decrees as new conditions may require." It would abolish by legislation, common stock ownership in corporations which have been members

of a combination dissolved under the Sherman law. The law, it urges, should limit common ownership of stock in potentially competitive corporations by withdrawing the power of voting and control. It should segregate ownership of pipe lines from the other branches of the petroleum industry and fix standards for gasoline.

No doubt if the laws suggested and urged by the federal trade commission should be enacted, the attorneys of the Standard Oil Company would be able to circumvent them. For the fact would remain that the ownership of the oil industry would still be in the same hands that now possess it. They might have to do business under a new name and print new signs and hire more bookkeepers. But when the changes should be made, the oil would still be theirs. They would control the supply and the consumers' demand would be met on their terms.

The only thing to do and the one thing that the trade commission has not recommended is for the government to perform the function that the Standard Oil Company and its rivals are now fulfilling. As long as the oil supply shall be given to private enterprises, it will matter little whether Standard Oil shall be "busted" or tolerated, there will be no relief for the public.—*Milwaukee Leader*.

"A Rose."

Sometimes I sit and wish that I could
be

A fragrant rose, and grow wherever
one might chance to sow.

I would grow on a bush so green and
tall,

Where Nature's beautiful sunshine
falls.

I'd bloom in the spring when the days
are fair,

And flowers are blooming everywhere;
My perfume would be cherished more
Than all the others, I well know.

For roses are gentle and unassuming,
When the battles are fiercest they still
are blooming;

Even the butterflies, in their coats so
rare,

Would light on my petals, my beauty
declare.

I'd nod to the sun and welcome the
rain,

Though my leaves are like crimson, I
would not be vain.

The birds in the tree tops and boughs
near by,

Would make merry my coming as
onward they fly.

To me a song of the joyful Spring,
Of Nature and flowers, of sun and rain.
If I could answer as I'd like to do,
I'd say very quickly my work is not
through.

But I am blooming to bring cheer to
the weak and forlorn,

To those who are weary, to those who
mourn.

The bush in its splendor of tints and
hue,

Though its life is short, has work to
do.

It brings sunshine to the sick in the
dark homes and cells,

Where kind hearts are needed, and
flowers as well.

When the night birds are calling and
the dewdrops fast falling,

My petals will fall in the shadowy
paths.

Where footsteps are trodding and blos-
soms are nodding.

I'm bidden farewell by Nature's fair
hand;

For the bud, then the rose, is a wide-
world treasure,

The good they do we cannot measure.

Mrs. CHAS. C. WISENER.

Route 4, Little Rock, Ark.

The Card Man.

Once upon a time there was a skilled mechanic who believed in unionism because of the good it could do (him), so he joined, paid the initiation fee (as an investment), got his card, and took pains to show it on all occasions (when the boss wasn't about).

He attended all meetings (to save the non-attendance fine), took an active part (knocking) in all the proceedings, and never missed an opportunity to vote (No) on all progressive measures.

Though he never aspired to office, he always stood ready to aid (with advice and criticism) those who did, and

willingly accepted appointment upon (banquet and like) committees. Work (at overtime rates) had no terrors for him. He expected that sort of thing when he joined.

To him the union label (of his craft) was the most important emblem over copyrighted, and he simply couldn't understand why anyone would buy anything (in his line) made by scab labor.

He was so proud of his organization that he (never) talked about it at home, and as a consequence his family (mis) understood it thoroughly. Carefully (refraining from) explaining to them that it was his membership in his union that enabled him to earn better wages in less time than formerly, they of course gave (him and not) his union the credit, and esteemed it accordingly.

In Labor Day and like celebrations he was always conspicuous (by his absence), and when personal contributions for the aid of sister unions were called for his hand was the first to seek the cash pocket (and stayed there). In fact, the union movement at large could always count on him (to be among the missing) in its hour of need.

He was looked upon (by the employers' association) as an ideal union man, and his career pointed to with pride. So, when the end came it was but right and proper that his final traveling card should be engraved upon (asbestos rather than) the hearts of his fellowmen, that it might last throughout the ages.

Now draw your pencil through all the sentences in parenthesis and see which description fits your case best.—
Art C. Turner.

Greed Deceiving Itself.

Greedy employers who believe they gain by working employees long hours may gain some enlightenment by reading Bulletin 233 recently issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. This bulletin, entitled, "Employment of women and juveniles in Great Britain during the war," is the third one made up of reprints of official and quasi-official documents, giving the experience of Great Britain and other foreign countries in dealing with labor conditions resulting from the war.

It embraces reprints of two memoranda issued by the Health of Munition Workers Committee, and a summary of a comprehensive statement relating to replacement of men by women in industry as published by the British Association for the Advancement of Science in its book, "Labor, Finance and the War." There is a supplementary statement respecting the extension of the employment of women during 1916; a collection of orders relating to employment and remuneration of women; a report of the mission appointed to study output of munitions in France; and a statement of the migration of women's labor through employment exchanges.

In seeking to conserve the health and thus promote the efficiency of these workers, the Health of Munitions Workers Committee reached the conclusion that long hours, particularly at night, are perhaps the chief factors in fatigue and that in the interest of output and health they should be restricted. There should be suitable pauses for rest during the working period and adequate cessation from work at each week end in addition to periodic holidays. The system of three shifts of eight hours each appears to yield better results than one shift of 13 to 14 hours or two shifts of 12 hours each, because "the strain of night work, indeed the strain generally, is sensibly diminished, greater vigor of work is maintained throughout the shift, less time is lost by unpunctuality or illness, and there is less liability to accident." Employers are increasingly recognizing the disadvantages of an overtime system. Well managed industrial canteens, facilities for rest at night, and a high standard of sanitary conditions are essential, for "cleanliness and good order contribute to increased output as well as to the discipline and morale of the factory."

The organized workers of the United States have for years been presenting these facts to employers and have to some extent succeeded in convincing them of the error of their way, but there are still many who are so blinded by greed as to be unable to see that they are defeating their own purposes by continuing an unfair policy toward the workers in the matter of working hours.

However, it is the almost invariable

rule that after employers have given the shorter workday a fair trial they express complete satisfaction with it.

The blind employers today are those who refuse to see, and they are harming themselves as much through loss of profits as they are injuring the workers in the way of broken health.

It is high time they were opening their eyes to the facts and desisting in their faulty and ruinous course.

We commend to them the document just issued by the Bureau of Labor statistics and most seriously inform them they may profitably send for it, peruse it carefully, and gain advantage through putting into practice the knowledge gleaned therefrom. Employers who desire intelligently to operate their establishments will not be slow to grasp the opportunities pointed out to them by those who know from experience, and this bulletin is a record of practical experience.—*The Labor Clarion*.

Foolish Talk.

H. G. Wells has proposed a republic for England. Straightway the owner of the London *Times*, who has been advising readers of the Cincinnati *Times-Star* to get into the war for democracy, announces that this talk of Wells' is foolishness, that the English monarchy is "the key to the silver arch of English democracy."

It makes a difference whose monarch is gored. Thackeray said a long time ago that English royalty is nothing but an old suit of clothes. George—what's his number?—may not be as bad as his cousin, the kaiser. But on state occasions he talks about "my subjects" and "my soldiers" and "my empire," just as Nick Romanoff used to do.

Even this talk gets on our American nerves.

While we are telling other people how to run their domestic affairs, why not tell the English republicans to hurry up and can their king?

By the way, the English secretary of state came to Washington and advised us to adopt conscription, and we took his advice. Why did he not go around by the way of Canada and give that advice to the Ottawa government? Canada has not adopted conscription; that is something for us crusaders for

democracy to think about. But Canada has volunteered a proportion of her population which in the United States would make an army of 7,000,000 men.

Another thing to think about. New York state defeated by an overwhelming vote Elihu Root's idea of democracy as formulated in a state constitution which he fathered.

Now Root is selected chairman of a commission to Russia to wet nurse the new Russian democracy.

Perhaps he will advise Russia to go back to the Romanoff regime. Another American, the president of an American University, advised China to scrap her republic and go back to her monarchy. But China refused to accept the advice.

A Cincinnati business man last week from his branch house in Petrograd sent a cable to the effect that a regular French revolution was on there and that the workers were demanding and getting wage increases of 700 to 800 per cent.

Wouldn't it be amusing to see Elihu Root confronted with that kind of a democracy?

It's a wonder anybody goes to the movies these days.

It's entertainment enough to sit down and think what's happening in the world.—*People's Press*.

Bad Conditions "Unfair."

A federal law should be passed making it mandatory upon the federal trade commission to declare any corporation or manufacturing concern guilty of unfair competition in trade, unless such concern has contractual relations with an organization of its employees democratically selected along the present lines of union organization and with whom contracts or agreements could be made, fixing wages, hours and conditions of labor.

That no person be allowed to work in any industry for more than eight hours per day and six days per week.

That a law be passed making it mandatory upon the federal tariff commission to withdraw the benefits of any protection or tariff duty from any article or articles manufactured by any concern that does not have a regular union, organ-

ized along present trade union or similar lines, through which contracts and agreements are made for wages, hours of labor and working conditions.

All of these suggestions are along what may be termed strictly political lines. When we consider, however, that the present unjust system is maintained largely through the aid and manipulation of the law and courts, these new declaration of liberty should be the gateway for those economic changes without which life is scarcely worth the living for the great majority of men and women.—*Railway Employees' Journal*.

Liebknecht.

O'er the dross of war there teems
Your heart for humanity;
O'er the war lord's insane schemes
Lives your mind of sanity;
From the miseries your voice
Rings out Truth in purity:
"Fellowship!" a true man's choice,
For the world's security.

Scorning gods, that man may make
Earth a joy love laboring,
Not a realm for thieves to take
Life from workers neighboring;
Not to bend the knee to mites,
Deafly, blindly blundering,
Shameless, heartless parasites,
Boasting of their plundering.

Damned be czars and damned be kings;
Prostitutes of press and bar;
Pulpiteers—all creeping things—
So he spits you where you are;
Hypocrites that pray and sack,
Tongues for Christ and fangs for lust,
Tearing, rending, wolfish pack,
Trampling ethics in the dust.

Liebknecht, the superman,
Guiltless of a nation's dead,
Seeking doubter that I am,
Still your Spirit lifts my head;
And I reach my hand to choose—
Not a war lord's hands of hell—
But a comrade's, making shoes,
Martyred in a prison cell.

—*Ellis B. Harris.*

Healthgrams.

Health is a greater asset than home.
Why insure the home and neglect
the health?

A burnt house may be rebuilt but
ruined health is gone forever.

Health protection is just as possible
as fire protection.

Sickness is not fate and disease can
be averted.

Vital Statistics is the bookkeeping of
health.

Successful business without book-
keeping is impossible, so is a com-
munity without a health department.—
Buffalo Sanitary Bulletin.

Danbury Hatters' Fund.

John W. Sculley of New York, na-
tional president of the United Hatters
of North America, recently stated that
the American Federation of Labor,
which has raised funds to reimburse
the defendants in the anti-boycott suit
of D. E. Loewe & Co. against members
of the Hatters' Union, would not make
a settlement with the plaintiffs by the
payment of a cash amount. The fed-
eration, Sculley said, would permit the
attorneys for Loewe & Co. to proceed
to foreclose the property under at-
tachment and reimburse the defend-
ants for their losses.—*The Baltimore
Trade Unionist.*

Warning to Americans.

A standing military force with an
overgrown executive will not long be
safe companions to liberty. The means
of defense against foreign danger have
always been the instruments of tyran-
ny at home. Among the Romans it
was a standing maxim to excite war
whenever a revolt was apprehended.
Throughout all Europe, the armies
kept under the pretext of defending,
have enslaved the people. It is per-
haps questionable whether the best
concerted system of absolute power in
Europe could maintain itself in a situ-
ation where no alarms of external danger
could tame the people to the domestic
yoke.—*James Madison, Third President
of the United States.*

A worthy person by his very pres-
ence promises us much. The confi-
dence he elicits, the inclination he in-
spires, the hopes he awakens, are un-
bounded; he is and continues in our
debt although he does not know it.—
Goethe.

Free Speech and a Free Press Essential to Progressive National Existence.

Many men believe in the rights of free speech and free press—in theory. A few also believe in it in practice. Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, head of the department of sociology at Columbia University in this city, belongs to the latter class.

Some time ago, when certain powerful influences had been exerted to muzzle another member of the faculty who had been especially emphatic in his protest against our entry into the war, Dr. Giddings hunted up his colleague and told him: "If anybody attempts to prevent you from expressing your opinion on any subject whatsoever, I'll fight with every ounce of strength I possess to help you maintain your right to say what you think. I'll do that in spite of the fact that in the matter on which they are trying to shut you up, I think you're wrong as hell." Dr. Giddings' attitude on the matter was no small factor in maintaining inviolate the rights of all members of the faculty to free speech.

Concerning the espionage bill, with its clauses to limit the right of the press and of individuals to discuss matters connected with the conduct of the war, Dr. Giddings today made this statement: "Any attempt to violate the right of free discussion is a blow at the very foundations in this connection. I am not indulging in mere rhetorical phrase-making. I mean what I say literally. For what, after all, is the bond which holds us together as a nation?

"The earliest forms of human organization of which we have any knowledge were based on kinship. Even in tribes of considerable size, the bond of unity was still to be found in blood relationship supplemented sometimes by a superstitious belief in a common duty. Gradually, out of the welter of inter-tribal wars, a new form of social organization developed. Kin-wrecked men—members of broken tribes or outcasts from their own tribes—sought protection from the chiefs of other tribes; and in return for this protection, they swore unquestioning loyalty and obedience.

"But while this development was going on, an entirely different form of political relationship was growing up. Here and there along the great

trade routes of the period, principally on the seacoast, towns grew up composed of artisans and traders from many tribes. In these compact city-states, the ties of blood, and the relation between lord and vassal came to be replaced by the broader bonds of a common interest, whether in commercial intercourse in times of peace, or in the necessity for mutual protection during periods of war. For the first time in history, individuals began to claim and exercise the right to say 'damn you' to the government and mean it. The foundations of our modern political institutions are to be found in these small beginnings.

"When, however, we get a great national state, especially a federal state like our own, so different from the small city-state, men of every race and nationality are represented not only in the population but also in the citizenship. We find within the same community every religion, every shade of political belief, every graduation from egotism to altruism, and from ignorance to the highest education. But in spite of our extreme heterogeneity—in spite of the fact that the old bonds of kinship, of allegiance to a common lord, and to some extent of a community of interest, have disappeared—we are nevertheless in some respects a fairly successful mutual benefit association. What is the bond that enables us to work together for common ends in more or less harmony?

"All the great popular governments in the world are held together, in spite of the extremely great divergence of views on nearly everything else, because there is practical unity of belief, feeling and behavior on one specific thing—an abstraction with a concrete manifestation. That one thing is procedure, the agreement to abide by the decision of the majority.

"This procedure, however, is much more complex than the simple manner in which I have stated it would imply. What notion impels the minority to acquiesce in the decision of the majority? It is the fact that certain rights are always to be guaranteed to the minority. Those rights are set forth in the constitution, which in the last analysis is merely a document that tells the majority what it may not do.

"In short, our government is based

on the agreement both tacit and implied, that the minority shall always have the rights of free speech, of free press, and of free agitation, in order to convert itself if possible from a minority into a majority. As soon as these rights of the minority are denied, it will inevitably resort to secret meetings, conspiracies and finally force. In times of stress, it may be extremely embarrassing for the majority to be hampered in quick, decisive action by an obstinate minority; but nevertheless, the recognition of the right of the minority is our sole bond of unity.

"For this reason, I repeat that any attempt to interfere with the rights of free speech and free press is a blow at the very foundations of our government."—*People's News Service.*

The Secret.

The way to reach the man who toils
Amid the dingy workings
Is not by stratagem and spoils
Or oily smiles and smirking.
You give him model homes and such,
Or clubs in which to revel,
You'll find that he's an honest man,
And always on the level.

It isn't coddling that he likes,
Or lordly condescension.
Such methods will not stop his strikes
Or banish all contention,
You must be fair and square and just,
A man among your brothers,
Before old doubtings turn to trust
Or ancient hatred smother.

Whatever motive yours may be,
In time he's sure to find it,
He looks through every deed to see
The spirit that's behind it.
And though he may misunderstand,
Repel, at first, and doubt you,
He'll warmly grasp the proffered hand
When he is sure about you.

The boys within the breaker shed,
The miners deep below them,
Are slow of faith and hard of head,
You've simply got to show them,
And prove your varied aims and ends
Are not those of the devil—
For man and master can be friends—
If both are on the level.

—*Berton Braley, in the Coal Age.*

The Fellow Who Can Whistle.

The fellow who can whistle when the
world is going wrong
Is the fellow who will make the most
of life;
No matter what may happen, you will
find him brave and strong—
He's the fellow who will conquer in
the strife.

The fellow who can whistle when the
whole world seems to frown
Is the kind of man to stand the
battle's brunt;
He's got the proper mettle, and you
cannot keep him down,
For he's just the sort that's needed
at the front.

The fellow who can whistle is the fel-
low who can work,
With a note of cheer to vanquish
plodding care;
His soul is filled with music and no
evil shadows lurk
In his active brain to foster grim
despair.

The fellow who can whistle is the
"trump" card of the deck,
Or the "whip-hand" in the parlance
of the street;
No petty cares nor trifles can his buoy-
ant spirit check,
For a sunny heart can never know
defeat.

The fellow who can whistle—he is
built on nature's plan
And he cheers his toiling fellow-man
along;
There is no room for pessimists, but
give to us the man
Who can whistle when the world is
going wrong.

—*Sidney Warren Mase, in Lippincott's.*

The Other a Biped.

Pat was a servant of a farmer, and
in his charge was a donkey, which was
kept to amuse his employer's children.
The donkey was following the farm-
er's wife around the yard one day, and
the farmer, turning to Pat, said:

"I think the donkey is taking a lik-
ing to my wife."

"Och," said Pat, "shure an' it's not
the first donkey that's took a likin' to
her, sir."

Remittance Roll of Honor for the Month of May, 1917.

The following is a list (by numbers) of the lodges whose remittances were received by the G. S. & T. during the month of May:

May 1st—Lodges 15, 40, 73, 96, 102, 112, 120, 141, 173, 176, 228.

May 2d—Lodges 34, 55, 91, 117, 154, 174, 188, 194, 205.

May 3d—Lodges 5, 20, 22, 37, 46, 56, 60, 61, 71, 72, 86, 104, 116, 144, 149, 152, 161, 172, 179, 182, 193.

May 4th—Lodges 3, 4, 10, 13, 19, 47, 52, 67, 80, 166.

May 5th—Lodges 11, 14, 18, 23, 92, 97, 98, 115, 136, 148, 171, 184, 187, 191, 220.

May 7th—Lodges 1, 6, 7, 9, 12, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 49, 50, 51, 54, 57, 58, 63, 65, 68, 69, 70, 77, 78, 79, 82, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89, 93, 95, 101, 103, 105, 107, 108, 110, 113, 114, 119, 123, 124, 128, 131, 133, 134, 147, 151, 157, 169, 177, 180, 186, 199, 203, 208, 209, 210, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 221, 225, 226, 227, 229, 230.

May 8th—Lodges 2, 8, 16, 17, 25, 43, 81, 87, 90, 94, 138, 146, 160, 224.

May 9th—Lodges 163, 181, 189, 198, 218.

May 10th—Lodges 45, 62, 74, 100, 126, 129, 135, 137, 142, 175, 192, 195, 197, 202.

May 11th—Lodges 48, 75, 168, 206, 220.

May 12th—Lodges 106, 109, 158.

May 14th—Lodges 140, 145, 170.

May 16th—Lodge 125.

The reports for Lodges 130 and 155 have not yet arrived. According to Section 13d of the Constitution it is necessary that all treasurers make their monthly remittances on or before the 5th day of each month, and if they do not do so a fine of ten cents per capita shall be imposed upon all such delinquent lodges.

Members should interest themselves, and render all assistance in their power by paying their dues and assessments on time so that treasurers may remit to the G. S. & T. by the 5th day of each month.

Labor is wholesome for all; it sustains joy and diverts sorrow, which, perhaps, means that the good God made it for us all.—*Sands*.

What Unions Have Done.

The next time some one asks you "What you have unions for?" don't pity his ignorance, but take the uninformed gentleman in hand and enlighten his mind to the greatest force for good that the world's workers have ever known.

Compare the long work-day of thirty years ago to that of today. Explain to him how that at the beginning of the union labor movement, all of the different machines of labor were working from twelve to sixteen hours per day, and that now the eight-hour day is a fact in all of the organized callings, and that many of them are discussing the seven-hour day, that they may enjoy to a greater degree the good things of life.

If the unions' successful efforts in reducing the work-day is not sufficient excuse for our existence, show your friend how the workers' agitation secured our free school system and its free school books. How we have raised wages and established a vast chain of benefits. How we have forced employers to safeguard life and limb. How shop conditions are bettered by workers standing together and protecting from blacklisting the fellow who has gone to the front.

Tell him that all of these gains have been made in the last fifty years. Before that time men were even denied the right to organize. Existing laws at that time declared that three workers gathered together in one group constituted a conspiracy. But despite these obstacles men united. They formed debating societies and established labor papers. Slowly but surely they one at a time toppled over old ideas, maintained by lawmakers, professors, economists and students. Upward they have climbed out of slavery and bondage, over 2,000,000 strong—*Detroit Labor News*.

A lady in Idaho recently sent to an editor a poem bearing the title: "Will You Miss Me Darling." The editor returned it to the authoress with the following words written under the title: "If he does he should never be trusted with firearms again."

Self-distrust is the cause of most of our failures.

Statement of Claims Paid During the Month of May, 1917

| No | NAME | Lodge | Disability or Death | Date of Disability or Death | Date Proof Papers Received | Date Paid | PAID TO | RESIDENCE | Amt. |
|------|----------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 2308 | Chas. S. Jones | 117 | Dis. | 1- 1-'17 | 5-10-'17 | 5-11-'17 | Himself | Detroit, Mich. | \$1,500.00 |
| 2321 | Paul C. Olson | 31 | Death | 3- 9-'17 | 5- 2-'17 | 5-11-'17 | Hannah, mother | Brainard, Mich. | 750.00 |
| 2324 | Chas. Scott | 208 | Death | 3-12-'17 | 4-23-'17 | 5-11-'17 | Elizabeth, mother | Somerset, Pa. | 1,500.00 |
| 2330 | F. G. Cooper | 202 | Death | 3-19-'17 | 4-30-'17 | 5-11-'17 | Elise, Mildred, wife and daughter | Pullman, Wash. | 1,500.00 |
| 2331 | Jos. J. Moran | 11 | Death | 3-21-'17 | 4-17-'17 | 5-11-'17 | Mary, sister | Pittsburg, Pa. | 1,500.00 |
| 2332 | Frank Taylor | 74 | Death | 3-19-'17 | 4-17-'17 | 5-11-'17 | Mary E. wife | Michigan City, Ind. | 1,500.00 |
| 2338 | C. E. Davis | 45 | Death | 3-27-'17 | 4-24-'17 | 5-11-'17 | Rose, wife | Muncie, Ind. | 1,500.00 |
| 2334 | J. F. Thomas | 68 | Death | 4- 2-'17 | 4-18-'17 | 5-11-'17 | Mary, wife | Chicago, Ills. | 1,500.00 |
| 2335 | K. M. Heselden | 72 | Death | 4- 1-'17 | 4-24-'17 | 5-11-'17 | Elizabeth, wife | Pekin, Ills. | 375.00 |
| 2336 | J. R. Crowley | 129 | Death | 4- 8-'17 | 4-16-'17 | 5-11-'17 | Mary, wife | Scranton, Pa. | 750.00 |
| 2337 | H. F. Oliver | Flo | Death | 3-22-'17 | 4-25-'17 | 5-11-'17 | Callie, mother | Jackson, Tenn. | 1,500.00 |
| 2338 | E. Hocking | 107 | Death | 4-11-'17 | 4-23-'17 | 5-11-'17 | Anna, wife | Superior, Wis. | 375.00 |
| 2339 | E. H. Palmer | 80 | Dis. | 4- 5-'17 | 5- 8-'17 | 5-11-'17 | Himself | Grand Rapids, Mich. | 1,500.00 |
| 2340 | Jas. T. Brown | 144 | Death | 4-23-'17 | 5- 4-'17 | 5-11-'17 | Melissa, wife | Elmira, N. Y. | 1,500.00 |
| 2341 | M. Urban | 39 | Death | 4-30-'17 | 5- 9-'17 | 5-11-'17 | Frances, wife | Buffalo, N. Y. | 1,500.00 |

\$18,750.00

Previously reported\$2,498,804.29

Paid since last report 18,750.00

Refunded Insurance 20.50

\$2,517,374.79

Acknowledgment of Claims Paid in April, 1917

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Mrs. Sarah E. Duggan, Scranton, Pa. | \$1,500.00 |
| August C. Heisler, Erie, Pa. | 1,500.00 |
| Mrs. Sevilla Sigafoss, Lackawanna, N. Y. | 750.00 |
| Mrs. Jessie Montague, Toledo, O. | 750.00 |
| Mrs. Dollie B. Wagner, Elkhart, Ind. | 1,500.00 |
| Maud L. Perry, Port Jervis, N. Y. | 1,500.00 |
| Mrs. Catherine Sheehan, Binghamton, N. Y. | 1,500.00 |
| W. C. Younger, Memphis, Tenn. | 375.00 |
| Mrs. Marian Merkel, Buffalo, N. Y. | 750.00 |
| Mrs. Alice Whittaker, Buffalo, N. Y. | 750.00 |
| Mrs. Ella M. Thomas, Minneapolis, Minn. | 1,500.00 |
| Katherine, May and Daniel J. Clifford, Minneapolis, Minn. | 1,500.00 |



Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE**GRAND LODGE SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA**

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1, 1917

BROTHERS:

You are hereby notified that dues and assessments are due and payable to the Treasurer of your Lodge before the first day of every month (see Section 64d). Grand Dues are fifty cents (50) per month; members holding Class "B" certificate, assessment \$2.50; Class "A" certificate, assessment \$1.25; Class "C" certificate, assessment 65 cents (see Section 29f). A failure on your part to comply therewith is a forfeiture of membership in the Union without further notice (see Sections 64e and 71c Subordinate Lodge Constitution). This assessment is to pay beneficiary claims only.

The Treasurers of Local Lodges are required to remit to the Grand Lodge, Grand dues and assessments collected from members, as above provided, not later than the fifth day of the month (see Section 64e).

Yours in B., H. and P.

M. R. WELCH,

Grand Secretary and Treasurer.



Parable of the Ass.

"Now, as all men know, the Brahmins burn, whereas the Muslims bury, their dead; wherefore the Rajah Birbal, holding all men to be brethren, made the proverb which declares, 'Father Adam had two sons; one was burned, one was buried.'

"Then those who pondered mischief against him carried this word to the king with much scorn; and Akbar, seeming, as was his wont, to mock at Birbal, said to him:

"'Thou wouldst have it that there is so small difference betwixt Muslim and Brahman. Then make me a Brahman.'

"'Even so, my lord,' replied Birbal; 'I shall make a Brahman of thee as soon as I shall have finished a like task that I have begun.'

"'And what is this task of thine, Birbal?' asked the king.

"'I pray that my lord and his nobles do but come into the court of my poor house at eventide, and they shall see,' answered Birbal.

"So at set of sun they came to Birbal's house, and there they beheld him currying a shaggy-coated ass.

"'O Birbal!' cried the king; 'is this thy so great work? Truly, a task worthy of Akbar! What art thou doing with that poor beast?'

"'Mock not, my lord,' answered Birbal. 'I am making a horse of him; and when I have accomplished that feat, I shall make a Brahman of thee.'

"Thus is it said in the bazaar, 'Trimming a donkey's ears will not make him a horse.'"—*Arthur Guiterman, in St. Nicholas.*

Kentucky Colonels Simply Can't Help Being Numerous.

In the South especially and in Kentucky more especially a man becomes a colonel at about forty-seven unless he is of a willful, rebellious, obstreperous disposition and inclined to stand up for an admitted but rarely exercised right not to become known as "colonel." A man who is not sudden and quick in quarrels and who can be put upon cannot escape becoming "colonel." Many men whose courage is unquestioned prefer not to engage in street fights in opposition to an

established custom. It is the rule rather than the exception to submit good naturedly or with concealed impatience when the first three gray hairs appear at the temples and the use of the title begins by popular consent.

There are, of course, many colonels under forty. When a governor is inaugurated he has the power to appoint staff colonels. A governor who does not appoint as colonels such of his constituents as he knows by name is lacking in the punctiliousness which distinguishes the practical politician. Thus many young men who would have been "leftenants" if they had adopted a military career are made colonels in civil life. Another predisposing cause of premature colonelcy is the tendency of some men to become fat early in life. A man who measures as much as forty inches at the waist line and has not been convicted of felony is entitled, even obliged, to be called "colonel" before he is forty. —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

All that a "linen" collar is
—and more




The end
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**CHALLENGE
CLEANABLE COLLARS**

Best for summer months. Indispensable for motoring. Ever-white Stitced edge effect, dull linen finish—and instantly cleanable, with soap and water.

POSITIVELY NO-WILT

A \$5 to \$10 annual saving—and real comfort. All accepted styles, half sizes. At your dealers or samples by mail 25c each. Style booklet on request.

**THE ARLINGTON
COMPANY** 

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Cheerfulness.

Everybody avoids the company of those who are always grumbling, who are full of "ifs" and "buts," and "I told you so's." We like the man who always looks toward the sun, whether it shines or not. It is the cheerful, hopeful man we go to for comfort and assistance; not the carping, gloomy critic—who always thinks it is going to rain, and that we are going to have a terribly hot summer, or a fearful thunder storm, or who is forever complaining of hard times, and his hard lot. It is the bright, cheerful, hopeful, contented man who makes his way, who is respected and admired. Gloom

and depression not only take much out of life, but detract greatly from the chances of winning success. It is the bright and cheerful spirit that wins the final triumph.—*Orison Sweet Marden.*

FAILURE OF "606"

Are you one of those who used "606" or "914" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned uncured? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and are you still suffering? Have you suffered from Blood Poisons, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula without being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book, FREE, showing how to obtain the results you are looking for. All correspondence confidential.

THE C. E. GALLAGHER MEDICINE CO.
Room 241 1622 Pine St. St. Louis, Mo.

YOU CAN GROW YOUR HAIR**SAMPLE OFFER**

We want to prove to you at our own risk that the Calveura Hair Treatment stops the falling of the hair; destroys dandruff and eczema of the scalp and promotes the growth of new hair. We will send you a liberal sample of Calveura No. 1, together with the above mentioned booklet, "The Triumph of Science Over Baldness." If you send us your name and address, together with 10 cents in silver or postage stamps to help pay the distribution expenses.

**Successful Scientific Treatment
FOR OLD OR YOUNG—BOTH SEXES**

Do you suffer from loss of hair?—Does your hair get prematurely gray?—Is your hair stringy, sticky or matted?—Do you suffer from dandruff, itching or eczema of the scalp?—Are you bald-headed or about to become so?

If you suffer from any of the above mentioned hair troubles do not neglect it, but try to relieve the trouble at once. Delays are dangerous. Write at once for our illustrated booklet.

"The Triumph of Science Over Baldness."

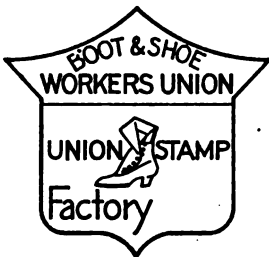
(By an Eminent European Specialist.)

Cut out the coupon below and send to-day to Union Laboratory, 78 6th St., Union, N. Y.

UNION LABORATORY, 78 6th St., UNION N. Y.

Please find enclosed 10 cents to help pay the distribution expenses. Kindly send me at once your Calveura No. 1 and your booklet, "The Triumph of Science Over Baldness."

(Enclose this coupon in your letter.)



*Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-Union factories*

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this
UNION STAMP :: :: :: :: :: ::

All shoes without the **UNION STAMP**
are always Non-Union :: :: :: :: ::

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the **UNION STAMP**

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246 Summer Street, BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN F. TOBIN, *President*

CHAS. L. BAINE, *Sec.-Treas.*



2315



2317



2316



2314



2313

PRICES OF BUTTONS OR PINS

| | Gold Plate | | Rolled Gold | | Solid Gold | |
|-----------------|------------|--------|-------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Doz. | Lot | Doz. | Each | Doz. | Each |
| 2313-Button.... | \$3.12 | \$.30 | \$4.00 | \$.50 | \$8.00 | \$.95 |
| 2314-Button.... | 3.20 | .30 | 6.20 | .60 | 11.05 | 1.10 |
| 2315-Pin..... | 3.40 | .35 | 6.50 | .65 | 13.65 | 1.25 |
| 2316-Pin..... | 3.60 | .40 | 7.80 | .75 | 15.60 | 1.50 |
| 2317-But.-Pin . | 3.90 | .45 | 10.40 | 1.00 | 48.00 | 5.00 |

Price List of Lodge Supplies

Which will be Forwarded, prepaid, at Rates Here Quoted

| | Form No. |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Emblems, \$1.50. Hoodwinks, 15c. each..... | ..... |
| Ballot Boxes, \$2.00 each. Gavel, 75c. each..... | ..... |
| Lodge Seals, \$2.50 each..... | ..... |
| Constitutions or By-Laws, 5c. each..... | ..... |
| Rituals, 50c. each..... | ..... |
| Letter Heads (large), 60c. per pad..... | 4 |
| Letter Heads (small), 40c. per pad..... | 3 |
| Typewriter Letter Paper, 60c. per 100 sheets..... | 4a |
| Envelopes (large), \$1.00 per 100..... | 17 |
| Large Envelopes (plain), \$1.00 per 100..... | 60 |
| Envelopes (small), 50c. per 100..... | 5 |
| Beneficiary Application Blanks (free)..... | 8 |
| Card Application Blanks, 50c. per 100..... | 1 |
| Applications for Change of Policy, 15c. per dozen..... | 23 |
| Loss of Policy Forms, 15c. per dozen..... | 38 |
| Record Book, Recording Secretary's, \$1.50 each..... | ..... |
| Order Book, Recording Secretary's, 50c. each..... | 19 |
| Ledger, Treasurer's, \$2.00 each..... | ..... |
| Treasurer's Receipt Book, 50c. each..... | 44 |
| Traveling Cards, 50c. per dozen..... | 7 |
| Withdrawal Cards, 25c. per dozen..... | 40 |
| Transfer Cards, 25c. per dozen..... | 39 |
| Treasurer's Monthly Reports, 20c. per dozen..... | 27 |
| Remittance Statements, 10c. per dozen..... | 200 |
| Requisition Blanks, 10c. per dozen..... | 20 |
| Working Buttons, 1c. each..... | ..... |
| Punch, \$1.50..... | ..... |
| Signature Books, 60c. each..... | ..... |
| Reinstatement Blanks (free)..... | 52 |
| Board of Directors' Quarterly Reports (free)..... | 41 |
| Waivers (free)..... | 42 |
| Waiver Receipts (free)..... | 49 |
| Doctor's Receipts (free)..... | 43 |
| Health Certificates (free)..... | 48 |
| Report on New or Reinstated Members (free)..... | 68 |

These prices are net.

Payment to accompany all orders.

M. R. WELCH

Grand Secretary and Treasurer

326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.



SAMPLE OFFICIAL BADGE

Sixty Cents Each

In lots of 12 or more. In lots of less than 12 write for particulars.

When title of office is to be shown on badge, it must be designated in order.

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The Great Show.

The winter nearly killed me off; it gave me grip and whooping cough, the mumps, the measles and the itch, the rheumatiz and gout and sich. I'm thankful that I have survived—the circus season has arrived! Today the first show came to town; it took three men to hold me down. For always when the circus comes, the ancient blood within me hums. I never weary of its sights, its atmosphere and rare delights. I love the grand free street parade, I love the lukewarm lemonade, the gymnasts, india-rubber men, the crocodile from distant fen, the lovely girls with diadems composed of sparkling plate glass gems. I love the tigers in their cage, moth-eaten lions in a

rage, the camels with their hilly backs, the snakes, the warthogs and the yaks. I love the wild hyena's yell, I love the good old circus smell; there's nothing like that fine rich scent outside the canvas circus tent. The same old fragrance that I knew in youth, when all my skies were blue, and I played hookey that my eyes might see the tented paradise. And when I hear the circus growl, the mingled groan and roar and howl, the bark, the mutter and the whine, the same old thrill runs up my spine.—*Walt Mason.*

Faith.

I believe that today is better than yesterday, and that tomorrow will be better than today.—*George F. Hoar.*

Nuxated Iron Makes Strong, Vigorous, Iron Men and Beautiful, Healthy, Rosy Cheeked Women

Dr. Howard James, late of the Manhattan State Hospital of New York and formerly Assistant Physician Brooklyn State Hospital, says:

"Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. A patient of mine remarked to me (after having been on a six weeks' course of Nuxated Iron), '*Say, Doctor, that there stuff is like magic.*'"

"If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. From my own experience with Nuxated Iron, I feel it is such a valuable remedy that it should be kept in every hospital and



prescribed by every physician in this country."

Geel! That there stuff (Nuxated Iron) acts like magic. It certainly puts the ginger of youth into a man.

Nuxated Iron, recommended above by Dr. James, is for sale by all good druggists on an absolute guarantee of success and satisfaction or your money refunded.

Bureau of Statistics—Library
of Labor Division
256 State House

JOURNAL OF THE SWITCHMEN'S UNION

OF NORTH AMERICA

JULY, 1917

Vol. XIX



No. 7

Published Monthly at Buffalo, N. Y., by
The Switchmen's Union of North America
326 Brisbane Building

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May 21, 1918.

Gift of

Mass. Bureau of Statistics

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A SUIT
ORDER YOURS
TO-DAY!

Larned Carter & Co., Detroit, Mich.
Enclosed find Postal Money
Order for \$3.00 for which send
me one suit of Headlight Com-
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Khaki or Blue Denim is desired.

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Khaki
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LARNED CARTER & CO. Detroit.
WORLD'S GREATEST OVERALL MAKERS
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PORT HURON, MICH. CANADIAN FACTORY, GARDEN, ONT.



THE JOURNAL

OF THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

Published Monthly at 826 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y., by the Switchmen's
Union of North America

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance

W. H. THOMPSON, Editor and Manager



VOL. XIX

JULY, 1917

No. 7

Fakes in Food Economy

By W. D. Mahone, International President of Street Car Men.

Whenever the cost of living takes an upward bound, there always comes forth a number of false advisers, faddists and cranks, attempting to show the working people how to live on their meager wages and grow fat and rich, instead of telling them the honest truth and giving their demonstrations to show that the worker must have more wages in order to meet the increased cost, and to maintain the standard of American citizenship that is required of him.

While there are a number of these demonstrations going on, there is at the present time one taking place in Chicago, where one of the gentlemen in connection with the health department is demonstrating that he can provide one with food enough to satisfy nature at 40 cents a day, and some of the great daily papers of the country are applauding this act, and offering it as an example of economy. To one who knows the actual conditions of the working people, these figures are very amusing. If the gentleman demonstrating, or those applauding, would take the time and pains to investigate, they would find that hundreds and

hundreds of American housewives are feeding and rearing thousands of coming American citizens on less than one-third of that amount—not for a few days as a magazine experiment—but continually—three hundred and sixty-five days each year.

Let us take the faddist's proposition into the average American family of five persons and see what it would amount to, and see how pleased the average workingman's wife would be to accept the proposition of receiving 40 cents a head to feed her children on. Forty cents a head for a family of five would be \$2 a day, or \$730 a year, that for the food alone—more than some men make and have to provide for their entire family.

Then let us look at rents. Rents have gone up with everything else, and the workman can scarcely get a shack to live in for \$25 a month at the present time. That would mean \$300 more a year. Then coal has gone climbing up the same ladder, and if we would allow them six tons of coal at \$10 a ton, that would be \$60 a year. Then for light and gas for summer cooking, which would require \$2.50 a

month or \$29 a year. Then in the majority of cases the husband must have street car fare to go to and from his work. We will allow him the minimum of 10 cents a day for six days in the week, and that would be \$31.25.

Then we will take the clothing of the family. First take shoes—some of the papers now tell us that they will go to \$20 a pair—but we will purchase him two pairs of shoes at \$4 each, a year, that is \$8; the wife two pairs of shoes at \$3.50, and one pair of rubbers at \$1, would be \$8 more. We will allow the children three pairs of shoes at \$1.50 a pair, that would be \$13.50. Then we will allow the man \$50 for clothes—of course he can not buy broadcloth or wear silk hats on that figure—but that's all we will allow him. Then we will allow the woman \$35 for her clothes. Of course there are no sealskin sacks or silk gowns—just common hand-me-down. Then we will allow the children \$12 each for their clothing, which would be \$36 a year.

Then there comes the household furniture and many other things too numerous to mention about the house to be kept up, which takes another \$100—but we will not go into that, for this already amounts to over \$1,300 a year. We have allowed nothing for sickness, for savings, for insurance, for amusement, for daily papers or periodicals, for tobacco, or any luxuries. Nothing whatever has been allowed for these, and if you will place the estimate for these that should be made, you will find upon the faddist's figures the family should have about \$1,600 a year to live on—and these are the faddist's figures who is now being applauded because he can show people how to live cheap.

Now let us see what the working-man's wife has to keep the family on. Suppose the husband receives \$3 a day for every day in the year except Sundays, not stopping for holidays or anything of that kind, the husband would earn a total of \$939 per year. Now, there are hundreds of men that only make \$2.50 a day. The man earning \$2.50 a day, working every day in the year except Sundays, would make \$782.50—just about enough to provide the 40 cents a day for the entire family for food, with nothing for clothes or anything else.

The above figures do not lie. They

are not the work of fiction. They are actual figures that are well known to the average workman and his wife. They know it by experience, and they know, too, by experience, that the only way to meet the increased cost of living is by receiving a substantial raise of wage, and the demonstrator might just as well spend his time at something else that would be of more service to society than trying to teach the false economy of how to live on nothing and grow fat.—*National Labor Journal*.

Loyalty of Our Trade Unionists.

The spontaneous manifestation of loyalty displayed by the trade union movement, both in its pre-war declaration and in the statements of trade union leaders and union bodies since war was declared, has undoubtedly left a very favorable impression upon public opinion. It should not afford grounds, however, for those inimical or indifferent to the interests of labor, to read into labor's loyal attitude a tacit surrender of those inherent rights and constitutional safeguards which labor, in pledging its unswerving service to the nation in this time of crisis, had no intention of relinquishing.

All this is brought home very clearly in an article which appeared in *The New Republic* recently. We quote it chiefly because it apprehends with unusual clearness obstacles which may hamper the efficient co-operation of the trade unions in the industrial service required of them and also presents means by which such obstacles may be offset. It reads:

"Mr. Gompers has repeatedly assured the country of the loyalty of labor. Recently he recommended that the Council of National Defense should 'issue a statement to employers and employes in our industrial plants and transportation systems advising that neither employers nor employes shall endeavor to take advantage of the country's necessities to change existing standards.' With singular unanimity the press has magnified this recommendation into a guarantee against strikes and all forms of industrial unrest.

"But patriotic manifestos, unsupported by definite administrative plans, offer no such guarantee. Existing standards are changed day by day

through the rising cost of food. Workers cannot do efficient work on a diet of loyalty. The government has entered into contracts with certain manufacturers to deliver munitions at a fixed price. These prices are based upon existing rates of wages. The contracts, which are for a definite period, apparently make no provision for an adjustment of prices to increased cost of production. Already the Department of Agriculture forecasts a serious shortage in the wheat crop. If the cost of food rises sharply the workers in these plants may be forced to demand an increase in wages. Ought not the Council of National Defense to provide against such contingencies? Would not the government be wise to include in these contracts a provision for the establishment of joint conciliation committees upon whose recommendation the terms of the contracts might be made flexibly adjustable to changing market conditions? It was almost a year after the outbreak of war that England created her munitions tribunals to deal with just such problems. In their absence strikes were frequent notwithstanding the patriotism of labor. Ought we not to profit by England's experience?

"Unless Mr. Gompers and the Council of National Defense offer specific guidance, the local and state authorities and the official representatives of organized labor are likely to repeat other well intentioned blunders that hampered England during the first eighteen months of the war.

"On March 28th the New York State Federation of Labor, speaking 'for the men and women, aye, and the children of labor . . . who will cheerfully make not only this, but other sacrifices on our country's altar,' gave advance approval to the suspension of 'those statutes that safeguard our industrial population.' A few days later a bill appeared in the state assembly designed to sweep away all restrictions, not only upon the employment of men, but also upon the hours and night work of women and children. This is sheer bathos of misguided sentiment. The experience of England proves that men who work overtime and especially those who sacrifice their one day of rest in seven suffer a steady loss of productive capacity. The records of the English factory inspectors show that for the coldly practical purpose

of sustained output, night work for women and children is bad policy. One manager reported that fatigue prevented many of the women from making the effort to go from their work to the mess-room. In another factory, also visited at night, several women spent the meal hour lying beside their piles of heaped-up work, while others were later found asleep beside their machines. 'Taking the country as a whole,' says the English health of munition workers' committee, 'we are bound to record our impression that the munition workers in general have been allowed to reach a state of reduced efficiency and lowered health which might have been avoided' by reasonable precautions.

"We shall blunder seriously if we proceed on the assumption that our factory laws were designed to hamper employers in the efficient conduct of their business. They are founded not on sentiment, but on science and economic intelligence. Health and efficiency alike depend upon their enforcement. For this reason it would be practical folly to entrust their suspension to well-meaning amateurs. No modifications, even for short periods, should be permitted except upon the advice and under the control of physiological experts. The industrial army needs its trained medical corps quite as much as the regiments at the front.

"As precautionary measures against labor unrest and deterioration we venture the following suggestions:

"1. Conciliation or adjustment committees should be established in all government plants and in all private plants under contract with the government. Upon these committees employers and employees should have equal representation. It would be their duty to deal with disputes at the original point of friction. In case of their inability to bring about a satisfactory adjustment appeal should be taken to a conciliation board expressly provided by the Council of National Defense.

"The urgent need for some such machinery is shown by the history of a strike reported recently from Memphis, Tenn. The Continental Piston Ring Company manufactures piston rings for aeroplanes used at the government aviation school. The Federal court granted an injunction restraining the leaders in charge of the strike from

interfering with the operation of the plant. 'Federal agents,' says the news item, 'have started an investigation and arrests may follow if it can be shown that the strike was called with a view to embarrassing the company in filling war orders.' Nothing is said about wages, hours or other conditions of employment. No reference is made to any possible valid grievance of the workers. Are detectives and injunctions the best means of developing the loyalty of labor? At this time of national tension would not a system of co-operative adjustment and conciliation be a better risk?

"2. A health conservation board, corresponding to the general munitions board announced last Tuesday by the Council of National Defense, is imperatively needed to supervise health conditions in government plants and to co-operate with similar state boards in the regulation of private plants under contract with the government. Dr. Frederick Martin of the Council of National Defense is thoroughly qualified to head such an organization. No labor laws should be suspended or modified except after investigation and approval by this body of experts. Indeed, it would be to the best interest of the nation if the government could be persuaded to make minimum standards of hours, wages and shop conditions integral parts of all munition contracts. In wartime the workers will be willing to forego comforts and to work nearer the margin of physical exhaustion than in times of peace, but the country cannot afford the extravagance of paying for work done during incapacity from fatigue or the further extravagance of urging armies of workmen toward relative incapacity by neglect of proved physiological law."—*Official Magazine* I. B. T., C., S. & H. of A.

Training for the Worker.

Conditions in industry have changed. The old apprenticeship system has been abandoned. In former times a man made a complete machine or a complete part of it, while now the work is subdivided into operations and each machine or other article requires many men to complete it. Each employe does one process only. Where a man formerly owned a complete set

of tools and worked many times by hand, now he only has to move a lever on one of many power machines purchased by a capitalist or corporation. He has lost ownership and opportunity for comprehensive knowledge. Methods of production are changing rapidly, so that even if a man may master a single machine as an operator the machine may be replaced any day by another and he is out of work.

No American boy wishes to have this experience, and no American parent wishes to place his boy in such a field. No ambitious boy wishes to work under these conditions and under the name of "apprentice" serve time at a low wage scale, which in the end amounts to nothing. Industry has seen this and has exploited the individual through specialization, so that no matter how much we try to bolster up the old apprenticeship we succeed very poorly, because there is nothing to offer.

The division of industry into minute processes, often standardized to a high degree, demonstrates the fact. The whole thought is and has been on production, until industry today is hungering for the skilled mechanic and the person of superior intelligence which she has failed to provide and has forgotten.

Never, though, has there been a greater need for some type of training for the great mass of our industrial workers. A boy or girl has little to look for in employment today. He enters upon humdrum existence, a place of monotony, with no inspiration or education. Is it any wonder that they take no pride in their work, which sums itself up in "getting out the work?" A change comes, the factory closes down and the people are out of work. It is impossible to turn the workers over to another kind of product for which there is a market—simply because industry has taught them to do one thing only, and that by imitation and rule of thumb—the jig and fixture method. I visited a factory in Germany where the superintendent said with pride: "Our employes can turn over from making a milling machine today to making a sewing machine tomorrow, because we have trained them." We go on year after year shipping our so-called product to

foreign lands, where it becomes raw material in their hands, to provide skilled employment for their people. Our country provides them with labor to keep their factories going. Then we buy the product back.

What will be the result of our future development and our citizenship? What opportunity for advancement are we offering our boys and girls of today to become our men and women of tomorrow? Why not think while there be yet time? Why not anticipate? Or will we continue to feed our offspring into this seething cauldron only to pour them out as slag for the country?

Our industries as well as our people are suffering. What is offered to a man who wants to invest his capital and make work for the people to do? Nothing. We only give him what can be gathered in a draguet from this army of the unemployed provided and recruited through just such endeavors heretofore. No longer do we hear of loyalty to the job and love for the employer. No longer does the workman say with pride: "I have worked there for twenty years," or "I have changed jobs only twice in my life." No, by all means, no. But rather is he covertly looking all the time for a place that will pay him ten cents more an hour for pushing another kind of lever or holding another brake. And why not?

Is there nothing to do to alleviate this evil and is there nothing that the state can do to assist in this regard? What if it does cost millions? Is there anything more noble than conserving our industrial skill and providing the mass of our people with occupations as a basis of good citizenship? This will dignify and ennoble labor and bring back to the world the craftsman and artisan of yesterday.

A new apprenticeship is needed—a great strong line between the factory gate, the employment office and the superintendent's chair. Have a system established so that when the boy enters the back door of the factory his first day, the light shining from the front and upstairs will point the way to him and be an incentive for application and constant achievement.

Let us add training for service to time of service and our young men will answer the call and become the backbone for the development of an

industrial people that will spell Opportunity and Progress with capitals.

Is advancement going to be through the college door only? Is there to be no hope for a man to earn while he learns?

The problem is ahead of us and all we have to do is to open the doors. The worker with administrative ability has no chance to rise through the ranks—because he has not been taught the technical things which go with administration. There is a deadline between skill of the hand and clearness of thought, and this training gives the upper layer to him who has had a chance to get the college training, while his brother, who perchance paid the expense, has the door locked against him.

Agriculture has been one of the greatest skilled trades since the world began. Today it may be said that it is the only trade; and yet the agriculturist, because he knew not the art of buying and selling, was not organized, and had no advantage of contract, has always been poor. It has been our great problem to maintain an agricultural population. Naturally the city man has been the more clever. The same thing is true in all industry, and explains the rise of our labor unions and organizations of farmers. The skilled worker knows that he cannot break down this deadline of opportunity, and so he combines to enforce a price for his service. Here, then, is the basis for our new apprenticeship. Here is an opportunity to break down these obstacles and have industry change her policy. Even if it be persons entering industrial and commercial employment, they should be given training for progress in that employment or otherwise, especially between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one.

Because a man has the money to go to school, and because a man must work for a living while the other has his given to him, is no reason why he should be either given or denied the chance to make his future. It must be dealt with in the daytime, during the fresh hours, and not after the whistle has blown for the day's end. It must be a charge upon industry which has brought such conditions about, and done on industry's time.

Apprenticeship will be successful if it is given a definite time during the day for accomplishment and out of the

working hours. Corporations have found it successful, and why not the state? This apprenticeship should teach a broad view of the whole industry, the buying and selling, the technical skill in a practical way, so that whatever process a man is working on during the day he always has his eye out for possible advancement to a field of larger service. In this way we turn people from drudgery to inspired activity, new interests, inventions, and through this feature for the worker the monotony will be lost and the entire field of industry will be bettered.

Beyond this provision for the youth there should be provisions for the adults, night schools, dull season schools, unit courses, and everything provided so that there will be no closed door to the boy who enters life with his working certificate instead of his graduating diploma. It is claimed that 50 per cent. of the engineers in Germany came from the bench. Why not have a chance for "up through the ranks" in America?—*Christian Science Monitor*.

Profit Sharing and Bonus Plan—Straight Wages Better for the Worker Than Either.

The United Mine Workers through its executive board has sent out a warning against any form of bonus payments or profit sharing schemes. This action was taken for the best of reasons. It has behind it all the wisdom of the labor movement, acquired by long years of experience with every variety of "profit sharing" scheme and bonus system.

What are the facts about bonus paying as stated by employers themselves? Less than a year ago the welfare committee of the National Civic Federation completed an investigation of profit sharing by American employers and published its report. The chairman of the committee was Louis A. Coolidge, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company and one of the largest employers of labor in New England.

Mr. Coolidge found and so reported that profit-sharing schemes are seldom found in establishments where the men belong to unions and work under union wages and conditions and that two-

thirds of such schemes have proved unsuccessful.

He admitted that the facts justified the claim of union men that payments other than straight wages are confined almost entirely to unorganized industries, where the wages, plus the bonuses or other excess payments, do not equal the wages alone in union plants.

The whole question for the coal miner to decide is whether he wishes to receive all that is coming to him every pay day in the form of wages, to which he is legally entitled, or whether he is willing to accept part of it in the form of a thinly disguised charity offering that can be withdrawn whenever the employer feels like it.

There is a very interesting story behind the present movement to substitute the bonus system for the fair wage system. When the war boom began more than a year ago and the demand for the men became greater than the supply every large employer in the country realized that wages would have to be increased. Many employers paid the increase as a matter of course. Others, with an eye to the future, decided to grant the increases in such a manner as would permit them to be withdrawn as soon as the end of the war or some other development offered an excuse. In spite of the permanent increase in the cost of living they wished to prevent any permanent increase in the standard of wages. They knew that any flat wage increase would have to stand. The day has long passed when wages, as such, can be reduced. But bonuses are a different matter.

So a group of men in New York and New England got together and launched a quiet but active and effective movement among employers. They called a conference and marked the invitations "confidential." They even gave anonymous interviews to newspapers in which they pointed out that wages once raised could not be reduced at the will of the employers and that increases granted at this time must not be given in such a way as to let the men feel that they were to be permanent or that they were given in a form that would make them a legal right.

Therefore, urged these employers, any increase given to the men should be paid in the form of bonuses, with

the understanding that the extra payments represented only the generosity of the employer and his eagerness to share a temporary prosperity. With this made clear to the employe, they explained, it would be easy to reduce or cut off the bonuses at any time, because the employe would be made to look upon the extra money as a free will offering over and above fair wages.

It was an excellent scheme for defeating a permanently higher standard of wages and converting the upward movement into a temporary handing out of philanthropy—a philanthropy which could not be claimed as a right and which could not be discontinued without provoking protests or strikes. And the scheme has been successfully carried out by many an anti-union employer—employers who dealt with helpless, unorganized men—men who had to take what was given them and let the future take care of itself.—*John P. White, President United Mine Workers, in the Baltimore Trade Unionist.*

Standards Maintained Spells Safety.

A grim task confronts the nation. It would be folly to minimize the stupendous character of the task or the seriousness of the immediate emergency. To meet the situation we must mobilize our material resources and co-ordinate our human power. All must be placed at the service of the ideals which constitute the real meaning of our Republic.

In the transition from a peace to a war basis we catch a glimpse of a new age in which selfish, local or group interests that are in opposition to common interests are swept willingly or unwillingly aside.

Plans for mobilization seek to prevent waste and to protect that which is precious—to utilize and to economize—to organize material resources for the purpose of serving the nation—to subordinate wealth to human beings and to ideals.

Common danger and great sorrow are mighty leveling forces. Their effects are clearly evident in the developments in Europe. They eliminate the artificial and the non-essential and bring out fundamental, constructive elements.

There, as here, the paramount demand is for man power—men for the trenches, the guns, the boats—men and women for the factories, the shops, the railroads, the mines, the fields. Without the human all else is futile. And these human beings are ineffective in the great crisis unless their hearts are in the work and their souls are quickened by a great ideal.

Every ideal must have its roots in justice and must bear fruit in the common life. The ideal that alone can inspire our nation for the sacrifices of this war is infallible assurance of justice to all.

From various localities come querulous complaints that employes must interpose no resistance to any demands of employers or they are "guilty of interfering with preparations for the war—or treason."

Yet these same employers have made no war sacrifices—their industries are still organized for private profits. They are hour by hour increasing their incomes through war-time opportunities. Under these conditions they have sought to heap greater burdens upon wage-earners that would sap their vitality, but without attempting to recompense them through increased wages.

The working people of this country are too intelligent to be deceived by employers who seek to exploit them in the name of patriotism. Some employers have even been so audacious as to demand of employes an oath of fidelity—to employers!

There is, among workers, an honest patriotism that will dare all for idealism. It has been nurtured in the struggles for idealism of industrial justice, better life and work. It will serve the cause of humanity and democracy and it will resist all prostitution in the interests of capitalism and profiteering.

In order that the workers may render honorable service to the nation in time of need, labor asks that voluntary agencies be recognized or established so that industrial grievances may be equitably adjusted.

There seems to be manifest among those entrusted with the defense of the nation a desire to profit by the experiences of those countries already engaged in war in all matters except those affecting labor. In the emotional

period of transition and confusion that followed the beginning of the European war, every effort was made to speed up production. Under the conviction that the war could last but a few months, workers were urged to work long hours to the exhaustion point, supposedly to increase output. After a few weeks the volume of output markedly decreased. Long hours result in only an *immediate* increase. When continued for a long period they undermine or destroy the productivity of the workers.

England found it necessary to make a scientific inquiry into welfare of munitions workers. As a result of experience and the investigations of specialists, it was recommended that employers re-establish normal hours of work, guard against overtime, provide for Sunday rest.

Despite this experience of Great Britain one of the first acts of this government after the declaration of war was an executive order suspending the federal eight-hour law. The authority given for the suspension was the following section of the Naval Appropriations Act (approved March 4, 1917):

"That in case of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours labor in any one day of persons engaged upon work covered by contracts with the United States: Provided, further, that the wages of persons employed upon such contracts shall be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours work, with overtime rates to be paid for at not less than time and one-half for all hours work in excess of eight hours."

The broad language of the section, together with its application to work for the Departments of War, Navy and Agriculture, justify a claim for punitive overtime—a provision that has not been incorporated in all contracts let by the government.

This action of the federal government was the signal for a terrific onslaught upon all protective labor legislation. The workers recognizing the futility and injury in the lowering of standards to lengthen working hours will resist all efforts in that direction. Their position is justified by experience wherever the eight-hour day has been tried.

This is the declaration of the Ford Motor Company:

"A certain group of men working nine hours under the old system assembled 750 radiators. The same group working eight hours under the new plan assembled 1,300 radiators. A group of men working nine hours under the old plan turned out 38 fenders. Under the new, working eight hours, the same men turned out 50 fenders. A group of 65 men working nine hours under the old system turned out 800 gas tanks. Under the new, working eight hours, the 65 men turned out 1,200. Hours were reduced, wages increased and cost went down."

* * * * *

"To sum up, our whole experience tends to justify the shorter-hours movement. We are absolutely convinced that it is right for the community as a whole, because we feel sure it would increase the *net* productivity of society. We *believe* it is right for the individual factory unit because we have come to realize that even in an individual plant the real problem is to get the maximum amount of work done by a given thousand people, not in a day, in a week, or in a year, but in a lifetime."

The contentions of the workers are based upon facts. They refuse to be swept from their position by war hysteria.

Eight hours in peace or in war is our slogan to conserve human life and insure greatest output.—*American Federationist*.

Civil Pensions.

The adoption of plans for pensioning employes in public as well as private service dates back more than a century. This is called one of the products of the new social philosophy. It has since become a subject of increasing social concern.

In foreign countries, where the executive branch of government has assumed responsibility for leadership and where reliance has been placed in a more expert personnel of administration, the principle of retirement, embodied in some sort of a provision for old age, has been quite general in its application. In San Francisco and

other cities in this country we have been guided by the doctrine of "laissez faire." We have not taken the duties and responsibilities of government seriously. Official position has been a reward of partisanship. Any one who had the cunning to get a "job" was thought to be competent to perform public service.

With lack of executive leadership, and lack of appreciation of the services rendered by those in subordinate administrative positions, the civil service has been both the mark and the victim of legislative jealousy of executive power. In addition, the fact that our enormous war pensions have been used as a bid for party favor has stood in the way of attempts to gain support for retirement allowances to civil servants. The need for pensioning municipal employes has been recognized in few cities except as applied to school teachers, firemen and policemen.

Efforts to introduce retirement schemes for the benefit of other employes have been spasmodic and with few exceptions to little purpose.

But with the more recent demand for efficiency, both private and public corporations have come to consider seriously the welfare of employes, and growing out of such consideration there has been more frequent and more adequate provision made for old age.

The growing demand for pensions and group compensation for disability, including old age, has been the result of a popular awakening that has come with the realization that it is only through government enterprise that individual welfare can be adequately safeguarded.

With this conclusion accepted as a premise for political thinking, the civil servant has come to be regarded as quite as important a factor in the community and national life as the soldier.

It is shown by the history of civil pensions in other lands that they are not in the interest of the civil servants themselves. The experience of Great Britain is especially instructive, for the statesmen of that country have been experimenting a full century with legislation of one kind or another designed to remedy the evil of superannuation in office. It would be the part of folly for the State or National Government to disregard the plain lesson

taught by experience, that only those comparatively few members of civil service who survive to pensionable age and remain in the service until that age derive any benefit from the pension system, while the others who die or drop out before reaching pensionable age are actually worse off than if there were no pension list.

This is due to the fact that, human nature being as it is, the pension always comes to be taken into account in fixing salaries, even though established in the beginning as a pure gratuity, and the result is that the pensionable employe works below the current market price.

In case he lives to receive the value of this "deferred pay"—to use the phrase common in England—in the form of a pension, he has no cause for complaint, but according to the English statistics, he either dies or leaves the service before that time in six cases out of seven. During the years that the pensionable employe is working for less than the market wage his family has just as much less to live on than they would have were he a non-pensionable employe, and in case he dies or leaves the service before reaching pensionable age, his family has absolutely no return for all those years of deprivation, unless he can get a gratuity or compensation on one pretext or another, a concession which in itself is an abuse of the system, as has often taken place.

The civil pension, in the last analysis, is therefore a pure tontine in which all persons lose except those who succeed in three things; living to a certain age, remaining in the service until that age, and living beyond that age long enough to get back the value of their contributions.

As soon as the members of a service begin to realize that the "theory of probabilities" is against them, and that they have only one chance in seven to recover the amount of their "deferred payments," expression of dissatisfaction with the pension system now so poorly organized, but once so ardently desired, will surely be heard.—*Richard Caverly in The Labor Clarion.*

To assist not to hinder, to build constructively not unwisely, is the purpose of the labor movement.

The Effective Trade Unions—Invariably Those That Demand High Dues From Members.

We often hear the statement that some organizations are the aristocrats of the labor movement, the intent of the statement being to convey the thought that some groups of workmen have the same attitude toward less fortunate groups that the aristocrats are supposed to hold for the mass of the people. If the statement was made that some groups of workmen enjoy much better conditions than others, that they are able to accomplish more for themselves than some of the other groups, a fairer statement would be made.

While it is true that the more highly skilled workmen receive higher wages than workmen with little skill, yet the fact remains that a number of very highly skilled workmen receive comparatively low wages. If those who enjoy calling names with the object of creating an unfavorable impression toward some union or group of unions would take a little time to study the trade union movement they would discover that every one of these unions which they call aristocrats began their present organization confronted by the same conditions and the problems which faced all others; that in the beginning their wages were governed by the same influences and their hours of labor were as long as those of all other workers; that the employers were just as much opposed to their organizing as they were in the other trades and industries, but that the successful organizations from their beginning continually endeavored to educate their members to agitate for improved conditions and to establish the ways and means by which discipline could be established and through which a sound financial system could be placed in operation.

Unorganized or poorly organized workmen may sometimes sneer at the more successful workers and call them aristocrats, but the so-called aristocrats secured their higher wage rate, shorter hours of labor and recognition from their employers because they were willing to be governed by sound, business-like methods in the transaction of their organization affairs.

No one group of the trade union

movement has any claim for aristocracy of mind, but some of the groups have used the minds which nature endowed them with more effectively than others. Instead of sitting down, finding fault with the bosses and criticizing other workers who were more successful than they were, they have spent their time in working out methods which would enable them to more fully protect their interests, and they have been willing to go down into their pockets regularly every week and pay a sufficient amount of dues to give them financially effective organizations.

As a matter of fact, it is ridiculous to talk about aristocrats in the trade union movement, for there is no such thing. Some organizations composed exclusively of laborers today receive higher minimum wage rates than workmen who have spent years to learn their trade.

The differences which exist between some organizations in the labor movement do not arise from any spirit of aristocracy, but because some groups of workers are more willing to pay their way than others.

It will be found almost invariably that those workmen who like to talk about the aristocrats in the trade union movement are those who are unwilling to pay high dues or to finance their organizations so that they may become effective.—*International Molders' Journal*.

Not a War Governor.

Before the Pennsylvania legislature there was a bill to give the governor the same power that has been granted to several other governors for the temporary suspension during the war of labor laws restricting industrial outputs.

Organized labor in a general way has entered no objection to such extension of executive powers whenever and wherever war emergencies might make it necessary.

But imagine trusting Martin G. Brumbaugh with such powers.

How could organized labor ever permit itself to be placed at the mercy of a Brumbaugh dictatorship?

Governor Brumbaugh, in meeting the war emergencies, did not even want to give labor a hearing. Though

all other nations at war as well as the United States had given labor fair representation in their war councils. Brumbaugh denied Pennsylvania labor fair representation on his war commission.

At the same time, Brumbaugh upheld and endorsed a commissioner of labor and industry who publicly declared before a senate committee that he appoints men in his department not for their efficiency, but for their politics.

Can labor be blamed for refusing absolutely to trust its fate in the hands of such a governor?

Is it labor's fault that even under the stress of national peril and war's emergencies a Brumbaugh cannot rise to executive stature?

Under all the circumstances it was the imperative duty of organized labor to bring determined opposition to bear against the plans for granting Brumbaugh the powers of a war governor.

This labor did with the most gratifying results.

The bills before the legislature have been amended now so that Governor Brumbaugh may not exercise the functions of a war governor to suspend labor protecting laws except upon the request and with the sanction of the Council of National Defense.

Organized labor is splendidly represented in this Council of National Defense created by Congress. On its Advisory Labor Committee the representatives of organized labor and organized wealth are working patriotically together for the country in the true national spirit which the pettiness of a Brumbaugh barred from Pennsylvania.

It comes as a stroke of poetic justice now that this same Governor Brumbaugh, who ignored and affronted organized labor of Pennsylvania, must consult the representatives of these same Pennsylvania labor organizations who serve on the Advisory Labor Committee of the Council of National Defense before he may resort to war emergencies.

The would-be dictator, in other words, will be dictated to by the very people over whom he planned to dictate.

This legislative spanking may hurt the governor's feelings, but little sym-

pathy will be wasted on the wounded pride of a Brumbaugh.

It is not the fault of organized labor that he never could be and never will be a real war governor.—*The Progressive Labor World, Philadelphia.*

Seek to Stop Exodus and Exploiting of Negro Labor.

Energetic efforts to stop the exodus of unskilled labor, and especially of negroes, from the State of Virginia, will be put forth by the Virginia Industrial Council of Safety, the commission just created by Governor Stuart to investigate the alarming conditions which now prevail in the state owing to the fact that thousands of laborers have been decoyed to northern cities under false promises of higher wages and better social conditions.

This Industrial Council held its first meeting at Richmond on April 28th, at which time an organization was effected and plans for active work formulated. Members of the commission include representatives of both labor and capital and they all have expert knowledge of labor conditions in Virginia. The personnel of the commission is as follows:

Wm. P. Allen, general manager of the DuPont Powder Works at Hopewell; Wm. T. Reed, a prominent business man of Richmond; E. E. Palen, assistant general manager of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, of Norfolk; State Senator Walter E. Addison, of Lynchburg; James J. Creamer, prominent labor leader and ex-president of the International Association of Machinists; J. B. Clinedinst, factory inspector of the State Department of Labor; Wm. Boncer, of Portsmouth, labor leader and chairman of the Tidewater Legislative Labor Committee, and Miss Lillie M. Barbour, factory inspector for the State and also member of the Garment Workers' Union.

Appointment of this commission is the result of active co-operation between both labor men and large employers of labor in the State, and it is believed that the enthusiastic and harmonious working of these two powerful forces will soon bring a change in the existing dangerous conditions.

Not only will the council bend its

efforts toward protecting working men of the State from being exploited by unscrupulous employment agents from the north, but it will also aim to co-ordinate and improve the efficiency of all the workers in factories producing supplies of all kinds needed by the government for the successful prosecution of the present war.

J. B. Clinedinst of the State Department of Labor, who first called the attention of the authorities to unfair and illegal means used to entice the more ignorant of the common laborers to northern cities, is making an inspection trip of the factories of this city and section.

Mr. Clinedinst stated that approximately 60,000 laborers have been taken out of Virginia during the past six months, most of these men have been taken to Cleveland, Buffalo, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and fully 80 per cent. of them were negroes.

These men were promised from \$3.50 to \$4.50 a day, but upon reaching their destination they were paid only \$1.50 to \$1.80 per day. Only a few of these employment agencies signed any contracts with their victims and consequently it will be extremely hard to reach them by legal action. Ordinances aimed to protect the ignorant among the workmen and balk the operations of these dishonest agents are now being introduced in the city councils of all Virginia cities. Unfortunately there is no State law by which such actions may be prevented.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*.

The Cost of Living—How to Beat It.

When unionists realize that wage increases merely meet the rising cost of living, they often turn to Socialism. They become convinced that labor will never receive its just reward until all the tools of production are commonly owned and the profit system abandoned.

The Socialist ideal can be attained in either two ways: The workers can go into politics, eventually obtain full control of government, and then have the government take over all production and distribution. Or through unionism they can gradually increase their collective power until the day arrives when they will be in full democratic control of the industry in which

they are employed. At the same time, the distribution of food products can be socialized by the organization of co-operative societies, composed of farmers and producers on the one hand and of consumers on the other.

Even those unionists who have no sympathy with Socialism place no limit to the progress hoped for through union organization. The differences of opinion are largely as to methods. Some unionists like to take every step with their eyes on a goal that cannot be reached today or tomorrow. Others believe that attention should be centered on the things that can be done today, and that unionists who think too much about the attainment of some distant goal are apt to neglect the business of the moment—that of taking the next step.

Is there no immediate program on which both kinds of unionists can agree—a program practical and simple enough to appeal to the most matter-of-fact, and yet fundamental and drastic enough to arouse the enthusiasm of all who are tired of half-way measures and snail-like progress?

There is such a program, and it has for its object the removal of the most obvious and the most colossal injustice still prevailing in modern society. It is a program that organized labor can adopt and put through without any departure from its present attitude toward political parties or without requiring any of its members to join another organization.

Bertrand Russell, the great English pacifist, tells what this injustice is in a chapter of his new book entitled "Why Men Fight." He writes:

"There is no justification for private property in land, except the historical necessity to conciliate turbulent robbers who would not otherwise have obeyed the law. It is a singular example of human inertia that men should have continued until now to endure the tyranny and extortion which a small minority are able to inflict by their possession of the land. No good to the community, of any sort or kind, results from the private ownership of land. If men were reasonable, they would decree that it should cease tomorrow, with no compensation beyond a moderate life income to the present holders.

"The mere abolition of rent would not remove the injustice, since it would

confer a capricious advantage upon the occupiers of the best sites and the most fertile land. It is necessary that there should be rent, but it should be paid to the state or to some body which performs public services. Such a method would be just and would not only help to relieve poverty, but would prevent wasteful employment of land and the tyranny of local magnates. Much that appears as the power of capital is really the power of the land owner—for example, the power of railway companies and mine owners. The evil and injustice of the present system are glaring, but men's patience toward preventable evils to which they are accustomed is so great that it is impossible to guess when they will put an end to this strange absurdity."

—*People's News Service.*

What Conscription Means to Labor.

BY AMOS PINCHOT.

Within the last year a new menace to labor and to democracy has arisen. It is compulsory military service. Many men who are patriotic and disinterested are mistakenly standing for compulsory military service. Others, who are not so patriotic or disinterested, are also standing for it. I wonder if either of these groups—I wonder if you yourself—have thought out what compulsory military service has meant to Europe, and what it will mean to the United States, and especially to the labor movement.

Make no mistake about it; it is not the present crisis or the country's military position of the future that the interests behind conscription have in mind. Germany's armies are surrounded, her navies bottled up. She could not ship a regiment to America if we invited her to. No, conscription is a great commercial policy; a carefully devised weapon that the exploiters are forging for their own protection at home and in the interest of American financial imperialism abroad. Behind their statements about the physical advantages of military training (which the best authorities deny); behind all this sentimental talk about the "democracy" of having the workman and the millionaire sleep in the same tent (which doesn't, as a matter of fact, happen, and wouldn't, to my mind, amount to anything if it did); behind this glorification of the Swiss

army (which, in reality, is a pretty feudal and undemocratic army, used consistently to crush organized labor); back of the cry that America must have compulsory service or perish, is a clearly-thought-out and heavily-backed project to mold the United States into an efficient, orderly nation, economically and politically controlled by those who know what is good for the people.

In this country so ordered and governed there will be no strikes, no surly revolt against authority and no popular discontent. In it the lamb will lie down in peace with the lion, but he will lie down right where the lion tells him to. In it we will beat our swords into plowshares, or our plowshares into swords, in accordance with the will of the wisest and richest citizens of the republic. In it there will be government for the people—plenty of it—extending into every detail of life; but there will be mighty little government of or by the people. In it the common man will gradually cease to be an American citizen and become an American subject. This, if we cut through the patriotic pretext and flag-waving propaganda, is the real vision of the conscriptionists—not of the many conscientious, mistaken followers of the movement, but of the few who devised it and are supplying the main sinews of war.—*New York Call.*

Whose Country is This?

BY JOHN M. WORK.

One who says he has no country is indulging in loose thinking, or at any rate in loose talking.

It is very true that most of this country is owned by the capitalists. It is true that they exploit the workers out of most of the value of their labor and keep the rest themselves. It is true that they use the country for their own financial benefit.

But who made the country what it is? Who built the buildings? Who has done the work in the institutes? Who has made all the useful and beautiful things? Who has planted and harvested the crops?

There is but one answer. The workers, mental and manual, have done all this. They have made the country what it is.

Certainly they do not possess the country. It has been stolen from them by the capitalists.

But it is none the less theirs on that account.

If a thief steals my watch it is still mine.

If it were not still mine, I would have no right at all to try to get it back.

If this country did not rightfully belong to the working class, we would not have the slightest right to try to reclaim it from the robber barons of capitalism. If it were not our country, it would be up to us to let the capitalists do whatever they jolly well please with it, without let or hindrance from us. If it were not our country, we would be mere butters-in when we try to reform the country or to get our principles established in any manner.

It is just because it emphatically is our country that we insist and shall keep on insisting that our principles shall be established in it.

You see how utterly untenable is the statement that we have no country.

As a matter of fact, those who make this statement do not as a rule disagree with us very much. They simply fail to express themselves accurately. What they really mean is that they are internationalists. So are we all. But that does not mean that we have no country. We work for it continuously. And at the same time we work for the restoration of our country which the capitalists have stolen from us.—*The Tailor*.

Why Was This?

Henry Miller of San Francisco died the other day. His wealth, variously estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$60,000,000, came in the main from land, which he used for grazing cattle. No one seems to know exactly how much land he owned—one statement in leading newspapers says it was one-sixth of the entire state of California.

Miller's property is mainly left so that it can not be divided until his great-grandchildren are of age. He was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, in 1827, and was a butcher boy in New York; he came to California in 1850 and began to gather in cheap lands. His methods raised more or less commotion and no man of his day was more cordially disliked, but he managed to keep within the law, and took only what the system under which he

lived permitted. The last edition of "Who's Who," speaking of Henry Miller, makes the guarded statement that Miller and Lux "acquired" 600,000 acres of California and ran 100,000 sheep in Nevada. This mild remark accounts for almost 5 per cent. of his holdings.

California seems to have been amazingly good-natured with Henry. A little sketch of his life and public services might be written to illustrate just one of the results of not adopting the Henry George plan. Incidentally it may be remarked that Miller practically owned every drop of water in the San Joaquin river. One hesitates to guess how much his estate may be worth a hundred years from now.—*Charles Howard Shinn in The Public*.

As Usual.

"Who wrote that article on how to support a family of six on ten dollars a week?" a friend asked Woggles, the editor of the *Ladies' Household Friend*.

"Bingham, one of our best men," said Woggles, without a smile; "we pay him five thousand a year."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

What is Patriotism?

Patriotism consists of love and service for one's country, and the less love and service one has, or is willing to give to, or for, his country, the louder and more persistently he shouts "his" patriotism.

Patriotism, real unselfish patriotism, consists in loving one's country so well that he wishes and endeavors to make it a better and ever a better place in which to live, not for himself only, or merely for those near and dear, but for every man, woman and child at present or in future a resident of or a visitor to his country.

One's country should never be a place merely. It should be a condition—and that the best condition attainable. Patriotism is that conduct which unceasingly strives not only to maintain that condition but with unending effort to improve it—that condition—for all.

Our country is our heritage and the heritage of our children; it is just as good, just as great as we, on the whole, are satisfied to make it. The great

mass of our people are responsible for their country, condition or heritage and to arouse them to a realization of this is a most exalted expression of patriotism; to place them in a position in which they can use their massed strength for the purpose of rescuing their country from exploitation, improving their condition and conserving their heritage is patriotism in the highest degree.

The way in which their massed strength can best be used to accomplish all this is by bringing it together where it can function to best advantage, and that is in their labor unions. Patriotism, real patriotism, is unionism. The first patriotism to which the worker can give evidence is to align himself with the union of the trade or industry in which he is employed, and the highest patriotism to which he can give expression is his ceaseless efforts to strengthen his union, the real bona fide workers' union.

A desire to kill some one—or many—is not patriotism. It is paranoia. A purpose to advance oneself or those near or dear at the expense of the many is not patriotism, but selfishness. To shout, "I have no country," is not patriotic, it is idiotic; it is the refuge of cowardice; the squeal of an interloper, or the clamor of the trickster. Real men and real women of the workers have a country, and are not afraid to assert that fact, and they are going to demonstrate, greatly through the strength of their unions, that they will manage their country in their own interest.

For the workers, unionism is the loftiest patriotism.—*Joseph D. Cannon.*

Should Be Shot at Sunrise.

There should be no exploiting in this war by American speculators. President Wilson and his able cabinet have served notice that any attempts of contractors to coin undue profits out of this nation's dire needs are to be held to strict accountability. The very first contractor caught in an act of grafting should be shot without ceremony. The war grafter is of a lower order than an enemy spy, and no quarter should be shown him.

The type of human buzzards who preyed upon the government during the Civil War and the Spanish-American War are not extinct. They are just as greedy to make money out of spavined horses, embalmed meats, paper-soled shoes, rifles that burst and power that doesn't explode.

The man who deliberately defrauds the people in times of peace is contemptible, but when this is done in war times by poisoning soldiers in the training camps and trenches with decayed food, causing them to suffer from shoddy clothes and face the enemy on the firing line with defective arms—here is a brand of traitor who should be shot at sunrise.

There is a food shortage all over the world. The staple foods for the white nations are bread, meat and potatoes. Other things are incidental. Upon these three depend the lives of the white people. Any movement to corner these necessities of life must be squelched in the beginning. The great mass of people are going to make sacrifices and there are to be many days of short rations in American homes.

A grafting carrion paying the death penalty will serve as the most salutary warning to others of this reprehensible tribe.—*Denver Labor Bulletin.*

Colorado Supreme Court Reverses Lawson Judgment.

The Colorado Supreme Court on June 4th handed down a unanimous decision, all seven judges present and concurring, reversing judgments against John R. Lawson, who had been convicted by picked judge and jury in the Las Animas Circuit Court on the charge of first degree murder of a mine guard who fell in an attack upon the Ludlow tent colony, and against Louis Zancanelli, convicted in the court presided over by the same judge, Granby J. Hilliard, ex-coal operators' attorney, on the charge of killing Geo. Belcher, Baldwin-Feltz mine guard, on the streets of Trinidad, Colo.

The trials accorded these two miners have long been recognized by the decent lawyers and citizens of Colorado as a glaring intentional perversion of justice and a disgrace to the state. The decision rendered by the Supreme Court, reversing judgment,

was based upon the fact that objection was entered by the defense against Judge Hilliard, recognized as an operators' attorney, who had been appointed special judge by Governor Carlson to try, and convict, miners charged with crimes alleged to have been committed during the strike of 1913-14. After the trials of Lawson and Zancanelli, the Supreme Court handed down a decision prohibiting Judge Hilliard from trying any others of the strike cases.

The objection raised at the opening of the trial of John R. Lawson and Louis Zancanelli by lawyers for the defense—charging prejudice against Judge Hilliard and challenging his right to preside as judge, was considered sufficient cause for the reversal of judgment by the members of the Supreme Court. Other objections, equally as well founded, were not considered as the first objection was upheld. The defense had proof that the juries were selected from known enemies of the union miners, including several hired gunmen of the companies; that those of the jurymen who objected to rendering a verdict of guilty had been threatened with starvation, by order of the court, and one jurymen in the Lawson case was told that his wife was dangerously ill, thus breaking down his opposition to the iniquitous verdict.

While the cases against John R. Lawson and Louis Zancanelli have been remanded back to Las Animas County for trial, there is little doubt but that the cases will be "nol-prossed" by the present district attorney at the first term of Circuit Court.

Our persecuted brothers are practically free.—*United Mine Workers' Journal*.

Tom Johnson's Method.

Although the improvised meeting in Grand Park, Chicago, which was broken up by the police, was not sponsored by the peace conference held in the Auditorium, and although this improvised meeting was very likely ill advised, the Chicago city authorities were very short-sighted in their method of dealing with it.

It would be much better all around, and much less likely to stir up bad blood, if they had used, and if they and other city authorities would here-

after use, the method adopted by the late Tom Johnson when he was mayor of the city of Cleveland.

Previous to his accession to the office of mayor, the Socialists of Cleveland had had some little difficulty with the authorities on the score of free speech.

It only took Tom Johnson about two seconds to cut this gordian knot.

He had a speakers' stand built in a central location, and when it was finished he said to the Socialists, "Now go to it and talk your heads off."

Johnson was so well liked that when Max Hayes was asked why the Socialists did not make more rapid progress in Cleveland, he shrugged his shoulders and replied, "Too much Johnson." It would seem, from recent events in Cleveland, that the present administration in that city is not so wise as Tom Johnson.

The powers that be have everything to gain and nothing to lose by allowing the people free speech.

They have everything to lose and nothing to gain by suppressing free speech.

Free speech acts as a safety valve. Those who suppress it are always the losers in the long run.—*Milwaukee Leader*.

How to Kill a Union.

Here are the rules:

1. Don't come.
2. If you do, come late.
3. If it is too wet, too dry, too hot, too cold, stay at home.
4. When you do come, be sure to find fault.
5. Don't do anything to help.
6. Don't take any part in the meetings.
7. Try not to encourage the officers. They don't need it.
8. Believe everything you hear. Never investigate.
9. Don't pay your dues.
10. If you have a friend who doesn't belong, use your influence to keep him from joining.
11. Consider that the union is conducted for your benefit only.
12. If everything is running smoothly, start something.—*Ex.*

There is no use talking higher than we live.

The Journal of the Switchmen's Union OF NORTH AMERICA

Published monthly by the Switchmen's Union of North America at No. 326
Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y. *Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance.*

Devoted to the best interests and advancement of all useful toilers.

All matter for publication should be in editor's office 15 days before date of issue intended for. Roster of Grand and Subordinate Lodges published in February, May, August and November issues.

Unless changes of address are received by the 15th of the month subscribers must look out for following month's issue at old address.

ADVERTISING AGENT:
IRVING V. KOCH, 122 S. Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.
Advertising rates furnished upon application

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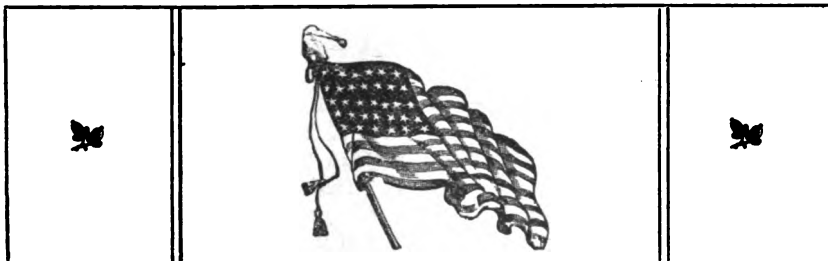
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VOL. XIX

JULY, 1917

No. 7

EDITORIAL



OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE HOLIDAY—JULY FOURTH.

This is the month designated by our forefathers in which to especially celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and the Fourth of July was the date established on which the stirring events of revolutionary times be commemorated in befitting manner.

The history-making patriots whose memories and courageous deeds we so love to recount and hold forth as exemplary representatives, distinguished themselves because of their liberty-loving propensities and the convictions of their courage to fight for and maintain those principles they believed indispensable to the general welfare and happiness of mankind.

That their ideals of liberty were well founded has been attested the world over by the appropriating of so many of their ideas and incorporating them as fixed principles in their governments.

Theirs was a world demonstration of the fact that truth can not be crushed, nor just principles perpetually thwarted where even small assemblages of resolute souls are found willing to champion them.

So, however far our government may have wandered from the basic precepts of the enunciations of those pioneers whose glowing appeals for liberty so stirred the world at that time, it is always in order for any liberty-disposed gathering or constituency to consider well those times and characters that had so much to do with the making of modern history and patterns for governments to get a good bearing on ideas of justice and liberty.

It is well during current war strifes to study well into the records of those days and compare the circumstances which actuated their clashes with

mother country with those that have now engulfed a great portion of earth's inhabitants into a carnage of far greater fury than ever before known.

Are we fighting for the sort of democracy and independence so vigorously championed in 1776?

In justice to our own long-heralded devotion to the principle that all men were created equal and endowed by their Creator with the indelible rights to enjoyment of a full voice in government, on this natal day of this year in particular should all citizens of this country ponder well the manner we have vouchsafed and protected those sacred principles.

OUR WAGE MOVEMENT NOW HISTORY.

On another page of this issue of the JOURNAL will be found the terms of settlement as to working conditions agreed upon by the sub-committee and Grand Lodge officers representing this union and the managers representing the railroads.

The conferences at which they were adjusted convened in New York City June 12th and concluded business on the 14th.

The Grand Lodge officers representing the union were President S. E. Heberling and Assistant President James B. Connors and Vice-President F. J. Sheehan. Associated with them, as representatives of the sub-committees authorized to speak for the lines where this union holds working schedules, were Bros. John O'Brien, Lodge 189, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ry.; E. J. McCarthy, Lodge 58, Chicago & Great Western Ry.; Thomas Cashen, Lodge 55, New York Central Ry. A. D. Manley, Lodge 74, Michigan Central Ry.; James A. Flynn, Lodge 209, Lehigh Valley Ry.

These conferences concluded the proceedings of an effort on part of this union inaugurated several months ago

to obtain better wages and working conditions for switchmen. Many things occurred which the officers and committeemen were unable to prevent to retard the final adjustment of this matter. In some respects the time was most auspicious for a general wage movement, but not so in others. The high living costs rendered the movement necessary, and the generally good business conditions prevailing upon the railroads contributed towards the solution of the question of wages, as did also our arbitration proceedings and the Adamson law. The deterring influences of the war, to which our nation is now a party, evidently had a marring effect upon getting all the working conditions desired.

All things considered, however, our union has come out of it with credit to its membership and has maintained its enviable reputation as a conservator of the best interests of those whose interests it represents. True it did not obtain every condition asked for; scarcely ever does any movement so result. But it battled for them in every consistent manner possible, and as good fighters we must bide our further general efforts along these lines until another favorable opportunity presents itself.

In the meantime we owe much to the organization for what it has done in this and other similar movements. And the only manner in which the members can repay their obligations therefor or show due appreciation of it is by a full acknowledgment of the attainments thus obtained and the inauguration of a vigorous membership campaign that will at once become general and so continue until within our ranks may be found every available member possible to secure.

Such a task has never been undertaken by all our members, and with the natural and lamentable result that in none of the movements inaugurated

by this union has it been able to claim the numerical following it should have and might have had had the membership as a whole worked as a unit to such an end.

This fact can not be gainsaid, nor too deeply or sincerely driven into our minds. Here and there will be found such zealous souls that none with whom they work or associate can escape an argument with them if switching cars and not members of this union. This trait should be possessed by all of us and developed to the greatest perfected degree possible. And it must be if we are to grow and prosper as we should.

All things considered, however, our organization has emerged from the wage movement that is now history with credit to all concerned.

**NON-UNIONISTS, AND NON-ACTIVE
UNIONISTS — SLACKERS — TERM
NOT APPROPRIATE FOR MEN
WHO MARRY AND SUP-
PORT FAMILIES.**

We don't approve of the word "slacker" being applied to well-disposed young men desiring to marry.

Marriage is universally recognized as the appropriate mode of man and woman mating.

The right or wrong of this is not affected one iota on account of war, nor should it in the least deter young people matrimonially inclined from entering into such relationship.

We incline to the use of the word slacker to men who will not marry and support a wife, instead of those who not only see the advisability of marrying a woman and assuming their full marital obligations, or as nearly so as possible after being married, but who actually do marry and become heads of families.

And we fully endorse the word slacker when applied to a non-union man who hasn't the manhood to be-

come a member of the union-craft representing his vocation when enjoying all the benefits accruing from the work and sacrifices rendered by those establishing and maintaining such organization.

For he is a shirker and inappreciative of the wage and work conditions he enjoys at their expense; and the union man who only is in a labor organization merely for its protecting features and who never interests himself in trying to upbuild its membership and good influences, isn't very far ahead of the non-union slacker.

It is entirely wrong, we think, to dub a well-disposed young man matrimonially inclined as—slacker—while it is the appropriate epithet to label those who haven't the manhood to become union men, or properly support their unions when they join them and pretend to be members.

REGISTER AND PARTICIPATE IN YOUR LODGE MEETINGS AS OFTEN AS POSSIBLE.

Our government has lately required a registration of all male inhabitants between the ages of 21 and 31 years at their regular voting places as a war duty.

Might we not suggest, as a means of showing our loyalty to our organization, or as a progressive union duty, that all our members between the ages of 21 and 71 years, make it their business to voluntarily register their names in register book at their respective lodges at one meeting per month at least, and give personal testimony as to their fealty and support to the union that was organized for their special protection.

Such assemblages for such purposes would be most patriotic, sensible and timely meetings. The members owe such devotion and interest to a cause that has long vouchsafed and defended

their welfare. Loyalty to union meetings are in order in union labor lodges as they are in other societies, or even in governmental matters. In fact, they are necessary to keep the misrepresentatives that be from shearing the workers from all or nearly all their best and hardest earned wage and working conditions so dearly purchased and of such vital interest to them.

From the government itself down through all the state legislatures and on down to city administrations, there is a strong tendency by such bodies to attempt to set aside or annul the short work day rules, the privilege of further exploitation of children in workshops, the abrogation of penalty pay for overtime work, defeating full crew legislation, extending the murderous cossacks and other depressing acts too numerous to mention in the name of patriotism, but all for the purpose of browbeating labor.

It, therefore, behooves organized labor to keep itself thoroughly interested in every proposed corporate and public measure that, if secured would mar its interests and fight every such attempt with all the united vim possible to array against them. Unless this attitude becomes general among the union crafts they will soon find their affairs in a most lamentable condition and recovery from which will require drastic measures.

A united front against every sinister attempt to deprecate the workers' interests by those workers themselves is the only remedy they possess with which to defeat every attempted injustice the wily corporate influences and their lackey representatives in law-making bodies seek to heap upon them.

Labor must ever be on the alert against every war measure or other measure intended to injure or crush it. It is, therefore, of extreme importance that local lodge meetings be largely

attended and also central labor representative meetings where full expression of conditions and principles with which the workers are beset may receive full consideration and through these assemblages concrete consensus of expression may be given to all questions pertaining to labor in a manner that will count most for their protection.

Don't fail to register your name at as many of your meetings as possible. If you don't take the proper interest in them you have no just cause for complaint at any law or any company rule inflicted upon you.

DETROIT STREET CAR MEN OBTAIN LARGE INCREASES IN PAY.

The employees of the Detroit United Railways recently demanded a large increase in wages for motormen and conductors which demands were necessitated on account of the excessive high cost of living with which they were confronted.

The company refused to accede to their demands, but did yield to the extent of an agreement with the men to submit the questions in controversy to a board of arbitration, which was done.

As the result of the arbitration award the employees received very substantial increases in their pay, reflecting much credit upon their union, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, its committee and International President, who were instrumental in bringing about the results obtained. President W. D. Mahon placed before the arbitrators a detailed estimate of the yearly living cost for street car men in Detroit, which totaled \$1,436.75 for a family of five. His itemized statement reaching this necessary amount to properly provide for a man, wife and three children was not refuted by the

company, nor could it in equity be gainsaid, for it only accounted for the necessities of life in plain, simple modes of living.

The award handed down by the arbitration board provides for advances in pay for motormen and conductors, ranging from 5c to 7½c per hour. This brings up the pay of conductors and motormen when in the service less than one year, to 35c per hour, and 40c per hour for those having been employed more than twelve months.

President Mahon's address before the arbitrators was a masterful arrangement of facts, figures and life conditions of the men he has for so many years so zealously and conscientiously represented.

It was a splendid victory for the men and reflects much credit upon the membership of the A. A. of S. & E. Ry. of that city, without whose hearty cooperation it would have been impossible to achieve the results here referred to.

A LONG UNDERSTOOD AND NOW DEFINED MEANING OF THE WORD —INCOMPETENCY.

According to President King of the Washington (D. C.) Electric and Railway Company, incompetency consists of discussing the union and joining the union.

This definition of incompetency was drawn from him by Senator Johnson (formerly governor) of California, a member of the Senate committee investigating the street car strike situation at Washington.

King, as a witness before the committee, was asked to state why 23 motormen and conductors were discharged for incompetency before the strike was declared by the employees and reinstated while the strike was on, and, in answer to the question, gave the above definition of the word.

AN OLD-TIME MEMBER IN BUSINESS IN BUFFALO, N. Y.

Bro. James J. O'Connell, member of Central Lodge No. 39 and formerly member of Lodges 4 and 201, and for several years prominently identified in their development, has lately taken up insurance and real estate work, with office at 32 Bolton Place.

For more than twenty years he was in the service of the L. S. & M. S. Ry. as switchman and engine foreman and, after leaving the company of his own accord, entered service with city of Buffalo in the Department of Public Works, which position he retained until assuming his present work.

He informs us that he is prepared to write fire, life and other insurance risks and to look after all real estate transactions entrusted to him.

His long residence and large acquaintanceship in Buffalo and should serve him well in the new duties he has taken up and all our members will wish him Godspeed in all fair transactions negotiated in connection with them.

STRIKEBREAKERS, DETECTIVES AND CORPORATE OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEM SHOULD BE FIRST CONSCRIPTED.

It has been rumored that the army and navy recruiting stations are refusing to accept professional strike-breakers for military service on account of supposition that those who have betrayed their fellow-workmen who were striving for a larger share of democracy and benefits in life for themselves and families in times of peace, would not hesitate to betray the government in time of war.

Regardless of the source of this rumor, it carries with it a truth in principle and the theory is well founded, even though this particular

tale be an error. For there is but little doubt but what the government realizes the truthfulness of the principle involved, whatever it is doing about accepting that sort of fighting element into its army and navy.

Neither is there much doubt, but that the powers that be are getting in closer touch with the union labor forces of the country at this particular time than at any time in the history of the nation, because of their well demonstrated fighting spirit, as many times manifested in their controversies and strikes with corporate influences for what they believed to be their right.

But, in justice to the hosts of union labor's aggressive fighting forces, strike-breakers and gunmen who were so ready to shoot workers and willing to sacrifice their manhood to defeat those engaged in a struggle for a higher standard of life for their loved ones, should not only be first conscripted, but first sent to the battle front, and along with them the corporate officials and detective agents accountable for their acts.

Whatever other effect registration day (June 5th) may have had upon railroadmen in yard and train service, we venture the assertion there were no 31 to 41 year olders setting back of birth dates to qualify between 21 and 31 year ages, as so many have been compelled to do for several years when making out applications for employment.

It is now less than a year before the assembling of the convention at St. Louis, Mo., and it should be the pride of every lodge in the union to try and have its delegate, or delegates, assembling there on the third Monday of next May be able to truthfully say that the lodge thus represented had the

largest membership at any time during its existence.

While it will hardly be possible for the representatives of each lodge to do this, a large number of them can if that persistent stick-together and work-hard policy prevails that should from now until then.

Several of our lodges are coming along nicely in the way of increased membership, and we are sure some others, if not all, could do likewise if proper effort were made on part of each of their members to upbuild their ranks.

Let's endeavor to do this in every locality where the union has planted its banner of Benevolence, Hope and Protection.

Such a course of action on part of the members of this union is always in order; as convention time approaches it is doubly so, and we all should do our best to make the coming convention the most representative body of switchmen ever assembled in this country.

The lodge room should neither be converted into a dance pavilion, with its dips and glides and hesitations, nor into a morgue, where everybody sits looking like a faded edition of New England blue laws. The lodge hall should be a forum for business, for education, for music, for cards and dancing—for the decent things that appeal to all classes of decent people—because the lodge congregation is made up of people of all shades of political, religious and social ideas, and they are all entitled to a fair share of the evening. Don't make it one-sided.—*The Artisan*.

Our benefit orders need honest, practical publicity; publicity of the kind that has the solid backing of the best people in every community. We have the backing, but do not utilize it. We need publicity as to purpose, plans,

and accomplishments—achievements right at home, among your own neighbors and friends. Our fraternities have the greatest measure of local backing of any institution of our day; and its influence is being thrown away and not drawn upon in a positive, potent way. "Intelligent leadership" is needed; constructive leadership of wide vision, practical application and focusing of results.—*The Beaver*.

Roster of lodges will appear in August JOURNAL. Where May roster falls to correctly show time, place of meeting, names or address of lodge officers, corrections of same should at once be sent to the JOURNAL editor in order that they may correctly appear in the August issue.

It is important that the JOURNAL roster be as nearly reliable as possible, and in order that it be so it is necessary to have the co-operation of all the lodges in its arrangement.

At the time of going to press for February JOURNAL many lodges had not sent in a report of their newly-elected officers, with the result that in several instances it wasn't an accurate guide for their lodge.

So, if lodges haven't already attended to this matter it is important that such information be sent in in time to arrive at Buffalo not later than July 15th to insure its appearance in August JOURNAL.

THE HEART.

This so-called most delicate of organs, the heart, may be God's principal handiwork. There are scientists today who can make a man, but they cannot cause his heart to beat. The human heart is about five by three and a half by two and a half inches in size. It weighs from eight to twelve ounces in each ventricle. It is a hollow, muscular organ, through which

passes twenty-two and a half pounds of blood every minute. Gaze on these figures and wonder: Sixteen tons of blood pass through it every twenty-four hours. Do some more thinking. It beats about seventy-two times a minute in a healthy adult man. No, think still harder—in one year 11,680,000 pounds of blood pass through the heart. Such figures stagger humanity.—*New York Press.*

The best way to make your local lodge the most successful one in your town is to put a whole lot of hard work into its meetings and strenuous endeavor to secure members out of meetings. Give an enthusiastic welcome to all members every meeting you have and impress upon them that their attendance is valued and important to the welfare of the lodge. Good attendance at lodge meetings, which stimulates interest, cannot fail but to result in growth.—*The Kansas Workman.*

Insurance protection is for those who have lost the bread winner. Ninety-two men out of every hundred, dying, leave their families unprovided for except for insurance. Poverty is an awful thing. It is productive of crime, and the man who leaves nothing for his children is not treating them right. He is putting temptation in their way.—*The Bee Hive.*

The most dangerous foe of the order is the man thoroughly disloyal, but who retains his membership. He is still on the inside. Under the guise of membership he works injury by neutralizing the efforts of others, and such a one can undo the good impression and defeat the efforts of a half-dozen workers. The members openly disloyal should be summarily dealt with.—*Montreal Royal Guardian.*

America's War Task.

Little do we dream of the task we have undertaken. We have assumed the responsibility of feeding, financing and manning a world war with our base of supplies 3,000 miles from the field of battle. Between the battlefield and the base of supplies lies a ravenous, insatiable ocean, fed by relentless and untiring submarines.

Germany is yet the attacking party both in the east and in the west. Not one battle of note has yet been fought on German soil. How much more difficult it is to attack than it is to defend, the Allies will learn when they move against German forts and over German mines. Such a slaughter as has never been known will come in those days.

Already 45,000,000 men have been lost, wounded and killed. Over 7,000,000 have been killed.

We have sent Russia \$1,000,000. She agrees to continue with the Allies to the end. The resources of the Allies and the Central Powers are again about equally balanced, and again will they pour their food, money and men into the terrible vortex.

Meanwhile, each nation is seizing all the means of production and is organizing all its men, women and children into a productive army. Universal suffrage is rolling like a tidal wave over all nations. With anguish of soul and a bleeding heart the world is tramping underfoot its old idols and gods, money and private property, and is creating a new god—the sacredness of human life. In the future, humanity will worship at this altar. This altar will be completed when the crowns melt, the thrones decay, and when political suffrage and industrial armies shall have grasped the earth.—*Joe Harriman.*

Too Good to be True.

Wife—John, I must have a new hat and gown.

Husband—That's good!

Wife—And gloves, shoes, silk stockings, opera cloak!

Husband—That's good!

Wife—Wake up, you wretch! You're dreaming you're in a poker game!—*Puck.*

CORRESPONDENCE



Communications for the JOURNAL must be received BEFORE the 15th of the month to insure their publication. All communications for the JOURNAL must be accompanied by the name of the sender, and written only on one side of paper



East Chicago, Ind.—145.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I have been waiting a long time for our JOURNAL agent to wake up to the fact that he has the right to represent his lodge in the correspondence columns of the JOURNAL, but owing to his being a young man working on an eight-hour job it takes the rest of the twenty-four hours for him to recruit up so he will be ready and on the job at 6.30 next morning. Nevertheless, he is a good member and attends meetings regularly and has his working button on at all times, and that is what I hope to see of all yard men in the near future. We have the East Chicago end of the B. & O. C. lined up about as solid as can be expected, but still have a few more to work on. Have been working the goat a little bit overtime for the last three or four months. By the help of some of the brothers who don't attend meetings we might be able to break in a new one. Every member of the good old S. U. should put his shoulder to the wheel and help keep it turning and see if he can't take into his lodge at least one new application at every meeting. By so doing we could soon have President Lee of the B. of R. T. offering his brothers more inducements than a \$2 a head shot. It is a wonder to me that he don't take them in for nothing and donate the first month's dues. Well, I can say one thing, that there are no stinger applications floating around the B. & O. C. yards here.

Bro. Lusby is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

I see Bro. Morrissey was on the sick list, but is out and around again with the boys. He only had a light touch of the grip.

While looking over the remittance

roll of honor for the month of May I see where there could be a better showing.

Now, brother switchmen, if we all pay our dues as we should the treasurers could have their reports in more promptly, and I think each and every member can pay his dues on time if he only interests himself in that matter. This is a good question for every lodge to discuss at meetings, and if our own individual lodge isn't doing the right thing about this it might perhaps be remedied. Talk about it at your meetings.

Well, as this is out of my line of business, I will close.

Wishing the best of success to the S. U. of N. A. and its members.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

PRESIDENT,

Calumet Lodge No. 145.

St. Louis, Mo.—54.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As Lodge No. 54 has not been heard from through the columns of the JOURNAL for some time, and as the boys have been telling me that I am lying down on my job, I will try and get busy.

We are still having good luck in lining up the boys on the Manufacturers' R. R. We had candidates at our last meeting and have two more to put in, one of them will go in next meeting; then we will have them all lined up once more.

I see by the JOURNAL that several of the lodges expect to have an extra delegate to our next convention. Well, the more, the merrier, for St. Louis is going to try to make it so pleasant for every one who comes here that they will want to come again. This goes

for the visitors as well as the delegates.

Lodge No. 54 had the misfortune to lose one of its members on May 22d. After a lingering sickness of seven weeks Bro. Fred Kehm passed to his reward.

Bro. Hal. A. Morrow is feeling pretty good these days since his claim was paid. Bro. Morrow also belongs to the B. of R. T. and filed his claim with them the same day he did with this union, but all he has ever gotten from them was a letter on April 2d saying that they would have a Grand Lodge officer call on him. He is still looking for this Grand Lodge officer. Yet this is the order whose members are telling prospective members that the Switchmen's Union doesn't pay its claims. Bro. Morrow lost his wife on April 2d and she had a policy in the L. A. to B. of R. T., and they have not paid the claim to date.

Some of the Baldy boys are crowing about getting the eight hours for everybody, yet at the same time this company had put the eight-hour day into effect a month before the Supreme Court handed down its decision. But, with all of their knocking, the little, old S. U. of N. A. keeps going along.

With best wishes to all S. U. of N. A. lodges, I am yours until death in B., H. and P.

THE OLD MAN.

Des Moines, Ia.—174.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

There are two orders of mind in this world—those who can put two and two together, and those who can not. Born that way, no doubt. This is mine: What can we do to work in harmony with everyone concerned? Hold the yardmaster down to a level and keep down speed, for speed is what they want and lots of it. What are we going to do with our old S. U. men of the country? Knock them on the head? I mean the men who are men and wear out on the job.

They are the great majority of the nation. The other kind, the ones who grow old in the midst of wealth and comfort, or who have any chance to get that sort of thing, are very few. We are inclined to overlook this fact, but fact it is just the same. We should

begin to prepare some means for the old men. They have fought for our present-day conditions. The men of today wear out faster. Men in the mass may live longer in the present stage of civilization, but they can't keep up the pace, because the company demands speed, and always more speed, and the human machine will not stand it.

The company does not really want you or me after forty-five years of age. After that age we find it hard to bargain our labor to any advantage to ourselves, and ten years later we can consider ourself in great luck if we can land a job at all. That is why we must make some arrangement to care for the old men. It is no fault of theirs if the company does not want them around, because they take the place of the younger men with speed—and, hear me, brother, that is our worst enemy.

Only about one working man in one hundred and fifty has an opportunity to really save anything that counts. The way things are now—prices going up on everything we use, and no comparative increase in wages with which to take care of those raised prices which we are compelled to meet. And meet them we must for we find them attached to everything.

One is now lucky if he can pay his butcher's bill and things like that out of his check. What, then, are we going to do with these worn-out cogs of our merciless machine? Butt them in the head? For some strange reason we are very far behind in dealing with this problem; every year it grows more acute because the state of the worn-out worker is certain, under ordinary conditions, to get worse—but still we do nothing about it.

Yours in B., H. and P.

RAY M. CARNAHAN.

El Paso, Tex.—168.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It has been several months since the brothers have heard from El Paso Lodge, so will try and let them know that we are still on the "silvery Rio Grande" and doing fine.

We have a pretty good membership for this part of the country we are in, but most of the brothers are in parts unknown. We have members from

Cerro de Pasco, Peru, to Canada, and all scattered around the States. But that matters not; they are switchmen just the same and they are proud of the honor of being a member of the S. U. and affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The disciples of President Lee of the B. of R. T. who are in El Paso are sure a bunch of ignorant savages; they don't really know what happened in 1909-10, but we have been lucky enough to have several brothers from the Northwest that have taught the "foot-boarders" a few things that they are still scratching their heads about.

Bro. V. N. Jones of Lodges Nos. 3 and 168 thanks you for the noble deeds you have performed at Tucson. We will never forget you.

We are working eight hours here at present, but somehow the B. of R. T. can't understand their own contract. They have an awful time twice a day figuring out "who is who."

They are working 12½ hours without eating on some of the "good jobs" and no penalty hours. How come, Bro. Sting?

The only thing we have here is a good climate. It has not rained since August, and has snowed once, Jan. 14th. "Jump in, the water is fine."

Best wishes to all S. U. men and families.

JOURNAL AGENT.

Pueblo, Colo.—49.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Just a few lines to let you all know that we had a Grand Lodge officer with us a few days ago, Vice-President Janes, and think his visit did us a great deal of good.

Bro. Janes, in going through D. & R. G. yards found switchmen working there that did not know that the switchmen had a lodge here (so they say).

If they would take or read the *Labor Advocate*, they would find us on page three, Union Labor Directory.

Now, as our lodge has increased in membership and being so much work for one man to handle the jobs of secretary and treasurer, we elected Bro. A. B. Glasier for secretary and Bro. H. C. Hutchesi to handle the money, and we believe he is a good one. If you don't send your dues to him he will go after it, as our members are scat-

tered over Bessmer and Pueblo and have been meeting at Bessmer of late. We have decided to change our meeting place and now we meet at Trades Assembly Hall, 3d and S. Fe, fourth Thursday each month, and after Aug. 1st we will meet in our new Labor Temple, North Union and Richmond, formerly Board of Trade Building. We have 32 locals and craft organizations affiliated with the Trades Assembly and 1,632 paid up members. The Switchmen and Carmen are the only two railroad orders that are affiliated with the Trades Council here.

Just a few lines about the eight-hour work day. The Santa Fe & Rio Grande and M. & P. are working eight hours and no overtime. Engines are starting to work at any old hour, p. m. or a. m. At Steel Works engines go to work at 6 and 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. and work from 8 to 12 hours per day. Switchmen are scarce going through here.

Bro. Haley is still in Michigan.

Any brothers going through here, hunt us up. We are all working in Steel Works, except one brother in Santa Fe.

We have several brothers that belong to Lodge No. 49 that are located in different parts of the country.

Wishing success to all brothers and the noble S. U., I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

J. F. BEARD.

Chicago, Ill.—36.

A few lines to the brothers that do not wear their working button:

Brothers, you do not realize what an impression it makes on the No-bills and the Baldies when they come in contact with members of our organization that are wearing their working button in some conspicuous place on their person.

Some of the brothers think it is not necessary that they should wear the button; they think because they are committeemen or treasurers or some other officer of our organization that every one should know they are S. U. men.

They do not seem to know the interest of the working button; they do not know that our organization would

not be where it is today had it not been for our working button.

Have you noticed how the Baldies have adopted the working button since the eight-hour law went into effect? Here is the line of talk you hear every day: I went to the I. C. or to some other connecting line and you would be surprised at all the S. U. buttons that are worn by men employed on those lines.

This line of talk has a tendency to make members and you do not have to talk your head off, as this is the best advertising medium that we have. So, brothers, from now on let every member of the S. U. wear his working button where it can be seen and you will be surprised how it will increase our membership.

We should get our buttons from the Grand Lodge like most of our lodges are doing and adopt a uniform button and discontinue these private lodge buttons, which conflict in color and size at times, which should not be tolerated. Trusting that we will see a uniform button in the near future, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
C. A. GUTESELL.

Chicago, Ill.—68.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It would be well for the members of Lodge No. 68 to read carefully Article XI of the local by-laws and Sections 64d and 64e of the Grand Lodge Constitution, which will be found below:

ARTICLE XI.

No member shall participate in any benefit of this lodge whose dues are not paid in advance on or before the first of each month, except those members who have made a written request to be carried by the lodge and such request has been granted by the lodge.

DUES AND ASSESSMENTS TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

Sec. 64d. On or before the last day of each month, each member must and shall pay the treasurer of his subordinate lodge his monthly dues and assessments, in advance, also any grievance, or convention assessment that may have been called for the month immediately following.

DUES AND ASSESSMENTS—PENALTY FOR NON-PAYMENT.

Sec. 64e. If such payment is not made as above provided, such member is hereby declared to be suspended from all rights and benefits of the union, and if he does, or becomes disabled while suspended, he shall not be entitled to participate in the beneficiary fund.

Brothers: In accepting the duties of your local treasurer I agreed to comply with the provisions of the Grand and Local Constitutions and to conduct the duties of my office in a business-like manner and be ready at all times to answer for my stewardship of your financial affairs. I was sincere at the time of my installation when I agreed to carry out the instructions given me at that time and wish to inform all concerned that until such time as relieved of these duties that I will remain of the same mind and intention and endeavor faithfully to comply with my instructions.

My remittances to the Grand Lodge must be in the mails not later than the 5th of each month and the Grand Secretary and Treasurer will accept no excuse for my failure to do so and points to the laws in the constitution as his protection of the funds in his charge.

Therefore, why should the members of a local lodge expect their treasurer to lay himself liable by using the funds placed in his charge to pay the dues of members that do not show interest enough in their organization to make their remittances at the proper time.

What would be the position of your local treasurer in the event of death overtaking a member carried in this manner and the facts made known to the Grand Lodge and, on the other hand, what excuse could he offer if the member carried failed to make such money good. Pride causes a great many to take these risks by failing to make request upon the lodge to be carried, but imagine the feelings of your treasurer when he faces the lodge and asks to be relieved of payment of money that he has spent in violation of his obligation.

I have no intention of being placed in either of the embarrassing positions mentioned and all those that desire to remain in good standing must have

their dues to me by the time my report is made out on the 5th of each month, or they will be shown as suspended.

I wish to state, for the benefit of those who wish to bring their dues to my home, that there will be some one on hand to receive them from the 15th to the 20th, and the 28th to the 5th inclusive, each month. My address is 7741 Green street, third flat center, and my telephone is Vincennes 2679.

Trusting that I have made myself plain in my intentions to live up to the obligations demanded of me, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

F. L. CONNERS,
Treasurer Lodge No. 68.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—216.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Our last meeting was well attended, all officers being present. Hoping to have a large crowd at our meetings from now on, as the boys are getting to see the good results of getting together. Our crews, changing shifts as they do, don't give the boys any chance to visit, only by coming to lodge.

Every one of us like the eight-hour day, but don't like the second class money. Why can't we have as much for our work here as they get in Chicago and other places. The brakes are just as hard to set and pins just as hard to pull here as they are in a first class yard. Let us make all first class.

We are solid, except two extra men. They will line up soon.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

R. L. HANDY.

Blue Island, Ill.—29.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As it is time for JOURNAL letters to be going forward, I'll write briefly for July issue, and with the hope the effort is not too late to appear therein.

As war topics and patriotic measures seem to be uppermost in the minds of most every one, will first make mention of the part our lodge took in the Flag Day exercises.

Bro. Smith made our float for the parade, which was 100,000 capacity

box car loaded with supplies for somewhere in France, and which was propelled by Bro. Hurley's Hudson Six.

Our worthy sisters of Myrtle Lodge No. 16, not to be outdone, had a big truck full of artillery.

Besides thus being represented with impressive floats in the procession, 26 members of our lodge marched seven miles in the parade, which, to say the least, was showing considerable devotion to our national emblem.

The only thing that seemed to mar the complete success of our representation in the parade was attributable to quite a number of our members who were seen standing along the line of march, but didn't have the spirit to get in line as they should have done, and which action didn't reflect as devoted loyalty as should have been manifested.

I think the term "slacker" could well be applied to their actions in not getting in line with the others on that occasion; but it seems we have a number of inappreciative members whenever it comes to the test of undertaking anything for the benefit of the lodge, or even for their own benefit, and you don't have to go very far to find them, and they are usually about the same ones in every instance; they want everything, but are not willing to contribute an ounce of energy or a penny to get it.

Regardless of this regrettable feature, however, we made a commendable showing, and what the business men said about the good ship S. U. of N. A. can be heard in France, for we have sent ahead our good brothers Neff, Palmer and Bowman to the ranks of those who will battle for their country. try.

The committees of both lodges did their parts well, and especial mention is due to Bro. Withers and Sister Lockridge for their untiring work, and it is just possible that you may see pictures of the floats in next month's JOURNAL.

Am sorry to announce the deaths of Bros. W. J. and M. L. Roach's father, which occurred June 3d; the mother of Bro. W. E. McGuire, Morris, Ill., June 10th; the son of Bro. H. Slater, from diphtheria, and the wife of Bro. Grader, whose death I am informed has just occurred.

The bereaved families of those to

whom floral offerings were sent by our lodge have all sent thanks for the interest the lodge manifested in their behalf during their time of sorrow.

I was fortunate in being able to increase our membership by two members while at Morris, or at least everything indicates it will so result.

This about cleans up everything except a bad egg that Lodge No. 173 would not have and Lodge No. 3 has not bothered with him.

I have just received a letter from a brother stating he must line up with the "stingers" or go to the bottom of the list. No S. U. yard ever did that, and what organization has a better right to make a closed shop than the S. U.?

Our lodge holds up very well as to membership, but there is opportunity for improvement if we all keep active in the work, attend meetings as we should and interest ourselves otherwise in affairs as we all should.

Let's one and all do all we can to boost the organization, and if we so do there will be success all along the line.

With best wishes for the union's advancement, I am,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

T. EARNER.

Chicago, Ill.—83.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The latest quotations on yard and road men are as follows:

Yardmen in territory where S. U. is organized, \$2.00 per head.

Yardmen in territory where S. U. is not organized, \$0.00; brakemen, \$0.00.

Quotations furnished by W. G. Lee & Co.

It will be seen from above quotations that the only place where the switchman is of any value to the B. of R. T. is in the territory where he is represented by his own class organization, or where the S. U. has attained a healthy growth.

We should feel flattered at the high valuation placed on us, were it not for the sinister motive prompting the offer.

Rumor has it that at the Detroit convention Bill based his plea for reelection, not on the good he had done in the past, but on his desire for one more term in order to wipe the S. U.

off the map. A beautiful sentiment, surely. But, on the level, Bill, you've as much chance of making good as the Scriptural rich man has of breaking through the Pearly Gates.

Were Bill to be successful in his virtuous ambition, I fear that the representation of yardmen of which he boasts, might sink us to the level of the Southern and Eastern lines where the B. of R. T. has been in undisputed control for years and where the natives don't know what S. U. stands for. But, worse still, we might be again compelled to listen to the whining as we did in 1899, of those who had the privilege of paying special assessments for the road men, while they had no representation whatever. They told us this and they ought to know, but when P. H. threatened to cancel their insurance, the yellow streak proved stronger than their determination and most of them are good stingers now. Bill and his cohorts claim all the credit for the Adamson Law, although he told the A. F. of L. convention that he didn't ask for it and didn't want it.

It would be amusing were it not disgusting to observe the attitude of some of the "brothers" before and after the decision of the Supreme Court on the Adamson Law.

Before the decision and while the strike talk was rife about 90 per cent. of the Stingers and 100 per cent. of the No-Bills had nothing but abuse for the B. of R. T. and wanted the award of the S. U. board of arbitration to apply in lieu of the demands of the Four Greats. But, since the decision, the largest button they can get isn't big enough and they go around telling each other: "What we did for the switchmen!" In short, if the arbitration award had been the big money, these fellows would all have been good snakes and would have been just as useful to the S. U. as they are to the B. of R. T. That is, they would pay dues for a couple of months and then become delinquent. With these fellows there is no question of principle involved, in fact, principle and they are strangers. All they can see is what is held under their nose and the minute you take it away they forget it. The fact that they, as switchmen, are denied the right of class representation doesn't strike them as being a slur on their intelligence. That they were

scabbed upon by those they now call brothers doesn't strike them as being strange. They will admit without a blush that all switchmen should be in their own class organization and they pay their dues in the B. of R. T. In short, these fellows are so lacking in principle that they think it better to take what is handed them than to fight for what they know to be right.

People of this character are a liability to any organization, an asset to none. How many of them do you know?

Some of our boys will soon be leaving for the trenches in France and that they may return safely and with honor, is the best wish of

Yours in B., H. and P.,
M. S. MEEHAN.

Detroit, Mich.—13.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

At our last regular meeting we had the pleasure of having our President S. E. Heberling with us. He said a lot of nice things that I know the boys all liked. He told us of the sharp practice that all of the railroads are using and I think that the eight hours has got the B. of R. T.'s goat, for on the M. C. they seem to have gotten tired of the eight hours and are grabbing all the 10-hour jobs that they can hold. Before the eight hours went into effect all you could get here was eight hours. They would write it on box cars and have a big eight pinned on them. That stuff has all disappeared. They are like a lot of wild men clamoring for what—10-hour jobs that are left.

I am holding down an eight-hour job and I am going to keep it. I get along on \$3.50 per day and find it hard sledding, but I guess I can make it stretch a little.

Don't forget to get up to meetings, for you don't know what you are missing.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
LODGE No. 13.

Duluth, Minn.—28.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I have been wondering for some time if the S. U. men in Duluth had lost their vim, as they cannot be seen only at work, and now is the time they should attend meetings if they never

did before, as we are all working hard trying to get what was taken away from us in 1909. So try and do your part as others are doing theirs. Join the jolly crowd and get out and get some new members, because the more the merrier, and as our old friend Lee's sixty days are up paying \$2.00 a head. He did not make much money in Duluth. He took in two students that worked thirty days, so they are real railroad men now.

Well, the big noise is all over about the eight-hour day, and the N. P. is working 26 engines here at present on the eight-hour basic day which the Adamson law allows. We have no working conditions here at all, but to hear the bumble bees talk you would think that they have the world by the neck. Not yet. So the little S. U. at the head of the lakes is getting along nicely and taking in new members every meeting.

I also wish to tell you that one of our brothers, Robert Menzie, was promoted from switch foreman to night yardmaster at Central avenue, Superior, Wis., and we all know that he will land some of the boys on that side. Here is hoping more power to you, Bob. Long may the Switchmen's Union live and prosper and grow in numbers and strength and influence. I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
PATRICK FLAHERTY.

Superior, Wis.—107. | -

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Again it falls on me as JOURNAL agent to report the sudden demise of a member of Lodge No. 107, this time it being one of the old vanguard, William Whereatt, our esteemed treasurer for a number of years and also a charter member of Head of the Lakes Lodge, who passed away June 12th, the end coming peacefully, being caused by asthma, an affliction from which he had suffered for many years.

The sudden departure of Bro. Whereatt leaves us all in deep sympathy with his family and many kind thoughts and memories of his good deeds—done by him so willingly at all times, both for relatives and friends—ever remain to comfort them in this their hour of sadness.

Bro. Whereatt will be hard to re-

place in lodge work, for at all times he was attentive and on the alert for new members and always had his financial matters up to date and, of late years, owing to his change in occupation, he was always easy to be reached by every one.

Let us all take warning from Bro. Whereatt's death and always keep our dues in first-class shape and use this as stimulant for organizing.

We are doing nicely in our membership increase of late and let us keep it up, as the S. U. is our only order.

Have not heard from Bro. Oshner yet, although I have sent numerous appeals to him through the columns of the JOURNAL. But, then, will hear from him when harvest time is over. Eh, John!

We are in the midst of another war and being one that had to register I, of course, often think what is it all for? But there must be an end to it some day and then the world will go on as before.

Let us see you all at meetings more regularly, brothers, for now that we have the eight hours it surely can't be impossible to get to one meeting a month.

Hoping this finds all S. U. lodges in fighting spirit, I am,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

F. K. BARNARD.

Funny Taxation in Olden Times.

When Henry VII taxed beards and graduated the taxes according to the amount and style, many people of the time thought that this was almost outrageous. We are told by the records of Canterbury that the sheriff was forced to pay the sum of three shillings and four pence because his beard was both extra long and extra handsome. A little later this was modified and a man was allowed to go unshaven for two weeks.

Queen Elizabeth decided that it would be a good scheme to tax every child that was born according to the social status of the father; so we find that a duke who was a proud father had to pay thirty pounds for that privilege, while a commoner was taxed only two shillings.

It would not do any good to refuse to get married, because bachelors and widowers were compelled to pay quite

a sum for the privilege of single blessedness. Queen Elizabeth also decided that the country's mind was not religious enough, and so she imposed a tax on all people who stayed away from church on Sunday.

One of the most peculiar taxes, as well as one of the oldest ones, was the window tax, which was commenced in the reign of William III and not discontinued until 1851. By this every house that had more than six windows was heavily taxed. Houses with fancy windows were, of course, taxed at a higher rate. It is very amusing to read of the curious ways that people used to escape the window tax, such as extending one window across two houses, with a wide division between the two panes of glass. Another way was to put a partition between two rooms at the middle of a window, thus making one window give light to two rooms at once.

Other curious taxes of old English times were those on hats, gloves, perfumes, and all sorts of toilet articles, stone bottles, and bricks, clocks, and watches. In fact, the trade in timepieces was nearly ruined by the impost upon clocks and watches, and it was only because of a serious protest that this tax was reduced and finally dropped. Employers of servants of all classes were taxed, with a low rate for a single servant, proportionately increased up to ten in a family. But by all odds the most curious of old English taxes was that on raisins, because at Christmas time so many of them were used in plum puddings. We are told by some authorities that this was done because plum puddings were regarded with aversion by the Puritans. But others tell us that it was simply because taxes were placed upon all articles which were in great demand.

—*National Labor Journal*.

A Sunday-school teacher had been telling her class of little boys about crowns of glory and heavenly rewards for good people.

"Now, tell me," she said, at the close of the lesson, "who will get the biggest crown?"

There was silence for a minute or two, then a bright little chap piped out:

"Him wot's got t' biggest 'ead."—*Tit-Bits*.

LADIES' AUXILIARY

TO THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION



MRS. HENRIETTA CLARK, . . . GRAND PRESIDENT
1214 West 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.
MISS SARA T. JACKSON, . . . GRAND SEC'Y AND TREAS.
220 Stevenson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Indianapolis, Ind.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Having seen nothing in the JOURNAL from Indianapolis Lodge No. 146, nor Capital City Lodge No. 1 for many months, I thought I would write something for the July issue and let the brothers and sisters know that we are still alive and holding our meetings at usual place and doing good, too, as far as I know.

But the brothers in particular seem forgetful or dilatory as regards their union duties, a fact that may possibly account for the S. U. not being as well organized as in several other places. Some of the sisters, too, are not as actively enlisted in the cause of the L. A. to the S. U. as they ought to be, with the result that its progress is impeded.

How easily all this lukewarmness and indifference could be changed into real progressive activity if the brothers and sisters would only devote half the time now spent in amusements to those pertaining to their unions.

We should all, in both organizations, attend more of the meetings, take a more active interest in all those questions that arise in them and which means for the success or detriment of the work. Get together, men and women and work and pull hard for your S. U. and Auxiliary and they will get stronger and more beneficial as the result of it. We can't get by with any backbiting—it's out of place in our work and will soon come home to all those inclined to resort to the use of such methods to win a point. Let us be fair and open in our union work and as consistent and broad in our views as possible.

If we are for those measures we be-

lieve are for the advancement of our cause, let us attend meetings and so express ourselves by endorsing them by affirmative vote and oppose those believed to be inadvisable by our disapproval vote.

The meetings are the places to do these things and, in fact, where they are done; but how often is it that matters of real concern to the entire membership come up at meetings are voted upon and carried by such a minority of the members that they but faintly convey an adequate idea as to the entire membership expression.

Still, those who are present at those meetings cannot be blamed for this, for it may have been and doubtless was done, according to their ideas, and we must give them credit for being interested in them to the extent of coming out and giving expression to their convictions upon them.

No one has just cause for complaint about how lodge matters are conducted unless they attend meetings and do all they can to have them done differently or right, according to their views.

One thing we should all do in addition to those matters already mentioned, and it is one which seems to me of extra importance to every union man or woman—that is to make it our business to see that the union label is on everything we purchase.

As a switchman's wife I feel I can no more neglect this matter than my husband can his lodge and other union labor duties, for every union-made article purchased means, in its making or preparation for use, that much more work for union men and women who are striving by their honest efforts and many sacrifices to not only maintain the best working conditions now in operation, but to strive to improve

them that the workers may enjoy the best there is in life for them.

Let us ever carry this thought with us when we go out to make our purchases and encourage our friends and acquaintances to do likewise.

It being near Decoration Day as I write these lines, may I not conclude by submitting a few lines as they muse in my mind:

Under the roses the blue, under the lilies the gray.

Oh, the roses we've plucked for the blue and lilies for the gray—

We've twined them together in a wreath for the good old S. U. of N. A.

For the old blood has left a stain that the new has washed away,

And the sons of those that have faced the woes are marching today for the good old S. U. of N. A.

Yours in U., H. and J.,

MRS. W. LEMON.

St. Paul, Minn.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Pride of the Northwest Lodge No. 5 is still progressing and is doing fine. We gave a card party at the home of Sister Murphy the last of April, made enough to get a dozen badges for the officers and had some left to put in our "Sunshine" fund besides with which we get flowers for the sick. Sister Turner presented the auxiliary with a nice silk flag for our altar. We are more than pleased with our badges, which are certainly very pretty, indeed, so we will now feel all dressed up when we have any callers.

We still have some new members in view, and hope to gain more.

I understand a new auxiliary has been organized at Midway, and I sincerely hope it prospers, and that the two lodges have many pleasant evenings together and will prove a great help to each other.

I expect the war will hurt the railroad men, as well as the other lines of work, but hope it will not bring the hardships that people have had to suffer in other countries. It is a terrible thing and has left many heart-aches in our homes where we have had to give up our beloved boys to go to the front. God grant they may all be spared, but of course some will not, and it may be mine, it may be yours.

But it is terrible to think we have raised them up to manhood and now have to give them up in cruel wars.

We have been fortunate so far as to storms, but the weather has been very cold and chilly.

Wishing all the success possible to the S. U. of N. A. and its auxiliaries, I am,

Fraternally yours in U., H. and J.,

EDITH M. PATTON.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

There is an old saying that it takes all kinds of people to make a world and I suppose the same can be said of an auxiliary.

But I can safely say the only kind of members we have in Furniture City Lodge No. 12 are good members. Nevertheless, it seems as though a great many sisters do not take their obligations very seriously. Just think of it, Sister, we take our solemn oath that we will endeavor to attend all meetings and then quite calmly remain away for practically no reason at all.

Let us make a resolution right now to cast all our lukewarm feelings aside forever. These are stirring times when people of action, both men and women are wanted. You will hear some one say, "I don't believe in women's lodges!" My sisters, women are doing work in the world today never before thought of or, if thought of, considered impossible. Not only from choice are they doing them, but from necessity as well.

During this terrible time when war has taken so many of our breadwinners and will evidently take many more of them, there are very few who object to women taking their places in the world. So the cry goes out for women and more women and, to their honor be it said, women are responding nobly to this call which the great Red Cross or other duties require of them.

We are having a very prosperous year as to our lodge work and so far have taken in three new members and have a candidate for our next meeting, besides having some prospects in view.

Our surprise pot luck dinners are a great success and draw us closer together. The sisters that stay away do not know what good times they miss,

saying nothing about the dinners, although some of the sisters are dieting.

We are sorry to note that Sister Segrist has lost her dear father.

Through the kindness of Sister Scoville, I get a JOURNAL each month. I would be lost without seeing the JOURNAL, for there are so many good letters, both from the brothers and the sisters.

With best wishes to all members of the S. U. of N. A. and the auxiliaries, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,
MARGARET DANENBERG.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

On June 7th Lodge No. 63, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., held its first anniversary and, to say we had a good time is putting it mildly. We had a very large crowd with us and all who attended went home saying they had a lovely time.

We had some visitors from Lodge No. 45 and other lodges. As I was very busy I did not find out the names of any of our visitors.

Bro. Wilson gave us a nice talk, also presented a few of our officers with presents for the good work they did in our first year. He also spoke of the good work of the Ladies' Auxiliary. It takes men like Bro. Wilson to boost us.

Bro Meehan of Lodge No. 83 got away before we had a chance to get him to speak for us. Never mind, Bro. Meehan, we will get you some other time. We were very sorry to hear his daughter was in poor health and hope she will soon be restored to good health again.

Bro. Maher always shines around the kitchen when he knows there is home-made cake there. From all indications he must have had a piece of every cake. Well, it became necessary for us to take him out of the kitchen, so he would leave some for others.

I see some of the weak-kneed boys of the Wabash want the strike declared off. What's the matter, are you not all working? If not, join Uncle Sam, that's better than following the scabs. You might as well work the slow board on any other road as go behind General Lee's men. There will be plenty of work for you all when

they have the eight hours established on a few more of the roads. I would sooner work the washtub than have my husband take orders from any of those scabs.

It takes Bros. Wilson and Gutsell to tell what the B. of R. T. consists of.

Probably I have said enough about those scabs, not that I would not like to tell some of them personally what I think of them. But they are such poor boobs you cannot tell them anything. So, if they are happy with this name, let them have it. I would not want it.

Our JOURNAL agent, Sister Fresh, has been very sick and all are anxious to see her restored to good health.

Wishing all the lodges the best of success, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,
MRS. K. LOCKWOOD.

Buffalo, N. Y.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The members of Lodge No. 6 always expect yours truly to contribute a little news in the JOURNAL occasionally and when yours truly fails to do so, said members feel sadly neglected. Even if we don't tell it publicly, Lodge No. 6 has some pleasant, interesting times during the meetings and afterwards, and we talk on all subjects except the faults of our members and the members' husbands, although I have been told that most of our talking is on the latter subject. I told one member of the S. U. that any one that had such an idea had better come personally to me and prove that such was the case and I would make a bet and win it, but to date haven't been called on to do so. How conceited those men are to think their wives can't be away from them for a few hours twice a month without talking about them. The war, women suffrage and such interesting topics are much more interesting.

Sisters Dumphy, Stedman and Goetz have been on the sick list recently, but we are glad to learn that all three are now much better.

Sisters Mary Flynn and Minnie Mahoney had the sympathy of the members during their recent bereavements. Sister Flynn lost a sister and Sister Mahoney a brother, who was a member of the Switchmen's Union.

We have added several new members this spring and hope more of those eligible to join can be induced to do so. We hope Sister Krug will take some more application cards and get them filled out.

We have some good singers among our members, but need more to sing that good old song "America," that means so much to us all now.

Some of the other lodges are doing splendid work in the way of adding new members. Lodge No. 8 of Chicago added fifteen members in the past two months, due mostly to the efforts of Sister Wilbur and we hope this worthy sister can induce as many more of the eligibles in that locality to join the Auxiliary.

Lodge No. 33 of Valley Junction has been increased by the goodly number of twenty members so far this year and, if I remember right, Sisters Gannon and Farrell deserve credit for a good many of them. Other lodges have also made gains, but those two lodges deserve special mention.

Unfortunately death has come to a number of members in the past six months, as will be noted on the financial report with which each lodge will soon be furnished, and it is to be hoped that in the lodges in which those claims have been paid, the interest of the members will be stimulated and greater confidence established in the work of the order. The amount our members are required to pay is small in comparison with the benefits paid; consequently it behooves us to run the order as economically as is possible, and each auditing shows that a nice sum is converted from the general to the benefit fund, and in that way our finances are increased. Two of the members whose claims have been paid in the past six months were killed by trains, which shows how uncertain life is and all members should be careful about paying their dues promptly.

So many of the treasurers write they have to call on the members to get their dues and many have to be carried, mostly through carelessness and the desire of the treasurers not to lose any members. As I have often stated in these columns, the members should remember that their treasurers get very little remuneration for their work and there should be an effort made by the members to make the

work of their treasurer as light as possible. I can see some of the treasurers smile and think and say, "Why, doesn't she practice what she preaches?"

Here's hoping that when next writing for the JOURNAL, some more lodges will have had contests and will deserve worthy mention also.

Yours in U., H. and J.,

SARA T. JACKSON.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As Englewood Lodge No. 63 was not represented in the JOURNAL last month I will endeavor to write this time to let brothers and sisters know what we are doing.

June 7th our lodge was one year old and we celebrated our first anniversary by holding a dance and served ice cream and cake.

Bro. E. G. Wilson gave us a most beautiful talk and gave out all of the tokens. There was a little token given to Sister Goffner and Genevieve Myer. Sister Myer could not be with us on June 7th to take part at our dance for the trouble came to her and her dear mother by the death of her father.

A beautiful hand-embroidered piece, worked by Sister Lockwood, was drawn for and Mrs. Moore, was the winner.

Members of Lodge No. 63 and Freddie Freet sang a switchman song that made a big hit with the switchmen present.

I wish to thank the Sisters of Lodge No. 63 and all others for kindness and sympathy shown me while I was confined with illness in the hospital.

With kind regards to all and wishing both organizations success, I am,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

MRS J. FRESH.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 1, 1917.

Miss Sara T. Jackson, Grand Secretary and Treasurer, 220 Stevenson St., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR MISS JACKSON—In behalf of our family, I wish to thank the Grand Lodge for the prompt payment of the claim of our mother, also wish to express our sincere thanks to you for your expression of sympathy conveyed

to us by the treasurer of Cream City Lodge No. 39, L. A. to S. U. of N. A.

We are very grateful for the many kindnesses extended to our mother, also to our family, by the ladies of Lodge No. 39, and may God bless you to continue your noble work. Again thanking you, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

KATHERINE E. GORMLEY.

1911 Chestnut Street.

IN MEMORIAM.

On June 15th we lost Bro. George W. Moran, who died of smallpox. He was best known as "Teddy," a nickname given him by Duluth switchmen with whom he had worked for thirty years, and many knew him by no other name. A beloved wife and two children, in whose hearts he filled so large a place, survive him. He was a quiet, humble, kind-hearted citizen with a high sense of justice and pride, and a prince among men.

The unsought popularity he carried among his associates bears ample testimony of the respect in which he was held by them. He was buried at Forest Hill cemetery by loving friends June 16th, who left him asleep under a bank of flowers. Teddy was one of the most faithful and loyal members our union had, and was ever a booster for it, no matter how dark the hour nor how adverse the circumstances. May his soul rest in peace.

In respect to his memory Lodge No. 28 adopted these resolutions at its regular meeting held June 17th:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to take unto Himself our beloved brother, George W. Moran; and

WHEREAS, Because of his death his family has suffered the loss of an upright citizen, a loving husband and father, and this lodge an exemplary brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members here assembled, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved family in this their time of deep affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for sixty days as a mark of respect to his memory; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

PATRICK FLAHERTY,

W. E. BAKER,

D. STANG,

Committee.

At our last regular meeting, held June 17th, Head of the Lakes Lodge No. 107 unanimously passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father has called from our midst our beloved brother, William G. Whereatt, treasurer of Lodge No. 107, whose untimely death occurred while in the performance of his duty as deputy sheriff of Douglas county, which position he had held for the past five years; and

WHEREAS, Because of his death a loving wife, son and daughter, also an aged father, mother and brother have suffered the loss of an upright and dutiful citizen, and this lodge a beloved and most worthy officer and member; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of this lodge, in meeting assembled, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved wife, son, daughter, brother, father and mother in this their time of deep affliction, with the prayer that He who has taken him from them will comfort and sustain them; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, as a mark of respect to the memory of our deceased brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one to be sent to the bereaved wife, and one to our JOURNAL for publication.

J. H. EVAHN,

JOHN KEELEY,

J. C. O'CONNELL.

Committee.

At the regular meeting of Still City Lodge No. 224, S. U. of N. A., held Sunday, May 13, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst our worthy brother, George L. Anthony; and

WHEREAS, Because of his death his

sister and brother have suffered the loss of an upright and loving brother, and this lodge a beloved and worthy member; therefore, be it

Resolved, By all here assembled, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved family in this their time of deep affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, one sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the JOURNAL for publication; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a token of respect to the memory of our deceased brother.

J. V. REATH,
D. F. CLANCY,
W. J. DEADY,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Evening Star Lodge No. 209, Buffalo, N. Y., held June 13, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Arthur J. Fitzgerald, whose death occurred after a short illness; and

WHEREAS, We realize the sadness brought to the hearts of his mother, sisters and brothers and to this lodge, of which he was a worthy member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as brothers in meeting assembled, extend to his mother, sisters and brothers our deepest sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the relatives of our deceased brother and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a mark of respect to our late brother.

JOHN J. KEOUGH,
HARVEY C. LITZ,
JAMES A. FLYNN,
Committee.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 25, 1917.

Bro. Wm. J. Wallace, charter member of Lodge No. 117, passed away May 7th and his remains were tempo-

rarily placed in the vault at Forest Home Cemetery and later will be taken to Jersey City, the former home of Bro. Wallace, for burial.

He leaves a widow, member of Ladies' Auxilliary, West Side Lodge No. 8, to mourn his loss, and the brothers of Lodge No. 117 will miss him, as he was a regular attendant at meetings. May he rest in peace.

F. J. WILBUR,
JAS. MURRAY,
J. R. WARREN,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted by Englewood Lodge No. 63, L. A. to S. U. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from the cares of this life the beloved father of our treasurer, Mr. Ryan, whose death was very sudden; and

WHEREAS, His untimely death has caused deep sorrow to a large circle of relatives and friends; therefore, be it

Resolved, By our members, that our sympathy be extended to Sister Maher and family, with the prayer that God will comfort and cheer them; and, be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to Sister Maher, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the family, and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

K. LOCKWOOD,
A. MULVANEY,
M. MOORE,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at the regular meeting of Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 54, S. U. of N. A., St. Louis, Mo., held Sunday, May 27th:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the All-Governing Power to remove from our midst our late brother, Fred Kehm, whose death occurred May 20th; and

WHEREAS, By his death we realize the sadness brought to the hearts of his loved ones; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 54 deeply deplore the death of Bro. Fred Kehm, and extend to his loved ones their

heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, As a tribute of respect to our beloved brother, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, one to be forwarded to the family, also one to our JOURNAL for publication.

H. S. YOUNG,
L. H. BONHAM,
C. E. GROVES,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Furniture City Lodge No. 12, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., Grand Rapids, Mich., held June 5, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Angel of Death has called from our midst our beloved sister, Minnie Willschifski; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as a band of sisters, extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved husband and family. Let us pray that what has been our loss, has been her gain; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in loving remembrance of her who has gone before; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and one to be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and one to be sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

DELLA HARDY,
ANNA WALSH,
MARY SMITH,
Committee.

At the last regular meeting of Pride of Peoria Lodge No. 40, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom has removed from the family circle the beloved mother of Sister Kerstetter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as sisters, extend to our bereaved sister our heartfelt sympathy in her hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Sister Kerstetter, one spread on the minutes and a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

MRS. IDA LARKIN,
MRS. FANNY ABREY,
MRS. LENA GUNZENHEISER,
Committee.

Cards of Thanks.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I desire to thank the Grand Lodge for prompt payment of claim held in the Switchmen's Union of North America by my late husband, J. J. Thomas. I also wish to thank the members of Stockyards Lodge No. 68 for the kind assistance rendered me at the time of his death and burial, also for the beautiful floral offering and other manifestations of kindness so freely extended.

With best wishes for the success of the Switchmen's Union of North America, we are

Sincerely yours,

MRS. MARY THOMAS AND CHILDREN.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of Union Lodge No. 80:

I wish to thank the Grand Lodge, also the officers and members of Union Lodge No. 80 for the check of \$1,500 I received for my total disability claim.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

EDGAR H. PALMER,
333 LaGrave Ave.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I have this day received my check for \$750.00, my full claim for total disability and I wish to thank the Grand Lodge for the prompt payment of same and also the members of Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 54 for all they did for me.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

HAL. A. MORROW.

There is perhaps nothing that has a greater tendency to decide favorably or unfavorably respecting a man's intellect than the question whether or not he be impressed with an early love of reading. . . . Books gratify and excite our curiosity in innumerable ways. They force us to reflect. . . . In a well-written book we are presented with the maturest reflections or the happiest flights of a mind of uncommon excellence. It is impossible that we can be much accustomed to such companions without attaining some resemblance to them.—William Godwin.



THOMAS L. DELANEY

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Thomas L. Delaney, formerly a member of Buffalo Lodge No. 4, kindly send his present address to John Hoare, 584 Hopkins street, Buffalo, N. Y., treasurer of Lodge No. 4. Delaney disappeared from his home May 15, 1917, leaving his wife and five small children without any means of support. He is 40 years old; weight, 180 lbs.; height, 5 ft. 8 in.; blue eyes; neat appearance; walks erect with military bearing.

Notices.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Bro. H. Jordan, member of Lodge No. 79, will greatly oblige his wife, Mrs. H. Jordan, 1508 East 66th Street, Chicago, Ill., by sending his address to her or to E. G. Wilson, treasurer of Jackson Park Lodge No. 79, 6342 Vernon Avenue, Chicago Ill. Bro. Jordan has not been seen or heard from by his wife or friends in Chicago since last January and his wife is very anxious to hear from him.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of A. Bouchard, member of Lodge No. 49, who disappeared from his home May 29th, will greatly oblige his wife, Mrs. A. Bouchard, 2609 Evans Ave., Pueblo, Colo., by sending her his present address. She describes him as being 35 years old, height 5 feet, 7 inches; weight, 135 lbs; dark complexion and wore a blue serge suit and black hat when last seen by her.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of J. M. Allen, member of Lodge No. 124, kindly notify his sister, Miss J. L. Allen, 8 N. Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla., or G. F. Hodgkinson, 918 W. Woodson St., El Reno, Okla., of his present address. His sister hasn't heard from him for six months and is much worried about him.

C. W. Chandler, member of Lodge No. 49, has lost May and June, 1917, receipts. Finder of same will greatly oblige by sending them to H. C. Hutchinson, 1623 Wabash Ave., Pueblo, Colo., treasure of Lodge No. 49.

Bro. LeRoy L. Lepper, member of Lodge No. 47, has lost all receipts up to June, 1917. Finder will oblige by sending same to G. W. Staab, 543 Broadway, Gary, Ind., treasurer of Lodge No. 4.

Bro. H. Musick, member Lodge No. 92, had the misfortune to lose his May, June, July and August, 1917, receipts. If found, kindly send to F. Pirkel, 1314 South First Street, West, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of M. F. Walsh, formerly member of Lodge No. 1, will greatly oblige by sending his present address to F. J.

O'Flanagan, 122 South Kensington street, Kansas City, Mo.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of W. J. (or "Billie") Dwyer, an old-time switchman, will oblige by notifying Mrs. Still Lacy, Girard, Ill., of his address.

American Federation of Labor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1917.
To Secretaries of National and International Unions:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS—Information has been given me of the generous contributions from many of the organizations of labor to the Liberty Loan Bond issue.

As you are doubtless aware, the American Federation of Labor purchased a \$10,000 bond.

I should very much like to have as a matter of record and also for the information of the proper governmental officials, the amounts of bonds purchased or subscribed by your national organization and also your individual local union.

Trusting that I may hear from you at your early convenience and thanking you in advance, I am,

SAM. GOMPERS.

President American Federation of Labor.

[The Grand Secretary and Treasurer would like to have this information sent to him by all lodges when remitting for July (1917) dues.—Ed.]

There is no limit to the attempt of greedy employers to take advantage of the war to gain ends they have been unable to gain under normal conditions. John Hedley of the California Foundrymen's Association says: "Increased business requires five times as many molders as there are in San Francisco. The situation can only be met by a suspension of the closed shop." This statement is ridiculous, as it presumes that molders are kept in idleness through the closed shop who could otherwise be put to work. There is absolutely no foundation for such reasoning, and it can only be accounted for on the ground that it is desired to take advantage of the war to destroy the organization of the molders.—*Ex.*

MISCELLANEOUS



Selected items of interest by well-known writers, clipped from the Labor Press and the leading newspapers and magazines of the country. No comments are made, and credit is always given to the paper or magazine from which they are taken



Working Conditions Agreed Upon by Switchmen's Union of N. A. and Railroad Managers.

The agreement, relative to working conditions, entered into June 14, 1917, at a conference held in New York City between the Grand Lodge officials and sub-committee representing the Switchmen's Union of North America, and the railroad managers representing the railroads, is hereby submitted to our membership for their information and guidance.—[Ed.]

SPECIAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF THE RAILWAYS.

Effective not later than July 1, 1917, the accompanying articles shall govern conditions of service of switchmen (foremen and helpers) in specified yards on the roads named, as follows:

Michigan Central—All yards west of Detroit River.

New York Central—Such crews in Buffalo territory as were formerly under the jurisdiction of the L. S. & M. S. Railway, Erie, Ashtabula, Ashtabula Harbor, Cleveland, Cleveland Passenger Yard, Sandusky, Toledo, Toledo Passenger Yard, Detroit and West Detroit, Adrian, Dunkirk, Elyria, Ft. Wayne, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Monroe.

Lehigh Valley—Buffalo.

B. & L. E.—Conneaut Harbor.

Nickel Plate—Buffalo.

D., L. & W.—Yards west of and including Port Morris.

C., N. O. & T. P.—Cincinnati and Ludlow.

C., R. I. & P.—All yards.

C. & E. I.—Chicago terminals.

B. & O. C. T.—All yards.

Soo Line—Chicago.

C. G. W.—Chicago and Oelwein.

Peoria Railway Terminal—All yards. None of the provisions of these articles shall be retroactive. New York, June 14, 1917.

YARD SERVICE.

ARTICLE I.

HOURS ON DUTY.

(a) Eight hours or less shall constitute a day's work. Overtime to be paid pro rata, actual minutes to be counted.

(b) Yard crews will be assigned for a fixed period of time per day, not to exceed ten hours, except in isolated yards, where only one yard crew is assigned and where the work requires it, the time of the assignments may be extended not to exceed 12 hours; under this exception the minimum shall be 10 hours.

(c) No new work will be given to a crew where the assignment is for 9 or more hours after the expiration of the period for which regularly assigned; overtime may be required in order to finish the work that the crew is performing at the expiration of the assigned period or in emergencies. This will not be construed to extend

the company's rights under similar existing rules for 10-hour assignments.

(d) On assignments where the hours are limited to eight, overtime will be worked only in case of emergency; or in case of transfer crews or crews engaged in industrial work to finish assigned or programmed work, or in either case to get to regular relief points; the purpose being that if assigned or programmed service usually requires more than eight hours' work, the assignment should be extended to meet the requirements of the service, either nine or ten hours.

(e) Sections (a), (b), (c) and (d) will also apply to yard crews called or used in extra service. They shall not be construed to require railroads to pay yard crews for more than the minimum day plus the actual time consumed in excess of eight hours, except where the assignment is for either nine or ten hours the minimum shall be nine hours, exclusive of the meal hour.

ARTICLE II.

LUNCH TIME.

(a) Yard crews, where the hours of work are limited to eight, will be allowed twenty minutes for lunch between four and one-half and six hours after starting work, without deduction in pay.

(b) Where existing rules provide for deduction of time for meals such rules are not affected for nine and more hour assignments, excepting that the time during which the meal hour must be given shall be changed to provide that this period shall be between four and one-half and six hours after starting work.

Examples: Where a rule reads:

"One hour will be allowed without pay for meals between 11.30 and 1.00"; or,

"One hour will be allowed for meals commencing between 11.00 and 12.00"; or,

"One hour shall be allowed for meals between the fifth and seventh hours after going on duty"; All similar rules shall be changed to read:

"One hour will be allowed without pay for meals between four and one-half and six hours after starting work."

(c) Where there is no deduction of time for meals in existing schedules, nothing in the above shall be construed to authorize any such deduction.

(d) Where it may be agreed by the Companies and the General Committee to adopt a rule for no deduction of time for meals for nine or more hour assignments, the following rule shall apply:

"Yard crews employed on nine or more hour assignments will be allowed thirty minutes for lunch between four and one-half and six hours after starting work, without deduction in pay."

Where no such agreement is reached, Section (b) will apply.

(e) In eight-hour yard assignments, yard crews will not be required to work longer than six hours without being allowed twenty minutes, and in nine or more hour assignments thirty minutes, for lunch, with no deduction in pay or time therefor.

ARTICLE III.

STARTING TIME.

(a) Regularly assigned yard crews will each have a fixed starting time and the starting time of a crew will not be changed without at least 48 hours' advance notice. Practices on individual roads as to handling transfer crews are not affected by the foregoing.

(b) Where three eight-hour shifts are worked in continuous service, the time for the first shift to begin work will be between 6.30 a. m. and 8 a. m.; the second, 2.30 p. m. and 4.00 p. m.; and the third 10.30 p. m. and 12.00 midnight.

(c) Where two eight-hour shifts are worked in continuous service the first shift may be started during any one of the periods named in paragraph (b).

(d) Where two eight or nine-hour shifts are worked not in continuous service, the time for the first shift to begin work will be between the hours of 6.30 a. m. and 10.00 a. m., and the second not later than 10.00 p. m.

(e) Where ten-hour assignments are worked the rules or practices for time of beginning work are not affected by paragraphs (b), (c) and (d).

(f) Day rates will be paid yardmen on assignments beginning as follows:

| | Where time for meals is deducted | Where time for meals is not deducted |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 8-hour assignments | | 6.30 a. m. and 11.00 a. m. |
| 9-hour assignments | 6.30 a. m. and 9.00 a. m. | 6.30 a. m. and 10.00 a. m. |
| 10-hour assignments | 6.30 a. m. and 8.00 a. m. | 6.30 a. m. and 9.00 a. m. |

Yardmen starting their assignments at other periods will be paid night rates.

(g) The foregoing section (f) applies to roads where rule now reads: "Yardmen started at other times than

between 6.30 a. m. and 8.00 a. m. will be paid night rates."

(h) The same method to be worked out and made a part of schedules on roads where the spread is 6.00 a. m. to 8.00 a. m., 6.00 a. m. to 9.00 a. m., 6.00 a. m. to 10.00 a. m., etc.

| Where rules now read from 5.00 a. m. to 10.00 a. m. | Where time for meals is deducted | Where time for meals is not deducted |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 8-hour assignments | | 5.00 a. m. and 1.00 p. m. |
| 9-hour assignments | 5.00 a. m. and 11.00 a. m. | 5.00 a. m. and 12.00 noon. |
| 10-hour assignments | 5.00 a. m. and 10.00 a. m. | 5.00 a. m. and 11.00 a. m. |
| Where rules now read from 6.00 a. m. to 8.00 a. m. | | |
| 8-hour assignments | | 6.00 a. m. and 11.00 a. m. |
| 9-hour assignments | 6.00 a. m. and 9.00 a. m. | 6.00 a. m. and 10.00 a. m. |
| 10-hour assignments | 6.00 a. m. and 8.00 a. m. | 6.00 a. m. and 9.00 a. m. |
| Where rules now read from 6.00 a. m. to 9.00 a. m. | | |
| 8-hour assignments | | 6.00 a. m. and 12.00 noon. |
| 9-hour assignments | 6.00 a. m. and 10.00 a. m. | 6.00 a. m. and 11.00 a. m. |
| 10-hour assignments | 6.00 a. m. and 9.00 a. m. | 6.00 a. m. and 10.00 a. m. |
| Where rules now read from 6.00 a. m. to 10.00 a. m. | | |
| 8-hour assignments | | 6.00 a. m. and 1.00 p. m. |
| 9-hour assignments | 6.00 a. m. and 11.00 a. m. | 6.00 a. m. and 12.00 noon. |
| 10-hour assignments | 6.00 a. m. and 10.00 a. m. | 6.00 a. m. and 11.00 a. m. |

(i) On roads where day rates are paid 6.00 a. m. or 7.00 a. m. to 6.00 p. m. or 7.00 p. m., and night rates 6.00 p. m. or 7.00 p. m. to 6.00 a. m. or 7.00 a. m., or the preponderance of time worked before and after 6.00 p. m. or 7.00 p. m., or where other rules determine as to whether day or night rates are paid, such regulations will not be disturbed by this decision.

ARTICLE IV.

CALCULATING ASSIGNMENTS AND MEAL PERIODS.

The time for fixing the beginning of assignments or meal periods is to be calculated from the time fixed for the crew to begin work as a unit, without regard to preparatory or individual duties.

ARTICLE V.

POINT FOR BEGINNING AND ENDING DAY.

Provisions of existing rules that there shall be a specified point for

either going on or off duty, or both, are not affected by anything herein; but schedules having no such rules shall be modified to provide that yard crews shall have a designated point for going on duty and a designated point for going off duty.

ARTICLE VI.

ADVERTISING ASSIGNMENTS.

A road will give its yard crews the usual notice of change in working conditions as will enable crews to exercise their seniority rights.

H. BAKER.

Chairman, Special Conference Committee of the Railways.

S. E. HEBERLING.

International President, Switchmen's Union of North America.

[Paragraph (i) and all examples pertaining to day and night pay will apply

according to the rules that were in your schedules September, 1916.

This applies to the 13 roads represented in the conference that agreed upon the rules June 14, 1917.

A copy of the above agreement has been sent to each lodge in this union, in circular form, which should be read before at least one meeting of the lodge (both day and night meetings, where so held,) and then placed on file with lodge records for future reference in case of disputes or controversies arising relative to application and interpretation of them.—Ed.]

Direct Action.

BY SCOTT NEARING.

Judge-made law in labor cases has reached such proportions that the Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts is able to issue a 250-page book under the title, "Labor Injunctions in Massachusetts." The volume is practically filled with quotations and summaries taken from cases in which judges have issued injunctions in labor disputes.

Two things are noticeable in these cases. The first is the fact that the injunction is a weapon which is used by the employer against his employees. The workers do not use the injunction. Whatever its possibilities, the workers have not availed themselves of the opportunity which the injunction might give them to secure quick action on vital questions.

The injunction is a form of direct action. Where irreparable damage is threatened; where it can be shown that the ordinary processes of law are inadequate to give relief from injustice, injunctions may be secured from the courts. If, for example, one man appeared on the property of another, and began cutting his shade trees, for which no damages would be an adequate compensation, the court would issue an injunction forbidding the intruder to continue cutting the trees. If he persisted, he would be adjudged in contempt of court and punished by the judge who had issued the injunction.

Proceeding upon this theory, courts have issued injunctions in labor disputes. A group of workers, striking against their employer, are threatening to destroy his property. These workers have no property upon which the

employer can levy if he wins a damage suit against them. Besides that, the injury which they are doing to his business is so great that no money damages would ever compensate for it. The court grants the injunction because no amount of damages will make up for the loss sustained.

Look at the other side of the question for a minute.

A hundred women are at work in a state where the law requires that women shall be provided with seats. No seats are provided, however, and the constant standing, day by day, undermines and finally destroys the health of the women. These women have a remedy at law. They may compel the factory inspectors to enforce the law and to provide seats. But that takes time. Meanwhile, the women are suffering a daily and irreparable loss of health. This is clearly a case for the issuance of an injunction.

A number of men are at work in a mine. The mining company in violation of the law, does not provide adequate ventilation. The men's health is damaged in consequence, and one day the dust and gas in the mine will explode, killing and maiming scores or perhaps hundreds. The danger is imminent and constant. The men have a remedy at law, but meanwhile, irreparable damage is being done. Again there is a case for the use of the injunction.

Oddly enough, injunctions are not issued in these cases. It is only when irreparable damage will be done to property that the courts hasten to the assistance of citizens. *Injunctions are secured by employers, to protect property.*

The property owners of the United States are the real direct-actionists. The workers appoint legislative committees, elect representatives, lobby for legislation, and when it is declared unconstitutional, they go back and pursue the weary path again—sometimes consuming years in the process. Children are toiling; women are being overworked at starvation wages; trade diseases threaten health and life; accidents occur by the tens of thousands—happiness, health and life itself are destroyed ruthlessly with no redress save the tedious machinery of legislative action. A strike is called. Strikes and strike-breakers come into conflict, property is threatened, and presto—

an injunction is granted and the danger of irreparable damage to property is warded off.

Injunctions are issued to prevent irreparable damage; they are issued at the behest of the employer; they are issued for the protection of property. Blessed are they that own, for theirs is the power of the judiciary.—*Brewery Workers' Journal.*

The Revolution of Revolutions.

The Department of Agriculture of the United States government has kindly taken the trouble to inform us that despite the fact that total shipments of new potatoes for the week of May 15-21 were about twice as heavy as the comparable week a year ago, potato prices are still advancing on a strong market.

Yes, we had noticed it; the rising prices, we mean; and the explanation is perfectly satisfactory despite the "despite" it starts out with. The more potatoes there are, the more there are to corner and the more easily they can be cornered. The Department of Agriculture evidently thinks otherwise, but it really doesn't matter a button what it thinks it thinks; the fact remains.

There was a time when the domain of industry was more or less of a republic, and "free competition," as it is called, lowered the prices of commodities as the quantities of such commodities thrown on the market increased. But that day is long past. Industry has become monarchical. It is rule by kings. And these monarchs corner the market and all that is thrown on it, no matter how much is thrown. And if the potato supply was increased ten times instead of twice, it would make no difference whatever. The kings would command everything, and the more there was, the more they would corner. They can easily catch—and detain—all that's thrown.

One of these kings, a potato king, died recently in Hoboken. He was known as "the potato king," and he had amassed over a million dollars cornering potatoes. But he has plenty of heirs; there will not be a single potato the less because he is dead!

Same with onions. Right now there are eighty-eight onion kings under indictment in Boston for cornering 76

per cent. of all the 200,000 tons of onions that constitute the annual crop, and United States Attorney Anderson, who recently stated that there would be social revolution in the country if the cornering of food was not stopped, is prosecuting them, but "despite" that, as the Department of Agriculture might say, their majesties are in no particular danger; most probably the "indictment" will only act on them as an incentive to corner the remaining 25 per cent. that they have not yet got. It will inform them of what they have overlooked.

There has been talk in the Senate of hanging these monarchs to lamp-posts, but that would not get rid of them. It might, if they were hereditary kings. But they are a different breed. They can't be disposed of like a batch of Romanoffs or Hohenzollerns or Hapsburgs. They don't inherit. Like Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," they "jest grow" instead. Grow out of the system. And when one batch dies, another instantly takes its place. And not a single one of them will stop cornering because Attorney General Anderson says there will be a social revolution if they don't. The fact that he is right makes no difference to them; they are too busy cornering to take any notice of such statements. And mere indictments are nothing in their young lives.

But before this cruel war is over we shall have to corner the cornerers or die of starvation. The government, the state, the community will have to interfere and corner the products for the people instead of permitting these monarchs to corner them for themselves. The community, through its organized government, must succeed the potato and onion and other food commodity kings, and must put a stop to their "inalienable right" of buying and selling.

The Department of Agriculture is a strictly conservative body and does not want to do anything radical, but when it tells us, despite the fact that there are twice as many potatoes this week as there were in the corresponding week of last year, the price has gone up, that is only its way of announcing, as Attorney General Anderson did, that a social revolution is necessary to dethrone these monarchs and expiate their dynasties. But it will not

come until the intellectual faculties which we all carry unconsciously in our stomachs are aroused to the perception of the thing our inferior brains never enabled us to comprehend. Then, and not until then, will the kings depart.—*New York Call.*

From the Committee on Industrial Relations.

BY DANTE BARTON.

Suppose the United States could legislate for its enemy during this war, or suppose American financiers could impose domestic policies affecting the people of the enemy countries. If the United States law makers and the United States financiers felt particularly cruel and vindictive, their legislation and their policies, in such a case, would be directed against the great body of the enemy people. They would try to make the enemy workers work such long hours and at such exhausting toil and with such little leisure that those workers would be inefficient either for working or for fighting. They would impose such conditions upon the women of the enemy country that those women could not be strong and capable mothers, that they could not give the care and attention to their children which would make the children the best citizens and that permanent injury to the enemy race would be done through the temporary injury to the mothers and fathers of the immediate generation.

Such a case is supposed in order to drive home the wrong and the absurdity of all the propositions that have been advanced by law makers and by moneyed interests of the United States to break down the safeguards of the efficiency and rightful happiness of American workers, men and women. If ever there was a time when such safeguards should be upheld and extended, it is naturally in a time of national peril and stress. England, for example, could possibly afford, so far as national existence was concerned, to adopt a devil-take-the-hindmost policy toward the great mass of the workers when the English national life was unassailed from outside. But instantly that England was assailed from the outside, she had to amend that careless and absolutely undemocratic policy and conserve the greatest

possession of any nation, its men and women workers.

As an example of the intelligent protest of labor unions against breaking down safe and sane standards in America at this time, the following is quoted from a recent statement of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America:

"We hold that greater efficiency will prevail among the workers if the standards of life and labor desired by the workers are both established and maintained. Any lowering of these standards means a reduction in the productive capacity of the workers, both individually and collectively."

When American workers have been asked to "sacrifice" the degree of industrial rights which they have so far attained, they have been asked to sacrifice something which the nation itself could not spare. The labor unions, for instance, are trustees of the welfare and strength of the working men and women of this nation and of their children. They might as well be asked to sacrifice their health, their honesty and their virtue as to be asked to sacrifice such economic conditions as conserve health and make honesty and virtue the order of the national life.

This ought to be so plain to everybody that it seems that the super-serviceable servants of big interests, in and out of the legislatures, who have so many times proposed breaking down these standards have simply gotten the habit. Apparently they have no other idea of self-assertion or of activity except to pluck something more from the men and women whose work supports them. There ought to be the sharpest kind of scorn, on the part of workers with their hands and of all others who properly acknowledge their debt to manual workers, for these short-sighted enemies of their own countrymen.

"From Missouri"

Why is it that the man from Missouri must be shown any more thoroughly than the man from Maine, when the native of Maine is notorious for liking as much salt on his facts as on codfishballs? There is a reason, and it is related by no less an authority than Representative L. C. Dyer—natur-

ally, of Missouri—in the *Congressional Record*. He says:

"In the early seventies there lived in one of those wild Nevada mining towns an individual of such rare fighting ability that the whole country knew of his prowess and respected it. He was king of the community and his was a reign of terror. Quick on the trigger, he had a row of notches on his gun-handle, but his specialty was at a rough-and-tumble. He was a native of Arkansas and was proud of the fact. He boasted of the superiority of his native State. So, as the name pleased him, he was called 'Arkansaw.' He was built like a puma and his punch was like the kick of a mule. 'Arkansaw' enjoyed the role of champion and handed out his wares in large and severe doses; in fact, there were few men in the vicinity who had not been licked by the bully.

"One day there came into the saloon a stranger. A lanky, solemn-faced boy he was, in patched and faded blue overalls, and a great floppy brimmed hat. He was a prospector from the hills and not a particularly successful one—from his looks. 'Arkansaw' caught sight of the youth, who leaned against a post so mournfully watching the roulette, and saw a prospect.

"'You, kid,' said he, 'you want to be mighty blamed careful how you're actin' around here. I'm from Arkansaw, I am.'

"Deliberately, the young fellow cast a lazy, expressionless glance at the half-drunk man and turned his attention again to the wheel. The miners moved up to see 'Arkansaw's latest victim.

"'Say, you!' roared the man. 'I say I'm from Arkansaw!'

"'Yes,' drawled the stranger, 'I heard you the first time.'

"'Arkansaw' went into a rage.

"'Ya don't know me, huh? Well, I eat 'em like you every morning before breakfast. I'm an old she wolf from Arkansaw, I am, and the best two-handed man in the country.'

"For answer, the youth jerked off his coat and threw his old hat on the floor.

"'Well, by gosh!' he said. 'I'm from Missouri; you got to show me or I'll show you!'

"'Arkansaw' handed his gun to a bystander and rushed. He was met

with a smash on the jaw that stunned him. Then the lanky stranger proceeded to give the bad man a sound thrashing. When the combat ended the youth was a hero. The miners carried him in triumph through the town. Thereafter, if a person made a statement of doubtful veracity some one was likely to assert that he was from Missouri and had to be shown."—*The Labor Clarion*.

Shall Education be Rockefellerized?

Shall education be Rockefellerized? That is the proposition which is squarely up to the people of the United States. Some years ago the Rockefeller foundation sought the passage of a law for a federal charter. In that bold form it was emphatically rejected.

The Standard Oil Company does not relinquish its purpose because of a defeat. A charter was secured from the State of New York and the work of carrying out the gigantic plan was inaugurated. The breadth and the subtlety of that plan have been understood by only a few. The foundation has an endowment of nearly a billion dollars—that means dynamic power. Affiliations and working relations have been established with educational agencies, with influence and standing. Many of these relations have been withheld from general information, for it is recognized that anything known to emanate from the Rockefellers is discounted and mistrusted.

To meet this difficulty they devised a working agreement with various governmental departments—individuals were placed on the government payroll, paid a salary of \$1 by the government, and a real salary by some "private" Rockefeller institution. These dollar people are not distinguishable from bona fide government agents—their work, as their propaganda, has the prestige of government documents, even though it represents private interests. We cannot safely disregard the fundamental principle expressed in these homely words: "Whoever pays the piper calls the tune."

An investigation directed by the United States Senate revealed that 152 persons were on the payroll of the Federal Bureau of Education at a salary of \$1 per annum, while they received from other institutions or asso-

ciations salaries ranging from \$10,000 down. Documents of merit written by some of these seemingly government agents have been published as government documents and distributed in large numbers. The natural assumption of readers has been that it represented government research maintained as free as possible from the influence of private interests.

The entangling alliances between the Bureau of Education and the general education board of the Rockefeller foundation and other private agencies are identical to those which were revealed some years ago between the Department of Agriculture and the same directing forces.

In addition to the revelation in the United States Senate disclosing the methods which Standard Oil money employs to control governmental sources of information, comes the announcement of the Rockefeller experiment to establish the education that will enable boys and girls to take hold of workaday life with a quick, sure grip. The purpose in itself is a recognition of a fundamental national need—it is a matter of concern to our whole nation and should be under the official direction of our whole nation.

Is there any reason why the nation's business should be delegated to private enterprise? To be sure the Rockefeller foundation has an enormous sum of money available for this purpose—probably as much as the government would feel justified in devoting to the same purpose. But that very fact leads immediately to how did two men acquire control over so much power.

If freedom is to be maintained in this and other lands private enterprise must not be permitted to control sources of information. Information is of value only when salient facts associated with its development are known. Research inspired by the Standard Oil funds, should bear the Standard Oil trade mark—research that bears the imprint of governmental sanction should be made by bona fide government agencies.

Even, if possible, prompted by good motive, the Rockefellers must not be permitted to dominate the sources of information or the avenues of education.—*Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L.*

Service and Rights Reciprocal.

The spirit with which labor has met our nation's emergency is an earnest of the intelligent high-minded service that can be definitely relied upon in furtherance of the principles which our republic represents. Labor foresaw that participation in the war was inevitable. Its representatives issued a declaration expressing labor's obligations resting upon enjoyment of rights and opportunities.

Labor is fully aware of the indispensable service it renders society in peace and in war. Tools rough hew the nation's resources and prepare the finished product for utilization. The users of tools determine the nation's ability to cope with emergencies or to seize opportunities. National alertness and progress are directly commensurate with the intelligence, creative resourcefulness and spiritual response actuating the users of tools. Therefore, labor has declared that obligation to service is bound up with the right to demand proper regard and protection for that wonderful mechanism—human bodies.

Labor has been fair and sane and loyal to principles. No one can deny that wars have been seized upon as opportunities to increase profits. Even before the war labor had declared that human flesh and blood must not be made the victims of war games, but that service, whether in the trenches and on the ships or in factories and in the mines, should be rendered with dignity and with feeling of self-respect possible only when services are appreciated and rights are protected.

American workers have declared their willingness to do their full duty in whatever relationship they may be most needed. They declare with equal force that the workers will resist every attempt to subordinate flesh and blood to profiteering. They declare that at this time there is no just ground for long and exhausting hours of toil nor for lowering standards of work or life.

It is evident that in the immediate future many things will arise which may occasion disagreements between employes and employers. Labor demands that there ought to be established voluntary agencies whereby differences can be adjusted. Need for uninterrupted production ought not to

be the cloak under which American workers can be robbed of justice.

Labor organizations have made known their readiness to enter into arbitration agreements with private employers as well as with the government. They will do everything within their power to organize industrial relations upon a basis of justice that will assure the nation fullest utilization of the material resources of the nation.

Labor, conscious of its responsibility, has offered service and honest co-operation. Employers and the government must declare themselves and act in the same spirit.—*The Baltimore Trade Unionist*.

You Must Organize.

The great majority of the workers of America are not organized; solidarity to them is a meaningless phrase and their selfishness lacks common-sense to see in common efforts the only rational means to advance its interests. No wonder their wages do not keep pace with the prices of the necessities of life!

Ours is a time of collective dealing and bargaining, and the isolated individual has no show whatever. Talk as you will about the deplorable conditions of the masses of the workers, how can they be helped if they do not even try to help themselves? The things you want you have to fight for and if you want to escape from disagreeable conditions, you must move. You must act, whatever may be your aim, your ambition, your longing, and, in order to act collectively you must organize. Don't wait for others to do things for you and improve your conditions for you.

It is for you to take the initiative; it is for you to do the things you wish to have done. Organize, and again we say organize. You cannot fight organized capital single-handed; you cannot by your individual efforts change economic and social conditions that are the product of collective action, are representing collective interests and are backed up and defended by hosts of interested men. You are powerless and helpless in your isolation. Unite your forces, combine your powers, organize, and you will become master of your destinies.—*St. Louis Labor*.

Always on the Job.

If trade unionists would take example set for them by chambers of commerce and business men's organizations throughout the country there would be no reason for complaint of lack of attendance at meetings. The business men meet every day, when they cultivate friendships, exchange thoughts, listen to the reports of their committees and an occasional outsider's speech, lounge a few moments after lunch, and part, strengthened with renewed allegiance of co-operation in common interest. Labor cannot conveniently meet every day, but it can meet once or twice a month, and if the results of the mutual co-operation of business men is any criterion, it would abundantly pay the workers. Do not think these business men idle away their time at these noonday and evening sessions. They occupy every moment of that time in the interest of their business. Not a small part of their discussions are economic and relate to labor. That is business, too.—*Motorman and Conductor*.

Apostrophe to the Flag.

The flag for which the heroes fought, for which they died, is the symbol of all we are, of all we hope to be.

It is the emblem of equal rights.

It means free hands, free lips, self-government and the sovereignty of the individual.

It means that this continent has been dedicated to freedom.

It means universal education—light for every mind, knowledge for every child.

It means that the schoolhouse is the fortress of liberty.

It means that it is the duty of every citizen to bear his share of the public burden—to take part in the affairs of his town, his county, his state, and his country.

It means that the ballot box is the Ark of the Covenant; that the source of authority must not be poisoned.

It means the perpetual right of peaceful revolution. It means that every citizen of the republic—native or naturalized—must be protected; at home, in every state—abroad, in every land, on every sea.

It means that all distinctions based

on birth or blood have perished from our laws; that our government shall stand between labor and capital, between the weak and the strong, between the individual and the corporation, between want and wealth, and give the guarantee of simple justice to each and all.

It means that there shall be a legal remedy for every wrong.

It means national hospitality—that we must welcome to our shores the exiles of the world, and that we may not drive them back. Some may be deformed by labor, dwarfed by hunger, broken in spirit, victims of tyranny and caste—in whose sad faces may be read the touching record of a weary life; and yet their children, born of liberty and love, will be symmetrical and fair, intelligent and free.

The flag is the emblem of a supreme will of a nation's power. Beneath its folds the weakest must be protected and the strongest must obey. It shields and canopies alike the loftiest mansion and the rudest hut.

That flag was given to the air in the Revolution's darkest days. It represents the sufferings of the past, the glories yet to be; and like the bow of heaven it is the child of storm and sun.—*Robert G. Ingersoll.*

Russia and America.

Russia overthrows despotism while American Tories are working hard to fasten the discredited Russian system upon the United States. Russia announces liberty of speech and of the press, while here there is a growing police interference with speech and postal censorship of the press; and the Senate has actually adopted a measure to make censorship more sweeping under cover of a fear of spies, that is foolish if genuine and worse if pretended.

Russia announces universal suffrage, while the New York state Senate has declared in favor of limiting it. She announces general amnesty for all political and agrarian offenses, while some of our district attorneys busy themselves with trying to distort the meaning of statutes to make them cover propaganda of unpopular ideas to which they were not intended to apply.

Russia announces freedom for al-

liances, unions and strikes, while our labor organizations must keep a watchful eye on judges ready to interfere with such freedom through abuse of their power to issue injunctions. And at the same time Assemblyman Welsh in the New York legislature openly admits the purpose of his military training and state constabulary bills to be suppression of dissatisfied workers. His exact words were:

"We are not going to permit any set of individuals to stir up industrial strife in this great country of ours."

A standing army maintained through universal compulsory military service has been essential to upholding the power of the old regime. American Tories are trying to fasten this iniquity upon us. Governor Whitman of New York has just signed a law forcing into involuntary military servitude boys who are even too young to participate in the government that demands their services.

Russia has long held the unenviable distinction of being the nation to be cited as a typical example of tyrannical despotism. She now relieves herself of this disgrace. Let Americans beware of the Tories who would fasten upon us the evils which Russia has cast off.

Russia still has far to go before she attains real freedom. "It is not enough that men should vote. It is not enough that they should be theoretically equal before the law. They must have liberty to avail themselves of the opportunities and means of life. They must stand on equal terms with reference to the bounties of nature. Either this or liberty withdraws her light!" When Henry George issued that warning to the United States many rights and liberties of American citizens now endangered seemed absolutely secure. Government by injunction was not dreamed of. The most unpopular opinion could be expressed in public without fear of incurring a legal penalty. The man would have been laughed at as an incurable pessimist who would have predicted that we should ever be in danger of universal military service. But even then Henry George saw that "in our time as in times before, creep on the insidious forces that, producing inequality, destroy liberty." These forces have now advanced far, much further in fact than may have seemed probable in so

short a time to Henry George. But both Russian and American democracies should take note that far as these forces have gone it is not too late to turn them back. "If while there is yet time we turn to justice and obey her, if we trust liberty and follow her, the dangers that now threaten must disappear."—*The Public.*

Kaiser Bill.

In his palace grand he dines
And drinks the finest kind of wines
While his soldiers fight and raid
With rifle, sword and hand grenade.
In rain and sleet and mud and sand,
They fight to save "Bill's" fatherland.

Off we read in headlines glaring
Of the Kaiser's deeds and daring—
Of his visits, from time to time,
To the front and firing line.
Of course, "Willie" dare not be seen
In his bullet-proof machine.

You can bet old Bill will not expose
His princely head or parrot nose
To bullets fired by British foes
Or bombs the fighting Frenchman
throws.
He's king of kings on land and sea—
At least he thinks himself to be.

Say, Bill, soon we'll sail the waves
With fifteen million fighting braves.
Our flag will deck your palace dome
Ere we return across the foam.
Die "Wacht Am Rhine" will change,
you'll see,
To "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Your gallant soldiers all will say,
"Hoch der President of the U. S. A.!"
Down with Kaisers, Kings and Czars—
Up with the U. S. Stripes and Stars,
Down with aristocracy—
Give the world democracy.

We'll plant you six feet under ground
With bricks and stones to hold you
down.

Like a submarine, you'll be submerged,
And o'er your head we'll place these
words:

"Under this cross, beneath the sod,
Lies Kaiser 'Bill' the would-be God."

RAY CHRISTENSEN.

Lodge No. 116.

Labor—The Nation's Life.

Already have we heard the demand made that laws intended to prevent the unlimited exploitation of labor, such as the anti-child labor laws, maximum hour laws for women and minors, eight-hour day laws for government employes, should be suspended during the war; also that the workers must be called upon to modify some of the rules that they have found possible to apply after years of struggle.

Recognizing the source from which these demands come we feel fortified in ascribing selfish ulterior motives. We maintain that there is not a law upon the statutes today intended to prevent over-exploitation of women or minors, not a rule in any contract between organized workers and their employers, but that, ultimately, makes for the greater productivity of the workers.

In the state of New York the legislature is being influenced to abrogate labor laws that are now in the statutes, and by manufacturers who have sought, often successfully, to evade every clause of these laws, and who, as a result of their rapacity, have been forced to renew their labor supply every few years; have literally destroyed, burned out, the energy of their employes because of overwork and underpay, resulting in undernourishment.

In Cleveland, O., the demand is being made that women shall be permitted to work as street car conductors, while but a few hundred miles west from there, in South Bend, Ind., the men employes of the street car company are on strike for terms of employment that would only ensure a bare living under present economic conditions, and the company has been able to find other men, or what may pass for men—males anyway—who will work under the conditions that forced the revolt of the regular employes, and are now crying for a force of other able-bodied men to be furnished by the city, county or state, to be used by them to force the strike sympathizers to desist from their display of displeasure. It does not appear that there can be any serious shortage of male labor so far. The fact is, that there is an inclination to regard the country's crisis as an opportunity to break down the re-

istance that has resulted in some measure of progress for the workers.

We hold that there can be no greater evil come to the people of this land than that the workers of the country be forced back to the conditions of near slavery from which they have, by their united resistance, emancipated themselves, at least in part.

We have a lively recollection of the conditions that obtained in our own industry prior to the formation of our organization and the establishment of the joint agreement system of adjusting scales of wages and employment conditions, and we have no hesitancy in stating, nor do we believe the employers of organized miners will deny, that the output per man for the eight-hour work-day averages larger than in the days before the organization when ten, twelve or even fourteen hours were required of the miners. Every practical miner knows that eight hours of hard work, even under the best conditions that can be maintained underground, will exhaust all vitality that can be replaced the balance of the day.

Exhausting the vitality of the workers, either by too long hours of labor or by under-pay resulting in undernourishment, means wasting the very life blood of the nation, is the opposite of economy during the war, and must make for the rapid deterioration of the economic resources of this or any country.—*United Mine Workers' Journal*.

Lo! The Poor Hobo.

In war, more than in peace, consider the hobo and his ability to do his bit in training the army. Attached to every training camp should be a real hay-and-axlegrease hobo, with fuzzy whiskers and holes in his shoes.

No class in America is so hardy, so able to get from one place to another under adverse conditions, so able to live upon a minimum and to enjoy some comforts on a minimum as the hobo. Perhaps he has pestered and annoyed the American housewives all these years because some day he was to teach their sons to be comfortable although in the army.

Who but a hobo knows that the most questionable tin can may be rendered free from contamination and made fit for a stew-kettle if it is first held upside down over a blazing fire? Who

but a hobo knows that a newspaper inside the back of a coat and another newspaper inside the front is equivalent in warmth to an ulster? Who but a hobo can make a warm and fairly dry bed out of a Sunday paper?

One of the outstanding reasons for the success of the Rough Riders during the Spanish-American War was that the body had a large element in its personnel which was used to roughing it. It was made up in part of men used to hardships—miners, cowpunchers, ex-bad men—and hoboes.

In war, as well as in peace, the hobo may be one of our national institutions.—*William Allen White, in "California Outlook."*

No Scarcity of Labor.

Scarcity of labor is the explanation given for all manner of projects and changes. Every employer who can not immediately find a person to do a particular kind of work, even that of moving furniture, at once raises the howl, "Scarcity of Labor." These various wails coming from many different places and constantly reiterated become in the public mind an established fact, even without investigation, and today there is a general impression that there is a real scarcity of workers in this country, but scarcity is such a relative term that this impression can not be accepted as a fact without a thorough and scientific investigation.

This matter is of serious importance because there are at the present time under consideration proposals for government policies based on the supposed scarcity of labor.

In this connection it would be well to remember that the managerial part of industry has been very poorly organized, if organized at all. Employers have never taken the pains to use carefully and for the purpose of conservation any factor in production which was not expensive. Only when workers have succeeded in making their labor power of sufficient financial consideration have they not only secured recognition of their rights, but also for protection of their physical strength. Cheap workmen seem to have no rights which captains of industry care for or are bound to respect.

It has been the settled policy of

large corporations, such as the steel companies, to have always available a mass of unemployed. These can be called on whenever needed and dismissed as the temporary needs cease. As a result, these great corporation managers, when they find that they can not readily pick up a hundred men for one or two hours' extra work, feel that they have been denied a condition that assured cheap labor, and have at once declared a scarcity of workers.

From government departments have come also these complaints of scarcity of workers and frequently upon grounds equally flimsy.

Wherever a genuine need of labor has been presented the trade union organizations have never failed to produce willing workers necessary for government work. However, they have found a very great difficulty in doing this at times because of the practices of the government.

In the government navy yards and other establishments the work is not carefully planned in order to keep their force of workers constantly employed. They take it for granted that men can be employed a few days in a week, then dismissed and then re-employed at the end of a few days or a week, and will cheerfully submit to conditions that fail to provide an assured income.

Government establishments sometimes pay wages under the prevailing rate in private industries or demote workers or impose other hardships on them. Under such conditions their inability to secure sufficient workers is not due to a scarcity of workers, but to the fact that these establishments are trying to undermine prevailing standards.

There has never been in this country a general comprehensive effort to give information of positions open or to enable workers out of employment to connect with the available positions. Until some sane, rational effort has been made and statistics are available showing that there is a real scarcity of workers for the whole country, there is no basis for the demand that hours of labor should be increased in order to overcome the scarcity of workers.

One of the first steps in organizing for efficient production is to abolish the funkies and the valets. Too many

who might give productive service are engaged in useless labor that might better be dispensed with. Instead of funkies, valets and servitors to do for able-bodied persons what they ought to do for themselves, let us have a nation every one of whom shall be independent, self-respecting persons engaged in productive work. In addition, there are an amazing number of persons who do no work, though physically and mentally fit. In this, the nation's emergency, each must do his part—avaunt, you shirkers!

Nor even if there should be established a scarcity of labor would it necessarily follow that increasing hours of work would be desirable. It has been demonstrated by actual proof in shops that, decreasing hours of work increases productivity. The results of an experiment in the McElwain Shoe Company, show conclusively that reduction in the hours of work from ten to eight resulted in no decrease in product, not even in the loss of a pair of shoes. This experiment is only one of many.

Those best acquainted with the facts give us warning that we must prepare for a hard fight ahead in this war. We dare not count upon the war ending before three years, and we must base our plans for production upon a long-time period. We must plan to make the workday of such length that we can secure the highest degree of productivity from our workers in that, perhaps, three-year period. We can not win the war by working our men and women to the stage of exhaustion the first few weeks or months. We must keep them in such a state of physical and mental strength that they can give the country the greatest amount of product within the three years' time.

The experience of Great Britain under war conditions and the experience of managers of industries prove conclusively that the wisest plan, not only from the standpoint of production but from that of maintaining the virility of our nation, is to continue the eight-hour day wherever it has been established and to establish it where it does not already prevail.—*American Federationist*.

There is one good point in our enemies—they never flatter us.

Keep on the Right Trail!

By FRANK STEINERT.

The American people have been swept, reluctantly, into the crimson tide of the world war. It is useless to wrangle over how the calamity could have been avoided. We are in it, to be sure; but the question arises, how can we get out of it? In other words, how can a speedy and durable peace be brought about?

That's some perplexing problem!

Ere the American people, collectively, attempt to solve so grave and great a problem, it would seem prudent (judging from their past actions in national affairs) that they first take lessons in the duties of citizenship and the principles of political economy and diplomacy. For if they are going to make the same "muddle" in their attempt to END the war as they did to PREVENT it, then heaven pity our country!

Do not misunderstand me. I do not wish to censure my fellow-citizens. I have no desire to expose their sores. God forbid that I should. But facts are facts; so let the truth be known. Let us not try to conceal our faults; let us rather bend all our energies in correcting them.

In the first place, had the American people, intelligently and collectively, exercised their civil and political rights, which the Constitution guarantees, the reactionary powers that be would never have attempted to fasten militarism—in the guise of "preparedness"—upon the American republic. Neither would they have plunged the country into war. Nor would the American manhood today be facing conscription.

But alas! such is the price of indifference. Such is the penalty a people must pay when they fail or refuse to do their duty as free citizens. They who mean to be free must maintain their freedom by perpetual vigilance. Time and again has that been repeated. But the masses will not heed. And since they will not heed, they must feel. The moment the masses relax their vigilance, that very moment the despotism of class rule rears its head.

Let's keep on the right trail! It is up to an intelligent, active minority, as in all past history, to lead the vanguard of liberty, peace and progress.

It has always been so and it will ever remain so. It is up to the socialists of America to teach the great mass of American people the fundamental cause of war. War is the effect and result of competitive industry, based upon the exploitation of labor. In short, war is a social disease. Such an evil can only be cured by the destruction of its source. Militarism is, and has always been, the arm of economic despotism. Peace and progress can not be brought about by merely cutting down the limbs. **WE MUST UPROOT THE TREE.** This involves the teaching of economics.

Again I repeat, let's keep on the right trail.—*St. Louis Labor.*

Never Mind.

Whatever your work and whatever its worth,

No matter how strong or clever,
Someone will sneer if you pause to hear

And scoff at your best endeavor.
For the target art has a broad expanse,

And wherever you chance to hit it,
Though close be your aim to the bull's-eye fame,

There are those who will never admit it.

Though the house applauds while the artist plays

And a smiling world adores him,
Somebody is there with an ennuied air
To say that the acting bores him.

For the tower of art has a lofty spire
With many a stair and landing,
And those who climb seem small off-time

To one at the bottom standing.

So work along in your chosen niche
With a steady purpose to nerve you;

Let nothing men say who pass your way

Relax your courage or swerve you.
The idle will flock by the Temple of Art

For just the pleasure of gazing,
But climb to the top and do not stop
Though they may not all be praising.

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

Doing Our Bit.

Before the declaration of the existence of a state of war between this country and Germany men of unquestionable integrity and whose patriotism could not be denied expressed divergent views as to the advisability of such action.

We are living under a representative form of government. The great majority of those whom we have empowered to speak for us, headed by the nation's Chief Executive, chosen by the votes of the people, decided that the prestige and interests of the country could only be preserved by such decided action. As true citizens of a republic, we acquiesce in their decision. We realize now that we cannot withdraw from the world conflict until we have each done our uttermost to bring this war to a victorious conclusion, with honor or even with safety.

The only question each and every true American, and by this term we include those who have become Americans by choice, natives of other countries including those of the country with which we are at war and of her allies, can ask of himself, is: "How can I best aid?"

The streets of our cities and towns are already taking a warlike appearance. Our boys, our neighbors' boys have donned the khakis and are preparing themselves for the call. In a few weeks the flower of our young manhood will be called from their homes and their peaceful vocations, and, let us not deceive ourselves! This will not be the last call.

As the days pass we are beginning to realize the magnitude of the struggle in which we have become involved. It is a full size job. We can only hope against our judgment that it may be brought to a speedy conclusion; and while we hope let us do our best to fulfill our heartfelt aspirations.

What can we do? How can we help? Now! Our industry must supply one of the first needs of our country and of our country's allies.

Coal enters largely in the production of our war supplies; in the transportation of foodstuffs, of all the necessities of living and of fighting. It is up to us to produce this vital necessity to the fullest. We anticipate objections—the lack of cars, slackness

forced upon us by conditions we cannot control. Let us do our part.

Let no act of ours that can be avoided lay a mine idle for one day. Our contracts with the employers are comprehensive; provide for the adjustment of any grievance that may arise without laying the mine idle. Add recognition of the responsibility to our country to that of our contract obligations and we cannot go far wrong.

We do not advise submission to gross wrongs; to studied attempts to evade contract provisions by the operators' representatives. Abide fully by the provisions of your agreements. Do a full day's work each day you have the opportunity.

The boys who are going to the front are your flesh and blood. In spite of the fact that the government is discouraging the enlistment of miners we realize that many of the boys from the mines will find their way to the front and there give good account of themselves. And those who are not from the mines are our boys. Are risking, and many, we fear, will lose their lives, limbs or health in the war that our government has decided necessary to wage for the preservation of our country's integrity.

It is within the realms of possibilities that for the lack of coal that we might have supplied some of these boys may have to pay with their lives. Let no such burden of blame rest upon you. Do your part—in the mine, even as those others will serve on the battle front and on the seas.

For the honor of organized miners, let us prove to the world that free workers will give full and complete service wherever needed.—*United Mine Workers' Journal*.

Two Congresswomen.

The United States, especially the state of Montana, is not quite the whole thing when it comes to recognizing the abilities of women. The western state supplied the first Congresswoman, and it is interesting to reproduce the following from *The Mexican Review*, of which George F. Weeks is editor and publisher:

"A young woman, fair and talented, has been elected as delegate to the national congress of Mexico. A citizen of that wonderfully progressive

state, Yucatan, she will represent the fifth electoral district of the federal district, as in Mexico a delegate may be elected from a state other than the one in which he (in this instance, she) maintains citizenship. The new delegate-elect is Senorita Hermila Galindo. She is publisher of *The Modern Woman*, Mexico City. She is a brilliant orator, and has been over the republic, speaking everywhere for women and the revolution.

"In Cuba she is well known as an earnest advocate for woman's freedom, as she has made some wonderful speeches there. All her efforts and all her talents are devoted to the freer future of the women of all the Latin-American countries. Her campaign has been a most brilliant one. Respected and admired by her countrymen, the honor she has won is a merited honor, and her presence in the congress will be a new element of national co-operation toward the great future of the republic under its new constitutional government."

And then there are some men who think that they, and they alone, are the sum total of human intelligence; especially is this true of those who wear a continual frown and want to dictate what their fellows should eat and drink. Of the latter we have a few, but, thank goodness, the world moved long before their advent into this glorious and sun-kissed continent.

More power to the congresswoman of Mexico; may she bring about a greater sense of justice to the lowly and oppressed.—*Ex.*

Whale Steaks at Whale of a Price.

The much mooted question of which was the aggressor in the Jonah-whale controversy; whether the big mammal swallowed poor old Jonah, or the reverse, has at last been settled, and the whale gets the worst of the argument. The meat of that mastodon of the seas is now an article of American diet and bids fair to follow the soaring proclivities of its landlubber competitors, the gentle bovine and the obese porker, in the cost to the ultimate consumer. Hailed at its first appearance on the market as a factor in the reduced cost of living because of its cheapness, the spongy steaks from the big sea monster are now demanding rapidly

ascending prices, firstly because of its novelty, and secondly because of an existing monopoly in the market, one Seattle wholesale butcher, the Pacific Meat Co., having contracted for the whole product of the American Whaling Co., which is practically the only concern furnishing the produce to this market. The retail price to home consumers is around 13 cents a pound. The restaurants are charging 45 cents for an order of whale meat approximating seven ounces, or, according to the figures, which have been verified, a portion which costs the restaurant man approximately five cents.

Moral: Jonah must have been the victim, all right, all right.—*Seattle Union Record.*

Don't Be a Knocker.

Don't criticise your neighbors' faults,
No matter what they do;
Don't ridicule the masses, or
Malign the chosen few.
Don't think yourself a censor for
The silly human flock,
And just remember as you go
That any fool can knock.

Don't laugh at those who make mistakes.

And stumble on the way,
For you are apt to follow them,
And almost any day.
Don't think the others shifting sands
While you are solid rock,
And don't forget, for heaven's sake,
That any fool can knock.

Don't be a puller down of fame

On other men conferred;
Don't give a parting kick to one
Who fell because he erred.
Don't think that you are perfect and
The only size in stock;
And now, once more, just bear in
mind

That any fool can knock.
—*United Mine Workers' Journal.*

"Getting Even" Doesn't Pay.

Don't be governed by the "get-even" spirit.

This mean little spirit can be fostered and nourished until it becomes dangerous—until it makes demons out of us.

Antagonism brings us nothing, and

its influence robs us of the power to enjoy life as we should, whether we exert it toward others or they toward us.

To be happy one must be at peace with his fellow man. While you have a desire for revenge in your heart you can not get the full measure of joy out of this life.

We do not make enough effort to drive away these thoughts. We let too much bitterness creep into our souls.

Does it hurt the other fellow? Not half as much as ourselves.

Get down on your knees mentally this very minute and pray that this spirit of "get even" may be forgotten and that your heart may be filled with love and humility and service for others.—*Ex.*

The Trinity.

Much may be done with the world we are in,

Much with the race to better it;

We can unfetter it,

Free it from chains of the old traditions;

Broaden its viewpoint of virtue and sin;

Change its conditions

Of labor and wealth,

And open new roadways to knowledge and health.

Yet some things ever must stay as they are

While the sea has its tide and the sky has its star.

A man and a woman with love between, Loyal and tender and true and clean—

Nothing better has been or can be Than just those three.

Science may show us a wonderful, vast Secret of life and of breeding it;

Man by the heeding it

Out of earth's chaos may bring a new order.

Off with old systems old laws may be cast.

What now seems the border

Of license in creeds

May then be the center of thoughts and of deeds.

Yet some things ever must stay as they are.

While the sea has its tide and the sky has its star.

A man and a woman and love undefiled, And the look of the two in the face of a child—

Oh, the joys of this world have then changing ways,

But this joy stays.

Nothing better on earth can be Than just those three.

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

The Hypocrite.

There is no more detested sin than hypocrisy.

Downright villainy it is possible to put up with, and under certain conditions almost admire. The brazen scoundrel, the bold criminal, while they excite our condemnation, may also in a kind of way retain our respect.

But the hypocrite.

There is not a good word to be said for him. At least, such is the popular belief, and it is founded on a universal sentiment.

It sometimes happens, however, that popular beliefs, even when supported by the general consent of the world, are quite erroneous, and this, I am convinced, is to be counted amongst them.

There is one good word to be said for the hypocrite.

He doesn't exist!

Hypocrisy is the crafty assumption of a virtue that is not possessed. It is the deliberate wearing of a cloak to cover evil designs. There has to be a guilty intention behind it.

The hypocrite must be conscious of his offense; otherwise he does not commit it. He must know he is a hypocrite, or he is not one.

And that is a condition that human nature is unable to fulfil.

The mind of man is so constituted that it is constantly in love with itself. It pays no attention to anything that is said against itself.

Whatever it may do, however, in the opinion of others it may swerve from the path of righteousness, it has always an invincible confidence in its own integrity.

It is true that men will occasionally admit they have been to blame, but this very confession at once becomes a proof of merit. They accept it in their own behalf as evidence of a virtuous disposition so great that the sin which brought it to light was, after all, something to be thankful for.

The secret of the redeeming power

ascribed to repentance is to be found in this curious trait of the human mind.

So the hypocrite has really no existence.

Men don't merely pretend to be animated by the highest motives. They actually believe they are.

They cut your throat, and persuade themselves they are rendering you a service. For profit and place they strangle all the principles of a lifetime, and feel perfectly sure they are exhibiting a rare spirit of self-sacrifice.

The traitor who has betrayed a cause, and pocketed payment, repels your accusations with the indignant glow of a patriot falsely maligned.

A funny thing is the human mind. It takes its form from bygone events and its color from present surroundings. It is the creature of yesterday and the slave of tomorrow.

It is the same everywhere, and yet in no two places is it alike. In the gutter it sits on the throne; and on the throne it wallows in the gutter.

It bends the poles till they meet. It bridges the widest contradictions. The impossible is its bedmate, and the incredible its daily fare.

And no matter where it may be, no matter what it may do—there is the best of all spots, and there the worthiest of all actions.

The human mind is the most credulous of things. It believes in itself! Its faith in its own virtue is its Rock of Ages.

And since hypocrisy implies a conviction of baseness, a consciousness of dissimulation, it follows that there is no such thing as a hypocrite in real life, though in politics, journalism, and other spheres of fiction he plays a prominent part.—*H. E. Boote, in the Australian Worker.*

Allied Peace Terms.

Something needs to be done at once which will strengthen the devotion of Russia and will cause dissension in Central Europe. We cannot rely merely on the American mission to Russia. Something has to be done very quickly and very boldly. The German chancellor's refusal to speak has given us the initiative. The thing which is needed is a powerful reaffirmation of the international purposes for which

we are fighting. The statement should be aimed directly at Russia, Austria-Hungary, and the German radicals in the spirit and temper of the President's address to the Senate. No doubt, such a statement will cause some reaction among certain groups in France, England and America, but the cost of this is not so great as the danger of the situation in the east. We cannot stand pat, diplomatically speaking. As a military measure we have to move openly to cement our alliance and divide the enemy. We must give the discontented people of Central Europe material with which to answer the chancellor's statement that we are aiming at the conquest and destruction of the German people. That same material could be used to reassure the Russian revolutionist against the suspicion which they undoubtedly entertain. For we cannot bully the Russian socialists into active loyalty. We have resolutely to face the facts and win them.—*The New Republic.*

The March of the Exiles.

The newspapers report the story of the exodus of 100,000 political exiles from Siberia on the overthrow of the power of czarism. The tale is graphically told how the thousands of men and women who gave their all to the cause of Russian freedom have been rushing back, on sledges, on foot, in rags, in the uniforms of their keepers, with chains and balls; with their bodies broken, and the heads bloody but unbowed, but with unquenchable spirit, with joy and with enthusiasm. And from town to town they have been hailed as conquerors.

It is a page of the story of the revolution that will live with the spectacular scenes of the French Revolution. It is a story that will be told and retold for centuries to come.

These heroes and heroines—Breshkovskaya, Marie Spiridovna and the countless, nameless and obscure revolutionists—are those who made the revolution possible. The story of Breshkovskaya, the grandmother, who gave all of a wonderful life to "a cause that lay still-born on history's cold lap," or, at least, that appeared to be still-born when she gave her all to it, is well enough known.

But the story of Spiridovna is not so well known, and the details of the

stories of the thousands of others are practically unknown. Marie Sukloff, the young girl who killed a brutal governor, and who escaped to this country, has told in her life story how she was first arrested because some type was found in the pocket of her dress when she was a 16-year-old school girl. Many of the stories began from small germs like that. Many of them began their careers because protest against some little thing brought cruel and stupid punishment.

But there they were, in Kara's mines, in the towns beyond the Arctic circle, dreaming of free Russia, resigned to death before that great thing was accomplished, weak in all but grief and wrong.

And now they come home to their Russia, the country they loved, the country for which they dreamed such beautiful things, and which dreams they helped turn to a reality. They come as conquering heroes, as the special guests of the new government. And the exiles in this country, too, are invited to return at the expense of the new government. And they are coming home; they are coming to the Russia for which they suffered and whose freedom they helped win.

The capitalist press, the mouthpieces of the ruling class, even the monthly bulletin of the National City Bank, representing the ultimate interests of capitalism, hail the Russian revolution and cheer the return of the exiles. But with them it is the sheerest hypocrisy, because they never raised their voices for freedom in Russia; they profited by the friendship of the old ruling class, and they used to say that a government other than a despotism was impossible in that country. And now they eat their words.

But we of the revolutionary movement, we who helped the Russian workers for freedom in all the years of the past, we who hailed every sign of a break for freedom among the Russian people—we see in this grim procession almost divine retribution to the czarism that they were sworn to overthrow.

Seldom has there been such a dramatic scene; both sides live to see it. The revolutionists to rejoice at the big overthrow; the bureaucrats to suffer the agonies of the damned.

The French took the head of the man who told them to eat grass; they

put it on a pike, stuffed the mouth with grass, and carried the grim standard through the streets of Paris. But the minister was not there to see, even if the people saw.

But, when the exiles come home, doddering Nicholas *will* be there, and his anguish at the procession, while he shovels snow, will be the final dramatic touch to make this altogether perfect.

It is good to feel that we have worked so hard for Russian freedom, and that we live to see this in our day.—*New York Call*.

Tactics Against Labor Laws.

In an attempt to block the passage of an eight-hour law for women and an anti-injunction bill in Illinois, opponents of this legislation have been circulating the story that the Council of National Defense has urged the defeat of all labor measures and that Governor Lowden has been advised by Secretary of War Baker that labor's anti-injunction bill should be defeated.

President Walker of the State Federation of Labor telegraphed Secretary of War Baker relative to this story and received the following reply:

"Have sent no message to governor of Illinois beyond that published statement of the Council of National Defense of April 7th urging that there be no breakdown or relaxation in legal safeguards upon hours or conditions of labor by reason of war emergency unless, in some specific instances, the Council of National Defense in Washington declared emergency conditions justified departure. Refer to local newspapers for full text of action by Council of National Defense."

In reply to a query on the same subject Miss Agnes Nestor of the International Glove Workers' Union received the following reply from President Gompers:

"The safeguard of the nation in peace or in war depends that the eight-hour day shall obtain. An eight-hour day makes better workers, more productive workers, and safeguards their lives and health. No greater measure could be employed in defense of our republic and its perpetuity than the establishment of the eight-hour day throughout the republic of the United States."—*The Labor Clarion*.

Organization.

By C. F. GROW.

Organization is the keystone of the great archway of human brotherhood. It is the greatest factor entering into the successful development of human society. It is the most potent, direct and important force making for social, political and economic betterment, and it is the one most essential thing needed to insure to all human beings future happiness and equality of opportunity through co-operation.

The world is as human beings determine it shall be, and our happiness, our hopes, our ambitions, our life are just as we make them. Every evil as we know it and as we suffer by it is but the result of action taken by others, regardless of motive.

We must all agree that certain conditions are best suited to the welfare and proper development of working people, and that when conditions are adverse to their welfare and proper development then it becomes the duty of those that recognize this dangerous adverse condition to change it.

The whole universe is but an organization of bodies and forces, and science has found that each body moving in space exerts an influence upon other bodies in proportion to its power and influence, while it in turn is under the influence of all other bodies. This is Nature's law, and it governs the whole universe.

From time immemorial it has been understood that there are greater possibilities, greater chances of success and also greater protection, where people act together—when they together understandingly work to accomplish any purpose which could not be done singly. Therefore, it has happened from the most remote age that the knowledge that two men are stronger than one and can accomplish things that would be impossible for one to do has given to man his greatest opportunity; has given him power and superiority over every other living thing.

Every organization of human kind has but proved the contention that when men organize they are always more successful than those who do not, and because of this knowledge in most of the world's activities—political, social and economic—it is today.

Abraham Lincoln understood labor's needs when he said that the greatest

tie outside of the family relationship was the organization of the working people. Again he said that labor was more important than capital—more important than any other thing in the world; that the workers were the creators of all wealth and therefore should be given the greater consideration; that capital was but the product of the toilers and that labor had existed prior to and should be independent of capital. Lincoln further stated that labor was the backbone of the nation.

Organized labor is here to stay. It is a good thing for the world that it is here, for the future condition of humanity will be largely determined by the organized workingmen and women.

Organized labor has a tremendous task to perform, but it will be equal to the task. Many things will have to be done and many things are now being done. Among the most vitally important things labor has already accomplished much. The unemployed situation is one of the greatest problems affecting the workers. Organized labor has fought consistently to give to the workers an opportunity to secure work. Hours have been reduced and will continue to be reduced until finally the time will come when there will be a job for every one who is physically fit to work.

Reimbursement for labor performed is another problem that has taxed the minds of millions. Again has organized labor fought consistently to increase the wage-workers' share of the products, for we all know that a worker's home and his family's standards depend upon his wages.

A one-dollar man has a one-dollar home, while a five-dollar man has a five-dollar home.

Then there is lack of sanitation and safety in industry, also child labor and many other most unfortunate and deplorable conditions that exist and must be solved by organized labor.

We have heard of the evils of concentrated wealth and the unequal distribution of wealth. In the name of common sense could there be a more natural, a more equal distribution of wealth, a more just distribution than by increasing the wages of the millions of toilers? They produce it, or assist in its production.

This and more organized labor will accomplish as quickly as the working-

men and women respond by joining hands in this great struggle for betterment.

There also must be, and there will be, more thorough work done by the local and international unions. Since it is just as impossible for single unions to achieve the best results as it is for individuals so to do, there must be more co-operation among component parts of the organization, and there must at all times be the willingness to accept the policy determined by the majority of unions after such a policy has been outlined and agreed to in council.

In conclusion, I can but express the hope—a most earnest desire—that every individual member of organized labor will strive to strengthen his union, and that each local union will affiliate and assist in building up the power of its department or central council, and that all will consistently work for the full success of the entire labor movement, thereby speeding the day of labor's emancipation.—*Los Angeles Labor Press*.

War—the Result.

History such as has never before been written, in so far as it relates to the welfare of the workers, is now and will continue to be made and written until the end of the World's War. No living soul can tell what the future holds, but passing events warrant us in at least expressing the hope that a better economic, social and political state shall fall to the lot of the great mass of our people—the workers, men and women—of this and all other civilized countries in or out of the war. The workers of all countries are becoming more and more conscious of their strength, of their usefulness and necessity in the life of nations. Already in benighted Russia a republic with a large measure of democracy has supplanted one of the most arbitrarily brutal and ruthless monarchies that has existed in modern times. The spirit of democracy is in the air. The heretofore hopeless worker is aroused as he never has been before, and regardless of the outcome of the war this spirit of democracy cannot and will not die, and while it is an awful price to pay, it

were better that we should have democracy, self-government, freedom, human rights, and human liberties the world over, even though it has to be obtained at a sacrifice so appalling in its dimensions that it is almost beyond the comprehension of mankind.

The so-called common people—the workers, the producers, the bone and sinew—of all countries, will come out of this war, surely, with a clearer concept of their rights and their liberties and with a determination heretofore unknown to maintain them. The trade union movement cannot and will not be destroyed either in peace or in war. Our movement can be materially injured to an extent that it may take years to overcome. This, however, can be prevented by a firm determination by all who do not go to the colors, to insist that our economic standard be maintained. The economic standard of this or any other country cannot be advanced or maintained except through the trade union movement. While loyal to our country and ready to do our bit, we insist that our economic condition, the result of years of sacrifice and struggle, shall not be destroyed or injured. After all, it is just as important to a country and to its success on the battlefield to maintain the same high standard of efficiency, health and strength of the workers on the economic field as on the battlefield. No country can be successful in war unless it is able to be successful in the economic field at home. England, in the first hysteria of the war, rushed headlong into a planless work system at home. Women and children were forced into gainful occupations and worked from twelve to sixteen hours a day and seven days a week, regardless of their health and strength, and it was found that England was rapidly approaching economic exhaustion. This was partially remedied; the hours reduced and a one day rest in seven established, following which there was a decline of fifty per cent. in accidents and sickness among the workers, and a formidable per cent. of increase in the output. There is not in this country now and will not be any logical economic reason why children should be put to work, or why men or women should work more than the regulation hours of labor. A mighty responsibility rests upon the trade unionists

and the trade union movement. Upon our actions the future welfare and well being economically, socially and politically of the masses largely depends.—*Cigarmakers' Official Journal.*

Things That Never Die.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulses to wordless prayer,
The stream of love and truth;
The longing after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes—
These things shall never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need;
A kindly word in grief's dark hour
That proves a friend indeed;
The plea for mercy softly breathed,
When justice threatens high,
The sorrows of contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to waken love—
Be firm and just and true;
So shall a light that can not fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee—
"These things shall never die."

—*Charles Dickens.*

Necessity Must Guide.

In discussing the ever-mounting cost of living necessities many lurid assertions have been made. We have heard threats of "lamp post brand of justice to be meted out" from men in high stations; men who generally lift their voices against hasty measures and especially against violence.

Wages of those employed in the basic industries can not possibly be readjusted each time that prices of living commodities are elevated; especially is this true in the coal industry where time contracts are a positive necessity.

In approaching the question of limiting the costs of living necessities we must be guided by reason. We can remember a time when prices of many of the commodities were forced by competition in an oversupplied market below the actual cost of production, and there was no interference

suggested to alleviate the lot of those who then suffered. We recognize that it is not in human nature to accept a lesser price for that which one has to sell while it is possible to receive the greater. If, as has been stated, there are some who with an eye to the greater profit withhold from the market the produce upon which all must live, and even limit production, or destroy part of the product in order that prices may be forced upward, these indeed are the enemies of their country and of humanity and for such we have only words of condemnation.

But the facts that are responsible in far greater measure than because of intentional manipulation for the high, and ever-mounting cost of food stuffs must be recognized.

Millions of men in each of the countries engaged in the world war have been taken from productive industry; millions of acres of land have been devastated. Transportation facilities are overtaxed, and in some countries paralyzed. It has devolved upon the western continent practically to replace all the wastage of this war, the most destructive of all history. Naturally, then, with such bidding for the products of the soil and of the agricultural industries, mounting prices are only to be expected.

But these are not normal times, and while we may find little to blame in those who accept the opportunity to garner the exceedingly high prices for the necessities of living we must recognize an absolute necessity to stop the upward trend.

We have entered into this war that all students now recognize has become a test of endurance, not only of the men at the front but of the men, women and children that comprise the nations involved. Actual starvation may not decide this war, but the group of nations that can maintain the highest industrial efficiency will emerge triumphant. And the possibility of maintaining such efficiency will be governed largely by the living standard made possible.

It has thus become a question of national survival that food prices be within the reach of the wage earner. It has come to the point, even now, where the workers in the industries in this country have been forced to deprive themselves of some of the neces-

sities because of inability to meet the cost.

It is a vital necessity to the nation that such conditions be eliminated. That living standards be maintained, for on these standards depends the efficiency of the workers.

Food prices must be brought within the purchasing possibility of the pay envelope, as a national necessity. It is hardly to be expected that price limitations will be voluntarily adopted, and since the demand will continue to exceed the supply, it becomes the necessary duty of the government to curb by decree the degradation of the workers' living standards through ever-mounting food prices; to recognize the need as a means toward victorious ending of the war in which we are engaged; to set a limit on the price of the necessities of living; a price that will give equitable returns to the producers of these necessities, but prevent undue power to exploit the people while at war.—*Ex.*

Things That Count.

Not what we have, but what we use,
Not what we see, but what we choose;
These are the things that mar or bless
The sum of human happiness.

The things near by, not things afar,
Not what we seem, but what we are—
These are the things that make or break
That give the heart its joy or ache.

Not what seems fair, but what is true,
Not what we dream, but the good we do—
These are the things that shine like gems,
Like stars in fortune's diadems.

Not as we take, but as we give,
Not as we pray, but as we live—
These are the things that make for peace,
Both now and after time shall cease.
—*National Labor Journal.*

About the only thing one can say in favor of a tobacco chewer is that he doesn't leave wads of his favorite brand sticking around on bed posts and table legs.—*Toledo Union Leader.*

Definition of Eternity.

A colored minister down south was conducting a revival without much success. At last, however, he awakened his congregation by asking:

"Does yo' know what eternity is? Well, bredren, I tell you'. If one of dem li'l' sparrows what yo' see roun' yo' garden bushes was to dip his bill in de Lantic Ocean an' take one hop a day and hop across de country an' put dat drop of water into de 'Cific Ocean, an' den hop back to de 'Lantic Ocean—jes' one hop a day—an' if he keep dat hoppin' up 'twell de 'Lantic Ocean was dry as a bone, it wouldn't be break o' day in eternity!"

"Dar now," said one of the brethren, "yo' see foh yo'self how long eternity is."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

The Republic.

Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!
—*Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.*

Fore and Aft.

"I hope you are following my instructions carefully, Sandy—the pills three times a day and a drop of whiskey at bedtime."

"Weel, sir, I may be a wee bit behind wi' the pills, but I'm aboot six weeks in front wi' the whusky."—*London Tatler.*

From International Transport Workers' Federation.

That the European war is causing a depressed condition in the homes of railway employes in Europe, as well as in the Americas because of the greatly increased cost of sustaining life and home needs, is evidenced by the following news letter from the International Transport Workers' Federation, lately received from John Brautigam, Rotterdam, Holland.—Eu.

BERLIN, April 8, 1917.

The increase of the so-called board wages of that staff whose sphere of duty is outside the home station, principally comes into question. In view of the increase in the cost of living, the organization demands the doubling of all these amounts. From July 1, 1916, to the end of 1917, an addition of 50 per cent. is granted on all normal board wages. Some of the superior officials have interpreted this concession to the effect that it is to be granted on all normal board wages. Some of the superior officials have interpreted this concession to the effect that it is not to be granted merely for the first fortnight of the absence from home. The organization has objected against this interpretation.

The organization, moreover, continually demanded the increase in the additional income of the traveling staff; unfortunately the endeavors in this connection have not been successful hitherto, although these employes are obliged to attend to their duties under the greatest privations, owing to present-day conditions.

The effort of the organization in regard to the increase in the additional income of the employes who evacuated their home district had the result that the full instead of the reduced board wages were granted to these officials and that monthly sums are fixed which amount to 120 crowns a month for the minor officials and 90 crowns for the employes.

Owing to the curious nature of its service the shunting staff suffers most under prevailing conditions. It has, therefore, for many years demanded a special allowance which is to enable it to equalize the surplus energy expended and especially the wearing out of boots. The government railways

especially do not want to hear anything of this allowance, as they are afraid other groups of employes will be affected, although the granting of some other allowance to the shunting staff has been recognized as justified and urgently required. They recently thought to have found a way out by introducing a system of premiums instead of this allowance. Unfortunately this system is fundamentally so inadequate that none are able to benefit by it. For this reason the organization has renewedly initiated actions in order at last to bring about the grant of the allowance.

The carriage inspection staff in Hungary and the Naschan-Oderberger railway which partly goes through Austrian territory, was granted an allowance last year. The organization has initiated an action for the purpose of gaining a similar allowance for the carriage inspection staff on the Austrian railways.

The organization also demanded the increase—respectively the introduction of night duty allowance for signalmen and pointsmen. The pointsmen draw a night duty allowance of 50 hellers, while all other employes get an allowance of one crown. The signalmen have not been granted a night duty allowance.

The organization, moreover, demanded the increase of the monthly extra pay for all employes who receive a certain sum extra every month instead of board money. This extra pay was to be raised in the same way as the board money.

The granting of similar allowance to those introduced on the military railways in Russian Poland and Servia owing to the endeavors of the organization, was demanded for militarized employes in the divers war territories. The step taken in this direction resulted in the staff of the Prislop Railway being granted these allowances.

OTHER ACTIONS.

During the period under review the organization was, as usual, obliged to protest against numerous matters. Thus against the alteration, or rather the change for the worse in the hours of service and rest, the omission to appoint, employ and permanently employ railway servants, the non-admittance to examinations, unjust treat-

ment in regard to qualification, rank and advancement, non-granting of leave, wages, questions, etc. The respective endeavors partially resulted in successes by which, according to the nature of the case, either individual or several comrades benefited.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE DELEGATES.

The organization was particularly busy during the period under review with developing a good delegates organization for the many categories of the railway service. We shall report later on in regard to the successes of these endeavors.

SICK, OLD AGE AND DEATH BENEFITS.

In pursuance of our report of last year we emphasize that in 1916, too, the activity of the organization in connection with benevolent institutions was intense and varied.

In regard to sick insurance on the I. R. Railway, an action was initiated against the spread of consumption among railway employees and a whole program for the carrying out of this action submitted to the Ministry of Railways by the chosen members of the sick fund committee. Although not yet concluded, this action is promising of success.

A success has been achieved through the recent increase in the sick benefit allowance.

From Dec. 14, 1916, till further notice the allowance amounts for those who are single or married and have fewer than two children under 18 years of age, 80 instead of 70 per cent; for all others 95 instead of 80 per cent. This means an increase of from 20 to 25 per cent. of the regular sick benefits. The Buschtehrader Railway granted to the families of members summoned to the colors, the family insurance, i. e., free medical treatment and medicines.

The railway Vienna Aspeng likewise increased the sick benefits from 60 to 75 per cent. In regard to old insurance some actions are being undertaken which are not yet completed. In this connection a petition was recently submitted to the Ministry of the Interior, asking for the years of service of the shunting staff to be counted in the proportion of one and a half; the Ministry of Railways was besides petitioned in regard to taking into ac-

count the year of service of railwaymen who are members of the old government Railway Company Fund and who were formerly employed by the Government Railway Company and taken over by the State.

As a result of the intervention of the organization the Buschtehrader Railway no longer regards the workers summoned to the colors as dismissed, but as on leave. They may pay the contributions after their return and continue to be members of the funds.

In respect to accident insurance a petition was submitted to the Ministry of War and of Railways in order to safeguard the acquired rights to accident insurance of railway employees employed on army railways. While the Ministry of War points out these employees are soldiers and to be treated as such in case they meet with an accident or their death when on duty, the Ministry of Railways has kept silent on the question. The managing committee of German Social Democrat Delegates intervened with government, but the matter has not yet been settled.

Furthermore, the organization applied to the managing committee of the co-operative accident insurance institution of the Austrian railways to grant the holders of small pensions who have no annuities or benefits, an allowance in addition to the pension for the duration of the war. For formal reasons this was refused, however. Thereupon the organization renewedly petitioned the above-mentioned managing committee in regard to granting sums of money to be used for these allowances. *The activity of the Central Union in connection with the actions and interventions carried out during the time from July 1st to Dec. 31, 1916, shows the following aspect:*

Altogether 667 interventions took place during the year under review. Since the beginning of the war the number of all interventions has been 2,444. As already reported, a death benefit fund was established on Jan. 1, 1912, which, however, was not obligatory. Up to now 16,800 members have joined this fund, 47,235 crowns have been swallowed up in 1916 by benefits and expenses while, since the establishment of the fund, altogether

166,685 crowns have been paid out of it.

As to the membership movement, a decrease of about 3,000 members had to be recorded at the conclusion of 1916, so that the number of members amounts in the present year to 37,000. The total receipts amounted in the past year to about 600,000 crowns, the total expenditure to 489,000 crowns. At the conclusion of 1916 the number of copies of the trade journals was as follows: The "Eisenbahner" (German) 35,200, "Železníc Zrizec" (Bohemian) 5,680, "Kolejars" (Polish) has been stopped since August, 1914, owing to the war, "Železnikar" (Slavonic) 700. The publication of the Ruthenian paper was stopped likewise.

The expenses in connection with legal protection amounted to about 40,000, with benefits to 44,500 crowns exclusive of the amounts paid out by the local sections.

At the end of 1916 the organization comprised 263 local sections and 172 pay offices.

WAGE MOVEMENTS OF THE RAILWAY AND STREET RAILWAY MEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Union of Street Railway Men and Railway Men and the Union of Engine Hands jointly arranged a large demonstration meeting in Amsterdam at which delegates and members of the whole country attended. The primary object of the meeting was an increase in wages. In consideration of the high cost of living an increase in wages amounting to at least three guilders a week was deemed necessary. Thorough reform in regard to working time and time of rest was demanded besides. Normal working time in the Metal Industry, for instance, amounts to 55 to 56 hours the week. Railwaymen, on the other hand, are obliged to work from 10 to 15 hours per week and only have a day of rest once in every 13 days. In the shunting service 12, 13 and 14 hours are frequent. A resolution embodying the above mentioned demands was submitted to government with the request to pay heed to the conditions of work and the rights of the Street Railway men.

A RAILWAY MEN'S CONFLICT IN NORWAY.

A mass meeting of railway men recently took place at Christiania which

was attended by railway men from all parts of the country. Among those present were the General Manager of the Norwegian Government Railways, as well as a number of other high railway officials, also several members of the Storting. The secretary of the union reported on the present desperate wage and working conditions of railway men. He declared that the railway men were unanimous in their determination to go with the wage struggle. The chairman shortly reviewed the movement. Eighty per cent. of the employees who fall within the scope of the organization are affiliated with the union; 2,300 employees had yearly wages under 1,500 crowns. These wages do not suffice under present conditions.

The General Manager of the Government Railways then considered it justified that wages should counteract the reduced purchasing power of money. The management recommended, therefore, increases in wages. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution demanding the Ministry of Labor to accept the proposal of the railway men.

Mooneys Die if Workers Fatter—Mooney Refused New Trial, Though Judge Said he was Entitled to It.

The following letter was received from Frank P. Walsh recently:

"*Editor of the Call:* I have just received from Tom Mooney, in San Francisco, the following telegram, which, especially in view of the facts that have recently come to light in connection with the bomb cases there, I believe you will be glad to give the widest publicity to:

"Superior Court today held Oxman for trial. Chief Justice Angelotti said evidence pointing to Oxman's guilt overwhelming. Committee especially appointed by San Francisco Labor and Building Trades Councils appeared in person before Attorney General Webb, requested answer concerning his disposition of Judge Griffin's request for confession of error in my case. Attorney General said record did not show error, and would be impossible to confess same. Powerful publicity, monster de-

monstrations absolutely necessary for successful outcome. California lynch law crowd fighting desperately to save themselves. This precludes new trial unless unforeseen happens. Give these facts widest publicity. **TOM MOONEY.**

CRIME BEING PERPETRATED.

"While the attention of the American people is concentrated on the defeat of Germany, one of the foulest crimes in American history is being perpetrated.

"I refer to the case of Rena Mooney, who is now defending her life in San Francisco against a gigantic conspiracy which has already succeeded in securing the death sentence for her husband, Thomas J. Mooney, and a life sentence for Warren K. Billings, all of whom are absolutely innocent of the crimes of which they are charged.

"The convictions of Mooney and Billings were accomplished only by a combination of conspiracy, jury control and perjury without parallel in the history of courts. The same methods are today being used in the attempt to accomplish the judicial murder of Rena Mooney.

"The crime charged—the murder of ten people by the explosion of a bomb during the San Francisco preparedness parade—is so heinous, so revolting, that if the Mooneys and Billings were guilty they should pay the extreme penalty of death for the crime. No man believing them guilty could defend them.

HAVE BEEN PROVED INNOCENT.

"But they are innocent, and have been proved innocent by overwhelming and incontrovertible evidence. Moreover, it has just been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the testimony against them was perjured and that a conspiracy exists to swear away their lives.

"The principal witness against the Mooneys, F. C. Oxman, is now being held by the Superior Court of California on a charge of subordination of perjury, Chief Justice Angelotti saying that the evidence of his guilt is overwhelming.

"Estelle Smith, another material witness, confessed that she was offered 'a sum in four figures' by Oxman to substantiate his testimony. Chief

of Detectives Matheson declares that the entire case is a 'frameup' and the evidence implicates in the conspiracy to perjure away the lives of the Mooneys and others by not only the prosecuting attorney, but also leaders of 'big business' on the Pacific Coast.

NEW TRIAL IS DENIED.

"In spite of all this, the influences working against the Mooneys and other labor leaders are so strong that the Attorney General of California has refused to give them an opportunity for a new trial, although directly and strongly appealed to by Judge Griffin, before whom the case was originally tried.

"But most appalling of all is the fact that the life of Mrs. Mooney, a woman against whom there is not a shred of incriminating evidence, lies in the hands of professional jurymen ready to hand her to the executioner at a word from the prosecuting attorney, no matter what the evidence may show.

"These professional jurors, of whom there are only 2,000 in a city where any democratic system of jury selection would enroll 100,000 jurors, are for the most part persons dependent upon jury service as the principal source of livelihood."—*New York Call.*

From People's News Service.

San Francisco is now in the throes of a bitter struggle between the Chamber of Commerce and organized labor. Through its Law and Order Committee, equipped with a million dollar fund, the Chamber of Commerce is attempting to discredit and besmirch the cause of unionism and to place the wage earner at the mercy of the meanest employer by destroying the power of his organization.

Because Thomas Mooney is an active trade unionist the Chamber of Commerce stands behind District Attorney Fickert in the effort to send Mooney to the gallows and ignores the proof that Fickert's chief witness against Mooney in the Preparedness Day bomb cases conspired to procure perjured testimony to back up his own story.

In a booklet circulated widely through the United States, the Chamber of Commerce attacks organized la-

bor and asserts that the hideous bomb outrage of last summer was the logical outcome of union activities. Its campaign against the unions has been denounced by Mayor James Rolph, Jr., himself a millionaire shipbuilder and owner.

Back of the Chamber of Commerce campaign is the necessity of stopping the decline in industrial activity in San Francisco. Factories have moved across the bay to Oakland or Los Angeles. The Chamber of Commerce has seized upon the hardest way of reducing costs. If the power of organized labor is smashed, wages can be reduced. Yet the testimony of Willis N. Polk, the city's leading architect, and that of other employers with experience in both Los Angeles and San Francisco is that a dollar in wages pays for more work in San Francisco than in Los Angeles.

The real trouble in San Francisco is high rents. The city is situated on the tip of a narrow peninsula, with salt water on three sides and high hills on the fourth. The land space is limited. And land values are so high as to be almost prohibitive. Yet there is still plenty of vacant land. But it is held at exorbitant prices and the man looking for a factory site goes elsewhere.

If San Francisco wishes to compete

with her neighbors in manufacturing and commerce, let her adopt a system of taxation that taxes equally the land held out of use and the land improved by a factory or office building. Such a reform would hit only the exploiter who now exacts heavy toll in return for no useful service. It would reduce manufacturing costs by a greater margin than they could ever be reduced through the reduction of wages. And it will bring prosperity to all the people, not alone a few employers and bankers and landlords.

Trade Union Preparedness.

The trades union movement must prepare for today, tomorrow and for the future; it must husband and strengthen its financial resources and prepare for emergencies. There are breakers ahead; the future is shrouded in darkness; the coming events appear to be serious and critical. The enemies of organized labor are alert and vigilant, ready to take advantage of the prevailing mental confusion and perplexities. It will require cool heads and stout hearts to resist the encroachments and machinations of the powerful corporations controlling millions and billions of dollars.—*Cigar Makers' Official Journal*.

NOTICE:

Members changing address are requested to fill out form below and send it to the Editor.

If received at Buffalo, N. Y., before the 15th of the month, the following month's issue will go to new address; otherwise to the old address.

To have a JOURNAL forwarded from former residence, two cents postage must be sent to postmaster. Uncalled for JOURNALS are destroyed by postmasters within a few days from time of receiving them, so it is important to attend to this matter promptly to avoid disappointment.

Name Lodge No.

Street..... Town..... State.....

Has moved to.....Street

Town..... State.....

Statement of Claims Paid During the Month of June, 1917

| No | NAME | Lodge | Disability or Death | Date of Disability or Death | Date Proof Papers Received | Date Paid | PAID TO | RESIDENCE | Amt. |
|------|------------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 2343 | Irving Winnie | 28 | Dis. | 4-30-'17 | 5-17-'17 | 6-15-'17 | Himself | Blue Island, Ills. | \$1,500.00 |
| 2344 | Wm. J. Wallace | 117 | Death | 5-7-'17 | 5-17-'17 | 6-15-'17 | Emily, wife | Chicago, Ills. | 1,500.00 |
| 2345 | Geo. T. Anthony | 224 | Death | 6-6-'17 | 6-15-'17 | 6-15-'17 | Harry Mahoney, nephew | Alton, Ills. | 1,500.00 |
| 2346 | A. J. Fitzgerald | 209 | Death | 5-22-'17 | 6-11-'17 | 6-15-'17 | Anna, mother | Buffalo, N. Y. | 750.00 |
| 2347 | Wm. A. O'Malley | 11 | Death | 5-31-'17 | 6-11-'17 | 6-15-'17 | Catherine, mother | Cleveland, Ohio | 1,500.00 |

\$6,750.00

Claims 2342, 2347, 2348—Proof papers not returned.

Previously reported\$2,517,374.79
 Paid since last report 6,750.00
 Total\$2,524,124.79

Acknowledgment of Claims Paid in May, 1917

Chas. S. Jones, Detroit, Mich. \$1,500.00
 Mrs. Hannah Olson, Brainard, Minn. 750.00
 Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, Somerset, Pa. 1,500.00
 Elsie and Mildred Cooper, Pullman, Wash. 1,500.00
 Miss Mary Moran, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Mary E. Taylor, Michigan City, Ind. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Rose Davis, Muncie, Ind. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Mary Thomas, Chicago, Ill. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Elizabeth Heseiden, Pekin, Ill. 375.00
 Mrs. Mary Crowley, Scrantou, Pa. 750.00
 Mrs. Cille Oliver, Jackson, Tenn. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Anna Hocking, Superior, Wis. 375.00
 E. H. Palmer, Grand Rapids, Mich. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Melissa Brown, Elmira, N. Y. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Frances Urban, Buffalo, N. Y. 1,500.00



Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

GRAND LODGE SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1, 1917

BROTHERS:

You are hereby notified that dues and assessments are due and payable to the Treasurer of your Lodge before the first day of every month (see Section 64d). Grand Dues are fifty cents (50) per month; members holding Class "B" certificate, assessment \$2.50; Class "A" certificate, assessment \$1.25; Class "C" certificate, assessment 65 cents (see Section 29f). A failure on your part to comply therewith is a forfeiture of membership in the Union without further notice (see Sections 64e and 71a Subordinate Lodge Constitution). This assessment is to pay beneficiary claims only.

The Treasurers of Local Lodges are required to remit to the Grand Lodge, Grand dues and assessments collected from members, as above provided, not later than the fifth day of the month (see Section 54a).

Yours in B., H. and P.,

M. R. WELCH,

Grand Secretary and Treasurer.



Remittance Roll of Honor for the Month of June, 1917.

The following is a list (by numbers) of the lodges whose remittances were received by the Grand Secretary and Treasurer during the month of June:

June 1st—Lodges 15, 34, 40, 71, 102, 120, 184, 227.

June 2d—Lodges 52, 96, 100, 141, 171.

June 4th—Lodges 5, 12, 20, 22, 23, 46, 50, 55, 61, 73, 86, 92, 104, 105, 117, 119, 154, 161, 166, 173, 174, 176, 188, 193, 194, 220, 228.

June 5th—Lodges 3, 10, 13, 14, 18, 36, 41, 43, 49, 51, 60, 69, 72, 80, 83, 91, 95, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 136, 137, 141, 148, 149, 157, 172, 179, 182, 229.

June 6th—Lodges 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 17, 19, 21, 26, 29, 30, 38, 42, 44, 54, 57, 58, 65, 68, 74, 77, 78, 87, 88, 97, 108, 123, 124, 128, 130, 133, 146, 147, 151, 152, 169, 187, 199, 202, 203, 208, 210, 214, 215, 226.

June 7th—Lodges 11, 25, 31, 37, 47, 63, 79, 82, 84, 89, 98, 101, 107, 129, 134, 142, 180, 186, 191, 198, 205, 209, 212, 216, 218, 221, 224, 225, 230.

June 8th—Lodges 8, 24, 28, 33, 35, 67, 70, 85, 93, 103, 110, 126, 131, 163, 177, 195, 219.

June 9th—Lodges 2, 39, 45, 135, 138, 175, 181, 189, 192.

June 11th—Lodges 16, 48, 56, 62, 75, 81, 90, 94, 106, 109, 125, 155, 158, 160, 168, 197, 206, 217.

June 14th—Lodge 140.

June 17th—Lodge 145.

June 20th—Lodge 170.

According to Section 13d of the constitution it is necessary that all treas-

urers make their monthly remittances on or before the 5th day of each month, and if they do not do so a fine of ten cents per capita shall be imposed upon all such delinquent lodges.

Members should interest themselves and render all assistance in their power by paying their dues and assessments on time so that treasurers may remit to the Grand Secretary and Treasurer by the fifth day of each month.

Huminating Comparison.

She entered the department store and complained about a lamp she had purchased, demanding that it be taken back.

"What's the matter with it, madam?"

"It has all the faults of my husband, with none of his virtues."

"Please explain yourself?"

"Well, it has a good deal of brass about it, is not remarkably brilliant, requires a good deal of attention, is unsteady on its legs, flares up occasionally, is always out at bedtime and is bound to smoke."—*Boston Transcript*.

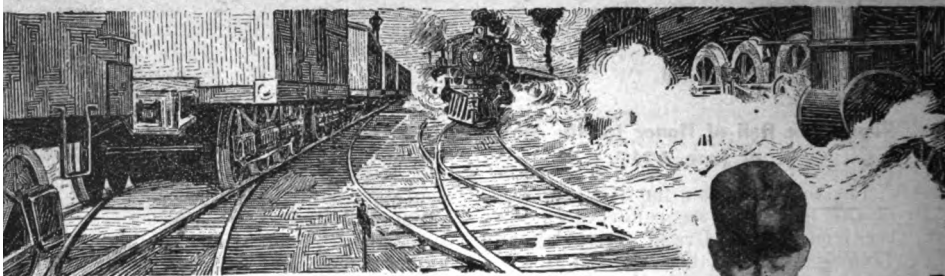
FAILURE OF "606"

Are you one of those who used "606" or "914" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned uncured? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and are you still suffering? Have you suffered from Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula without being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book, FREE, showing how to obtain the results you are looking for. All correspondence confidential.

THE C. E. GALLAGHER MEDICINE CO.
Room 241 1622 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

SOLVE YOUR OWN RETIREMENT PROBLEM!

THE owner of a large plantation in Mississippi, where the fine figs grow, is giving away a few five-acre fruit tracts. The only condition is that figs be planted. The owner wants enough figs raised to supply a co-operative canning factory. You can secure five-acres and an interest in the canning factory by writing the Eubanks Farms Company, 1420 Keystone Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. They will plant and care for your trees for \$6 per month. Your profit should be \$1,000 per year. Some think this man is crazy for giving away such valuable land, but there may be method in his madness.



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standard for over 75 years
which, since the first railroads has been
made into fast color never-wear-out
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brother" famous the
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longest overall cloth.

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the maximum wear cloth—genuine Stifel's Indigo
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trade mark on the back of the
cloth inside the garment before
you buy.



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New York.....260-262 Church St.
Philadelphia.....1033 Chestnut St.
Boston.....31 Bedford St.
Chicago.....223 W. Jackson Blvd.

San Francisco, Postal Telegraph Bldg.
St. Joseph, Mo.....Saxton Bank Bldg.
Baltimore.....Coca-Cola Bldg.
St. Louis.....928 Victoria Bldg.
St. Paul.....238 Endicott Bldg.

Indigo Dyers and Printers,
WHEELING, W. VA.

Toronto.....14 Manchester Bldg.
Winnipeg.....400 Hammond Bldg.
Montreal.....Room 508 Read Bldg.
Vancouver.....506 Mercantile Bldg.

Bureau of Statistics—Library
of Labor Division
256 State House

JOURNAL OF THE SWITCHMEN'S UNION

OF NORTH AMERICA

AUGUST, 1917

Vol. XIX



No. 8

Published Monthly at Buffalo, N. Y., by
The Switchmen's Union of North America
226 Brisbane Building

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May 21, 1918.

Gift of

Mass. Bureau of Statistics

HEADLIGHT

combination

OVERALLS

**fit right,
feel right,**

**UNION
MADE**

**look right
wear right**



NO COAT TAILS
TO CATCH—NO
BUTTONS TO
SCRATCH

ONE PAIR OF
HEADLIGHT'S
OUTWEARS TWO
PAIRS OF ORD-
INARY OVERALLS



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EVER MADE—OVERALL AND COAT COMBINED IN ONE GARMENT

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Enclosed find Postal Money-Order for \$3.00 for which send me one suit of Headlight Combination Overalls. State whether Khaki or Blue Denim is desired.

Name _____
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Town _____ State _____

Khaki
Blue Denim.

Chest
Measure

Inseam
Measure

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THE JOURNAL

OF THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

Published Monthly at 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y., by the Switchmen's Union of North America

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance

W. H. THOMPSON, Editor and Manager



VOL. XIX

AUGUST, 1917

No. 8

From Committee on Industrial Relations

Frank P. Walsh Calls Federal Trade Commission's Attention to Robberies of Print Paper Manufacturers, Specifically Naming the Principal Offenders

The Federal Trade Commission has reported to the Senate that there is a band of men in this country and Canada in an illegal combination arbitrarily fixing prices of print paper, so that many small publishers have been forced into bankruptcy, and many more, large and small, will follow.

The Commission has ample power under the law to stop this. They may enter an order commanding these known offenders to desist. There is no excuse for the usual law's delay. If the conspirators refuse they may have peremptory orders from many or all circuit courts of appeal in the United States where the offenses are being committed, compelling compliance with the demand of the Commission. Such orders under the Federal statutes are summary in character and take precedence over all other cases.

The present war emergency makes it imperative that such orders be made immediately.

Defiance of the law in the present circumstances must be checked with

the strongest and speediest power of the government.

No such order has yet been entered by the Federal Trade Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1917.

Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C.:

GENTLEMEN—You are hereby notified that the following named individuals and corporations, with others, are and have been for many months past using and exercising unfair methods of competition in the production and sale of news print paper:

E. W. Backus, Minnesota and Ontario Power Company;

George H. Mead, The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills (Ltd.);

P. T. Dodge, International Paper Company;

Alexander Smith, Abitibi Power and Paper Company (Ltd.);

George Chahoon, Jr., The Lanrentide Company (Ltd.).

They have

Banded together, confederated and

conspired to control the news print industry in order to secure unconscionable and unreasonable profits to themselves;

Increased the price of news print paper by restricting free competition;

Influenced and ordered competitors and potential competitors to limit the production of paper;

Circulated and spread widely false statements of the shortage of print paper in order to thus fraudulently justify exorbitant and unjust prices for their product;

Pretended that the cost of producing news print paper was far in excess of their actual expenditures in order to justify their unreasonable exactions;

Arbitrarily and illegally divided the United States into territorial divisions, apportioning among themselves the privilege of exploiting the users of news print paper in such allotted localities;

Through unfair and improper combination and agreement, discouraged and limited the production of news print paper;

Used unfair methods to create a fictitious demand for news print paper;

Falsely alleged inability to procure sufficient raw materials to furnish their product to the consumer at a fair and reasonable price;

Made false claims of shortage of railroad cars and means of proper and rapid transportation of their materials and product;

Falsely alleged coal shortages for use in their industry;

Pretended that labor cost was far in excess of the amounts which they actually paid to labor;

Through unlawful combination and conspiracy, unfairly, illegally and arbitrarily fixed prices of \$3.25 per hundred pounds and upwards for news print paper; whereas, in truth and in fact, \$2.50 per hundred pounds, as found by this Commission in its investigations, is sufficient to pay all reasonable cost of production and make a splendid return upon their legitimate investments;

Constantly put into effect an increasing scale of prices to consumers, regardless of the cost of production and fair conditions of competition;

Violated contracts solemnly entered into before this honorable Commission,

agreeing to furnish news print paper for the price and under conditions found by this Commission to be fair, legal and profitable.

Your attention is also called to the fact that the public is deeply interested in the effect of such unfair methods and the elimination of such unfair, illegal, unjust and improper methods of competition, for the reason that many publishers have been forced into bankruptcy, and if such persons and corporations are allowed to continue their unfair, unjust and illegal methods of competition, hundreds of publishers throughout the United States will have their businesses destroyed, and many thousands of stockholders in publishing enterprises will have their investments and savings swept away; that countless numbers of men and women will be thrown out of their regular employment, and the persons and corporations practicing this illegal control will hold the despotic power of controlling the avenues of information mainly relied upon by the public, thus destroying a free press, one of the most necessary and sacred guarantees of the Constitution.

Moreover, the government of the United States is itself a large consumer of print paper and its demands in that behalf, for the necessary operations of the government, will constantly increase, due to the present war emergency; that the conspiracy and combination herein charged operates directly against the government as well as against the individuals and corporations engaged in the publishing business, and thus has a profound effect upon the expenditures of governmental revenues, necessitating an unusual and burdensome exercise of the taxing power of the government.

You are, therefore, urgently requested to issue and serve upon each of such persons and corporations a complaint, stating these charges as well as any others of like character which your honorable Commission or any individual member thereof, or its staff, may be possessed of, and that speedy public hearing upon a day certain be fixed and that proceedings be had thereunder in all respects as provided by Section 5 of the Act creating your honorable Commission.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK P. WALSH.

What are Men Worth?

The favored group in modern economic society, glancing through a lorgnette at those upon whose efforts their elegant leisure is built—"the laboring classes," or, as they are more often called, "the masses"—frequently pass the remark: "Well, but you know they get all that they are worth." The argument ends there. The issue does not rest, however, because it raises a question that no one has yet succeeded in answering, least of all men and women who are "next friends" to the going economic system.

What are men worth? By what system or device shall their value be measured?

There are a number of things that cannot spell worth. Ancestry and worth are certainly not synonymous. History has proved that point. Neither are family names, snobbery, self-satisfaction, idleness, fine clothing, extravagant homes, liberal education, endless culture, worth synonyms. No one of these social assets is, in any sense of the word, worth. They are the result of wealth. Many of them grow upon property income, but even the most stalwart upholder of property and privileges would hardly describe them as "worth."

There are perhaps two measures of worth—one ethical, the other economic. Worth, ethically measured, appears in terms of virtue, justness, honor, truth, humanity. Worth, economically measured, appears in the form of services which a man renders to his fellows. The present concern is with the economic aspect of worth.

What economic acts shall be classed as worthy? Is it possible to measure the distribution of income in terms of human deserts?

Perhaps it is impossible to follow Ruskin to the conclusion that "there is no wealth but life," and that only those things have value which avail toward life. Ruskin's concept of value related to the "valiant," or "worthy." If the idea were accepted, the worth of man would be determined by the extent of his contribution toward life. Those who contributed toward the lives of their fellows would be "worthy." Those who made no such contributions would be worthless.

Those who cannot agree with Rus-

kin will be willing to admit that a man or woman is worth to the world as much as he or she renders in services—no more and no less. Services may be great or small, but unless one serves he is worth nothing in the economic sense.

Test out that definition for a moment. The man who lays bricks and erects a house performs a service. He is worth a certain return. The woman who sorts clothes in a laundry, the boy who shovels coal into mine cars, the man who directs a locomotive, the artist who draws sweet music from the violin or covers canvas with the magic of color, the barber, the lawyer, the real estate agent, and the analytical chemist, all render service. They expend energy in doing something which their fellow men wish to have done. The owner of land performs no service. He does not make the land. If he were to die, the land would be as useful as it now is—no more and no less. The holder of a hundred New York Central bonds performs no service. The rolling stock, roadbeds, terminals and organization of the road are wholly independent of him. He may sell his shares, give them to his infant son, or transfer them to a library. The road operates none the less effectively. The most that can be said is that he abstained from consumption and put his money in the form of railroad capital, he served society. At one time in economic development, when capital was scarce, that contention may have been sound. Today, however, the owner of capital is paid, not for his services, but for his property ownership. The recipients of property income need render no service, and many who receive property incomes have never rendered an iota of service to society.

The income-yielding property owners, who are themselves performing no service for society, comment in these terms upon the man who carries, and the woman who spins thread—"they receive all they are worth."

The matter may be more clearly stated in a number of contrasts. If a man, giving the best of his energy and the best of his life, for ten hours a day, 300 days a year, is worth \$500, how much is a man worth who has been living for thirty-five years on the

income of his father's estate? If a woman standing all day behind the counter in a department store is worth \$350 a year, how much is the woman worth who has lived all of her life on the earnings of her father and her husband, and who now, in pursuit of her own luxurious tastes, comes to buy laces from the girl who is worth \$350 a year? The ordinary processes of logic do not leave to the son of his father, and the wife of her husband, a very broad economic basis for existence. Their worth is already in algebraic form—a minus quantity equal to the sum of what they have consumed during their lives. They are an economic burden, and every day that they live throws them deeper into the debt of the society which supports them.

A brief study of facts and definitions will convince the reader that when a man says of the ballast-shifter—"He gets \$10 a week because that is all he is worth," he really means—"he gets \$10 a week, because he is not in a position to demand more." The criterion for income-sharing is "power," and not "worth." The opensesame to property income is power over property. A man who is worthless and even vicious may hold land and draw from it, or he may hold capital and secure interest on it. He derives his income from his power—the power of property ownership.

Those who depend upon property income for their existence would do well to ponder the difference. Power is not worth. It is less secure, more ephemeral, and it will bear more careful guarding.

The recipients of property income are the beneficiaries of power. Behind them they have constitutions, laws, customs, beliefs, philosophies, practices and conventionalities that are ages old. They draw upon the resources of a system of social organization that has been evolving with the evolution of civilization. Their economic advantage is the direct outcome of the repressive coercive activities of vested interests all through the ages. They constitute one generation in their lineal descent of exploiters—monarchs, landlords, slave-owners, capitalists, and all of those who have devised means of living at the expense of the toil of their fellows. Those who re-

ceive incomes from property rights hold their titles and draw their incomes out of the struggles which the propertied class have waged, and thus far successfully, to keep in their hands the power to tax the labor of mankind. In view of these facts, the term "worth" should be abandoned, and "power" substituted in all discussions of the apportionment of income. —*Scott Nearing, in Pearson's Magazine.*

Save Us From Food Pirates.

The food problem appeals to millions. The very roots of living have been affected as the prices of necessities have steadily risen in every market of the country. Nor is this alone a national problem. The probability of world-wide want makes immediate legislation to regulate food prices and distribution imperative.

It is difficult for us as a nation to grasp the meaning of that statement. With our boundless wealth and undeveloped resources we have never considered economy in the use of food or methods of stimulating production. But now all over this country thousands are feeling the pinch of want. Increasing prices for the necessities of life have made thousands of families alter family customs.

It is now certain that the wheat crop of the world will be seriously below normal. The United States must feed the allies—that task will mean an unprecedented drain upon our food resources. We must also feed our own soldiers and civilian population. The task is stupendous and one with which our present agencies can not grapple. If methods and agencies are not developed that will enable us to control distribution and prices of the necessities of the people, prices will become prohibitive, and to imagine that the people will rest content under such conditions and work and fight on is unthinkable. The problem must be met with big constructive thinking, unprejudiced by previous methods.

The food pirates have for months been diligently profiting through the needs of the people. Speculation has forced prices and food riots have already happened in this rich country. The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture tells that in a Polish district in Chi-

cago within the past three months five women have committed suicide or gone insane—driven to that desperation through inability to feed their children.

Today speculators are trying to buy up crops before the plants are out of the ground. Speculators gamble on human needs. By creating human want, these ghouls expect to coin enormous profits. Should our government fail to establish control before crops move to the elevators and markets, the success of the war and the cause of human freedom for which the allies contend, will be imperiled.

Commercial, agricultural and industrial conditions are abnormal. The normal checks of competitive conditions are lacking. The government must interpose control in the interests of the people.

Legislation is pending in Congress to give us agencies to control the food situation. The Lever bill, to provide further for national security and defense by encouraging production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel, is a war emergency measure. The bill establishes a number of agencies by which control over prices of necessities can be established by interposing a stabilizing force at some place in the distributive chain. It is not a bill to establish a food dictatorship, but to provide a way for food administration. Its purposes, broadly stated by the committee on agriculture, are to stimulate production, to reduce waste, to facilitate and clear the channels of distribution, to prevent hoarding, to assure fair prices, to eliminate injurious speculation and to prohibit evil practices by food gambling agencies. The legislation deals with foods, feeds, fuel and articles required for production which are designated as necessities. It is proposed to authorize the President to license and regulate any business or importation, exportation, manufacture, storage or distribution of necessities in order to prevent uneconomical manufacture and inequitable distribution. The President is authorized to purchase or provide for the purchase and provide for the production or manufacture of necessities, to store and provide storage facilities for them, and to sell them and also to requisition necessities and storage

space therefor and to fix reasonable prices. Power is bestowed on the President to regulate exchanges in order to prevent illegitimate speculation, and also to stimulate production by fixing a reasonable guaranteed price for necessities. This guarantee is made effective by authorizing the President to purchase such products, to use and dispose of them.

Of course, it is realized that a law such as is proposed in the Lever bill is a wide departure from our American conception of governmental functions, but so is compulsory military service. We are not now living in normal times or conditions. The people and the government of the United States have embarked on a venture to maintain and defend the principles of right, justice, freedom and democracy for the peoples of all the world; we have entered into a war and pledged our man-power and our resources to destroy imperialism and despotism from the face of the earth. In this titanic task there has arisen the financial pirates who gamble in and speculate with the people's essentials to their life, and therefore, aye, therefore alone, must the government of our republic come to the rescue of our people in this life and death struggle.

The broad powers which the Lever bill would delegate to the President are in accord with the spirit of our people, which regards the President of this nation as the sentinel on guard to protect the rights and interests of the masses. He has always been found conscious of the needs, the desires and the problems of the common people, and because of the confidence which millions feel in the President, based upon his course during his years in the office of the Presidency, it is believed and felt that the food problems can be safely entrusted to him and to his chosen representative, Herbert C. Hoover.

The legislation now before the House of Representatives will provide sufficient means for the months immediately following. The imperative problem is to secure the enactment of the Lever bill before July 1st. After that date it will be too late to secure the full benefit of the legislation because contracts will have been made, control over the harvest will have been at least partially established, and gov-

ernment regulation of prices will become a more difficult problem—a problem impossible of solution.

It is safe to say that there was never a measure before Congress that was of more immediate, vital interest to a greater number of people than the Lever Food Administration bill. The demand from all parts of the country is for its immediate enactment. Food control means the maintenance of our allies in warfare; it means the maintenance of our own army and our civilian population; it is a pivotal factor in the determination of the war. Congress can not afford to delay action on this measure and thus through inaction write over our food policy "Too Late."—*The American Federationist*.

What One Billion Means.

We understand readily that a billion is a thousand millions, and that a million is in turn a thousand thousands. But if it is applied to objects, it seems to pass almost beyond imagination. It is easy to think of a billion dollars belonging to Mr. Rockefeller, but suppose it is a matter of time, remarks the writer. If we look into the question carefully, we shall see that since the birth of Christ there have been but a few more than a billion of minutes. And along the same train of thought he continues:

A minute is such a trifling measure of time and a dollar is such a small sum. Yet, since the beginning of the Christian era there have been but a few more than a billion minutes, and the silver dollar would plate the sides of every warship in our navy.

If Rockefeller, assuming that he possessed a billion dollars, had his pile in silver dollars, they would make a stack, piled as coins are ordinarily piled, 248 miles high. Set edge to edge these dollars would form a glittering ribbon from New York to Salt Lake City. To coin the dollars would require the use of 31,250 tons of silver and to haul them to the mint would call for 2,083 freight cars, drawn by 104 locomotives. The combined length of the trains carrying this fortune would be in excess of fourteen miles.

At an ordinary valuation of agricultural lands in the best farming sections of the country, a billionaire could buy a farm as large as the combined area

of the states of New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. If he could purchase land at \$1 an acre, he could buy all the territory of the United States east of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.

The speediest element with which the human mind is acquainted is light, for we are not, it is claimed, yet certain of the speed of electricity. Light travels approximately at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, which, so far as earthly distances are concerned, is practically instantaneous. Yet, if a searchlight sufficiently powerful to cast its rays a billion miles into space was turned on from the earth it would not light up its objective point for more than two months afterwards. If our sole illumination were a sun a billion miles away and the fire were suddenly extinguished we would see that sun for sixty-two days afterward, that length of time being required for the rush to the earth of the rays that were sent forth before its death.

A striking point is made by the statistician when he observes that we all comprehend the speed of the ordinary rifle bullet, that is, about half a mile a second. Now, he supposes, if a rifle a billion miles away were shot at a man (granting that the bullet would carry that distance), the intended man and all his descendants for twenty-four generations would have plenty of time to pack up their household goods and move to the other side of the world to dodge the bullet, for it would not arrive for eight hundred years.

Assuming the question of a railroad train on a straight track, we are told:

If a railroad train, proceeding at the rate of a mile a minute, has been, at the dawn of the Christian era, starting around the earth on a straight track, its object being to run a billion miles without stop, it would have been necessary for that train to circle the earth 40,000 times and it would not have come to the end of its journey until nearly New Year's eve, 1628—sixteen centuries after Christ was born. During its frantic flight it would see the Saviour live and die; Rome rise, flourish and decay; Britain discovered and vanquished by the Roman legions, and London and Paris built. It would have proceeded on its journey throughout the dark ages. It would have wit-

nessed the birth of Columbus, the discovery of America, and have a couple of hundred years yet to continue.—*Literary Digest.*

**Bona Fide Trade Houses Co-operate in
Their Work for the Government
by Dual Movements**

The American Federation of Labor has placed themselves on record as being ready to assist the government in every way possible during this crisis. All of the organizations affiliated with the Federation are bending every energy to fill the shops in the navy yards, arsenals and wherever the munitions are made, or where the product is manufactured for use in this war. We are not out on the platform trying to convince the people that organized labor is loyal, but we take it for granted that they know it, and we are showing it by giving these munition plants and government works the preference. In doing so, we have taken from railroads and contract shops so many that it has left other industries without sufficient help.

In our visit to Cleveland recently, we learned that between 75 and 100 women were running Bradley hammers in one of the Cleveland shops. We also learned that women were wiping engines in the round house at Akron, Ohio. It is pretty well known that many of them are running machines in machine shops and doing other laborious work around these large manufacturing plants. We knew that they have been pitching hay in Europe for a number of years; we knew they were working on street cars and in machine shops for some time, but we hardly expected to find women doing the hard work that is required in running Bradley hammers.

What are we to expect? If women can pitch hay, they can patch a cylinder; if they can wield a sledge hammer, they can run a machine; if they can run a street car, they can weld a spoke; if they can run a Bradley hammer, they can run an engine; if they can punch a hole in a boiler plate, they can punch a hole in a railroad ticket. All this has come about in this great emergency. What will the result be when the war is over? Are we to compete in the labor market

with the women in the iron and steel industry? The problem will have to be worked out.

We have been thinking of another angle to this industrial problem. We repeat that organized labor is standing at the back of our President. The government has recognized labor unions. Our committees negotiate with the Secretary of Navy and organized labor has a representative in the President's cabinet, yet, we have in our large industrial centers dual organizations of labor, which retard us in our efforts to furnish the government with sufficient help. Here and there, we have these spontaneous eruptions in these dual organizations. They have no one particularly upon whom they can shoulder responsibility; their insidious workings among the bona-fide trades is constantly going on and we question at this time, whether it is not the duty of the government to clearly define their position, and insist that these trouble makers get into an organization where we can have discipline.

We are in receipt of a letter this date from the "United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation," Washington, under date of May 22, 1917, asking the writer to co-operate in New York City. The fact that New York City is rent with dual organizations who are going it independently and in every direction, handicaps the bona-fide trade unions in co-operating with the governments as we would like to do on that account.—*The Blacksmith's Journal.*

A Word of Counsel.

Many organizations of labor are at the present time enjoying the most prosperous period in their history, and could, if possessed of the foresight and willingness, place themselves in a position to be of great service to their membership in the future, but a survey of the labor field indicates that very little is being done along the line of preparing for effective fighting in the days of famine that sooner or later must inevitably follow those of plenty.

The old rule that "those who dance must pay the fiddler," as well as the old saw that "he who would be free must himself strike the blow," cannot

be avoided. The day of a union panhandling its way through the troubles it meets has passed, or, at any rate, is rapidly passing away, and the organization made up of persons so blind to their own best interests as to ignore the warning signals constantly held out urging preparedness for the hour of need is doomed to ignominious and inexcusable failure.

Men who are unwilling to make little personal sacrifices in the interest of their craft as a whole are both selfish and unintelligent, and are almost certain to suffer personal loss as a direct consequence. True, they may also be so unobserving and dense as to be unable to trace their troubles in the hour of defeat to the proper sources, but this will not alter the causes which led to the effects from which they suffer.

This topic was suggested by reading the results of a referendum vote by the International Molders' Union on the question of increasing the dues of its membership. The vote was favorable. The molders' union is one of the successful organizations of the American labor movement, and the causes for its achievements are not hard to locate. Its membership is willing to pay its own way and thus avoid the consequences of depending upon others to furnish the munitions of industrial war. A retrospective view of the labor movement, a singling out of the organizations that are successful, that produce real concrete results for their members, will always lead to the conclusion that they are what they are because they recognize the necessity of paddling their own canoes if they are to get anywhere, and, desiring to be successful, the price required is paid. There is no other way. Leaning on others may sustain temporarily, but when the prop is moved the structure falls. Permanent power must be intrinsic. No strength can be depended upon at all times and under all circumstances except your own. Others cannot, even if they so desired, be always present and ready to aid you.

The organization that pays its way, that depends upon its own inherent strength to sustain it, will have no fear that when the wolf comes it will be unable to defend itself. It will slay the beast and save its flock.

We are not unmindful that this is somewhat in the nature of sermonizing and that it will be distasteful and unpalatable to many, but in looking about us we have felt the need of some one admonishing the delinquents even at the risk of being damned for it. If it shall succeed in starting even a few trade unionists in the right direction, then our compensation will be ample for any humiliation that may be heaped upon us.

The hour for action is here. Where are you? Are you willing to bear your share of the legitimate burdens of achievement? If so, help your organization to be able to help itself, and if you do not do this refrain from whining complaints against others when the hour of defeat comes upon you.—*San Francisco Labor Clarion.*

Solidarity.

In the last issue of our journal we published an article showing when our International Union was organized, the progress made, and the present standing of the organization, also in short describing conditions before organized and conditions as they now exist in the brewing industry.

In this article now we want to describe the main factor, the driving power which brought to us all that we enjoy. This main factor is combined in the one word, "Solidarity." Solidarity is not strictly English, but is taken from the French language, but the word sounds so sweet and means so much to the organized wage-workers we could not hesitate but to adopt same and to add it to the language of our country.

Solidarity stands for unity, it means to bind, to strengthen, to stand, and if it must be, to fall together; it means to make common cause in all matters concerning organized labor, as we correctly say, "an injustice to one is an injury to all." Such a feeling of solidarity it was, at least with a large percentage of our own brother members and of other trades unionists, which brought our organization to its present standing.

"In union there is strength," an old proverb says. There is no better motto which could have been adopted by organized labor as a slogan, and no other words would be more appropri-

ate and more fitting than these. Labor unions not adhering to this fundamental principle, where the members lack such a spirit of solidarity, cannot accomplish very much, and will not occupy a place of honor in the labor movement; neither will they be respected by the employers and by the people at large. When we say that it was the great and noble spirit of solidarity to which we can attribute our success, we do not mean that such a spirit to a certain extent did exist, and does exist today in the labor movement of America; but, as a matter of fact, such a spirit to a certain extent did exist, and does exist today in the labor movement, otherwise it would have been impossible to accomplish all that which has been accomplished. It may be stated right here that if every union man had that spirit of solidarity at heart, and if every trade unionist of this country would always uphold the principles of the trades-union movement, a good deal more would have been accomplished for all organized labor. While it is true there always was, and there is today in the American labor movement a certain percentage of members who do not lack the spirit of solidarity, there are men and women who always adhered to their union principles, who *gave good examples* with their force of speech, with their noble deeds and actions of true solidarity, who set examples to those who were still lukewarm and to those not doing their full duties.

As far as our own membership is concerned we may say that while to a large degree the right spirit of solidarity does exist and is deep-rooted, still there are also many of our members who do not possess such a spirit and who do not care a snap for their own organization, and much less for other labor unions. These members pay their dues, simply because they are forced to in order to keep their jobs; they attend meetings now and then to escape being fined. Of course during contract-renewing times we always find these fellows at the meetings, having big mouths, but when the contracts are signed they lie down and do not bother themselves any more about their own union affairs or the grievances and struggles of other la-

bor unions. Selfishness is their motto instead of solidarity. To such of our members we wish to appeal today to reform, to think over how much they have contributed to the success and achievements made by and for organized labor in the past and what part they intend to take in the future in this grand and noble movement in the struggle for better conditions.

Brothers, you do not have to be good speakers or able agitators, you can do your part to bring about better conditions for yourselves and for all organized labor by first being loyal to your own organization; second, by taking more interest in union affairs in general; third, by showing your willingness to stand and to fight together with your fellow trades unionists, and last but not least, by always showing and practicing true solidarity, for solidarity, and more of it, is what we need in our own organization as well as in the whole American labor movement. Solidarity! more solidarity!—*Brewery Workers' Journal*.

Fair Dealing Brings Industrial Peace.

A strike of copper miners of Jerome, Arizona, ended when the operators submitted to the demands of the men for the right to organize, no discrimination because of union affiliations, and collective dealing with committees representing the organized workers.

When this strike was called the cry was immediately raised that this stoppage of an industry that supplied one of the most vital war demands was the result of manipulations of alien enemies within this country. Threats were freely made of harsh methods of dealing with the striking miners. The federal government investigated and discovered—that the miners, many of them as individuals, had affiliated with the organization of their craft; that the managers of the mines had established an elaborate spy system, that through information so supplied they were able to select the leaders of the miners' union and that they had adopted the policy of discharging such leaders. The men then decided that, since the company evinced a disposition not to employ members of the organization, all such members should quit work. So they quit

and demonstrated that those affiliated with and those favoring affiliation with the union comprised practically all of the employes.

Here, then, is the condition the non-union employer would lay down—forego the right of voluntary affiliation, stand by while we pick out those among you who display ability to lead you toward self-uplift and drive them from the country. Refuse to do this, and you are qualifying for the kaiser's iron cross.

The men of Arizona stood tight for their constitutional rights, and they were able to wring recognition of the same from the unwilling employers. Nor shall the miners, or any of the workers in the industries anywhere, be deterred from asserting their national rights.

Patriotism requires personal sacrifice, and the workers ever have and will be among the foremost in laying their all upon the altar of their country's needs, but it does not necessarily follow that they can not recognize a move on the part of those who have ever striven to degrade their conditions to that of the chattel slave of old to turn the country's necessities to their own advantage.

Let those who are ever preaching patriotism and assigning ulterior anti-social motives to others, forego some of their own possible advantages, in the name of their country's needs, and their preachments will find more ready believers among those whom they are attempting to convince of the necessity to give up.—*United Mine Workers' Journal*.

Labor Reorganized.

Through the activity of the officers of the Ohio State Federation of Labor there will be no tearing down of labor standards in this state during the war. Conferences had with the governor have made possible the obtaining of representation on important boards, including the State War Council, where much good can be done in protecting the workers from the rapacity of unfair employers who may want to take advantage of war conditions.

Ohio is the first state in the union where labor has secured complete and full recognition of its right to have an

equal voice in matters vitally affecting its welfare while the war shall last. It is conclusive evidence that the movement in this state is recognized as being truly representative of the great mass of wage earners, both organized and unorganized.

This is said advisedly, for all safeguards that have been thrown about the union tollers applies with equal force to those who are not members of labor organizations. Whether the non-union wage earners will appreciate what has been done for them remains to be determined. So far there is little evidence to show this is true, judging by the vast amount of time, effort and money that has been spent by trade unions to obtain labor legislation that is beneficial for every man, woman and child who must work at physical labor to obtain a livelihood.

But organized labor does not measure its deeds from a narrow, selfish standpoint. It is engaged in the great, ennobling task of making this world a better place in which to live, and the activities of the officers of the Ohio State Federation show they are alive to the undertaking.—*Springfield (O.) Tribune*.

What is Patriotism?

By JOSEPH D. CANNON.

Patriotism consists of love and service for one's country, and the less love and service one has, or is willing to give to, or for, his country, the louder and more persistently he shouts "his" patriotism.

Patriotism, real unselfish patriotism, consists in loving one's country so well that he wishes and endeavors to make it a better and ever a better place in which to live, not for himself only, or merely for those near and dear, but for every man, woman and child at present or in future a resident of or a visitor to his country.

One's country should never be a place merely. It should be a condition—and that the best condition obtainable. Patriotism is that conduct which unceasingly strives not only to maintain that condition but with unending effort to improve it—that condition—for all.

Our country is our heritage and the heritage of our children; it is just as

good, just as great as we, on the whole, are satisfied to make it. The great mass of the people are responsible for their country, condition or heritage, and to arouse them to a realization of this is a most exalted expression of patriotism; to place them in a position in which they can use their massed strength for the purpose of rescuing their country from exploitation, improving their condition and conserving their heritage is patriotism in the highest degree.

The way in which their massed strength can best be used to accomplish all this is by bringing it together where it can function to best advantage, and that is in their labor unions. Patriotism—real patriotism—is unionism. The first patriotism to which the worker can give evidence is to align himself with the union of his trade or industry in which he is employed, and the highest patriotism to which he can give expression is his ceaseless efforts to strengthen his union, the real bona fide workers' union.

A desire to kill someone—or many—is not patriotism. It is paranoia. A purpose to advance oneself or those near or dear at the expense of the many is not patriotism, but selfishness. To shout, "I have no country," is not patriotic; it is idiotic. It is the refuge of cowardice; the squeal of an interloper, or the clamor of the trickster. Real men and real women of the workers have a country, and are not afraid to assert that fact, and they are going to demonstrate, greatly through the strength of their unions, that they will manage their country in their own interest.

For the workers, unionism is the loftiest patriotism.—*The Tailor.*

The Twister.

"Twisting" is the word that is applied to the methods of any insurance agent, deputy, or worker who deliberately makes false statements about another society, and thereby influences the prospective insurer to place his insurance in the twister's society. An insurance agent who makes such statements, and persuades certificate holders of societies to lapse their protection, places himself outside the pale of

comprehending common, ordinary, every-day business principles.

Should someone tell you that your grocer was selling you fourteen ounces for the pound you would probably take the trouble to investigate the matter before deciding to withhold your future business from him. Your sense of human fairness in this case would come to the rescue, would it not? And you would first find out for yourself the truth of the statement? What about the member who drops her protection in her own society without waiting to prove the honest or dishonest purpose of the twister?

Up-to-date methods of business are founded on the sentence, "The world is big enough for all," and when a twisting agent or deputy is so lethargic that he cannot go into the field for new prospects, it is high time for his society to call him in and give him some fatherly advice on what constitutes good business.

Our members should know the present standing of their own association, and be familiar enough with its statistics to refute the arguments of unprincipled old line agents. The old line agent is more concerned with the commission he will receive from every dollar of insurance he sells, than with the position in which he places the member of the fraternal society who gives up her good protection and her circle of fraternal friends who will stand by her and her home in emergency. This is not belittling mutual insurance, but fraternal insurance *does* fill a place that old line insurance never has, and never can fill. The old line agent does not tell the member of the fraternal society that his company is pledged to stand fraternally between him and the vicissitudes of life so far as it can do so. He does not say that fraternal insurance, on an adequate basis, is planned to give profit to no one, but is rated at the very lowest monthly payment possible, to meet the needs of those who require it most. Nor may he state that his company will watch by the sick bed, take care of the orphan, build sanatoriums, and treat with brotherly respect and love those who come under its care, as do the fraternalists.

No one is so firmly established in this world as to treat lightly the pos-

sibility that things may not always be prosperous, that health may bid a long adieu, or that those we love and care for may require love and care from strangers. No one, who has the power to think correctly, would flout the idea that the crest of the wave sometimes has an elusive way of curling over and engulfing the one who thought to ride successfully upon it.

The man or woman who has been successful in passing a medical examination and is accepted into membership into an adequately rated fraternal order should think seriously before relinquishing that protection.

The twister is ever present with us. He probably is glib of tongue and suave of manner and should be treated with the same consideration as he who would come to our home to take away unjustly our household goods. There is enough new business for all. Why, then, resort to twisting and dishonesty?—*Ladies' Review*.

What Next?

Formerly when we wanted to adequately depict the devilishness of the machinations of the capitalists in Colorado, Michigan, West Virginia, or elsewhere, we said they were Russianizing the United States.

This figure of speech is no longer usable, for Russia is much freer at the present time than this country.

We are therefore left without an adequate term with which to characterize the action of the West Virginia legislature making it a crime for any able-bodied male resident of the state to work less than thirty-six hours a week at some recognized occupation.

Not that everyone shouldn't work. We should be glad if the shirkers, who work the workers, had to earn their own living. We should also be pleased to have the hours of labor generally reduced to thirty-six a week.

But when one is under compulsion to work if he can find a job, or else be classed as a criminal and pay the penalty by working out his fine on the public roads, he is placed in a position where employers can take the most cruel advantage of him. They are in position to put the wages down lower than ever, because they know he must have a job. Unless he can report to the state council of defense

that he is unable to find a job, he is considered a criminal. So, he is likely to take whatever job he can get, regardless of the wages.

Moreover, a union may go on strike. Naturally the men do not work while striking. Under this law, they would be criminals and could be fined and put to work on the public roads.

Could there be any better method of breaking a strike?

It is our best guess that this was the real motive back of the law.

Such a law is an infamous outrage. They might as well re-establish chattel slavery and be done with it.

Let us hope that Elihu Root will not succeed in Americanizing Russia.
—*Milwaukee Leader*.

The Price of Liberty.

The expected has happened. Notwithstanding the loyal, honorable and fair position taken by labor, some of the employers, the grad-grinds among them, are attempting to take advantage of the condition confronting the nation and the people, the war, to exploit the people in general and labor in particular. That they are not succeeding is not their fault. It is only because of the vigilance and watchfulness of the leaders of labor and those in charge of government that they have failed, and will continue to fail. So far labor has been able to take care of its interests, but it is going to require the greatest of vigilance on the part of organized labor, not alone the leaders, international and grand officers, but the officers and members of local lodges as well, to meet and defeat the schemes of those whose loyalty and patriotism extends, in degree, only to the profits they see ahead for themselves. There are those who would, if they were allowed, take advantage of this war, which is being waged for humanity, to exploit the people, crush labor and add to their already huge and excessive profits. There are those that have already tried it, to meet with defeat only because of the watchfulness of labor and because those now in charge of the government recognize the rights of labor and believe in humanity. Had it been otherwise they would undoubtedly have succeeded, and both labor and humanity would have re-

ceived a blow from which it would have been hard to recover. Labor from reduced wages, longer hours and almost impossible working conditions. Humanity in general, and especially that part of it making our country its home, by way of even greater increase in the cost of living, the necessities of life. And in the latter labor would also have shared. Labor would have been hit at both ends, its earning power reduced, its stored energy exploited, and it would have been compelled to meet with the others the reduced purchasing power of the income. That these employers have tried it and so far failed does not signify that they have given it up. No, indeed; they will try it again in other ways. They are sure to hatch some scheme different from the one already tried and which did not work, and try it out also. And should that also fail they will still hatch another and another. They are as full of such schemes as a dog is of fleas, and will not give up until they have reached the end and tried the very last, which will probably be when the war is over and the opportunity gone. Hence it is going to be necessary for labor, and especially organized labor, to be always on the alert, always on picket duty, always on the lookout, keeping one eye on the employer, watching his curves and tricks, and always ready to spring to the defense whenever necessity or the occasion requires it. To be ready at all times to do its duty to the nation in whatever sphere it may be placed, yet always watchful of its rights and interests and ready to fight for them if need be. If all will do these things, there is and will be no danger. Just bear in mind that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and act on that proverb. Remember that the "liberty of labor" is in danger and the gradgrinds among the employers will, if they can, steal from you that liberty. They cannot do so if you will do your duty to labor, watch and guard well its rights and interests, but once you relax they will seize you and destroy that "liberty of labor" that has taken so many years and such enormous sacrifices to secure. What they would do if they could and what we must do if we are to defeat them, is most aptly told in the poem printed below, which we clipped from a recent issue of the

Detroit *Daily Times*, and which is most properly headed:

THE SAME OLD GANG.

BY BERTON BRALEY.

They think because the nation is at war

And all our eyes are turned on things abroad,

That now's the time they have been waiting for

To work the olden game of greed and fraud;

The men who profit from the children's toil,

The evil band of masters who oppress,

Scheme how the conflict shall increase their spoil

And feel anew their avariciousness.

"This is our chance," they whisper, "this the hour

To sweep aside the laws that hamper greed,

Now is the time to gain our former power.

Under the cover of 'country's need';

And while men fight and die, and women bear

Their burdens bravely for the nation's sake,

With craft and subtle cunning we shall share

In swollen profits that are ours to take."

We must keep watch upon the foes we face

And on these slinking wolves within the fold,

Who think no deed too low, no means too base

Which leads to power or to yellow gold;

We're fighting ruthless greed across the foam,

But still must watch the greed that lurks at home.

—The Railway Clerk.

People's Council of America.

Organized labor is to have heavy representation in the People's Council of America, which is to meet Sept. 1st, either in Minneapolis or St. Louis, probably the former city. The council is the outgrowth of the first American conference for democracy and terms

of peace, participated in by a large number of labor delegates and is pledged among other things, to work for the maintenance of labor standards during the war. It is also committed to the repeal of the conscription act, the preservation and extension of democracy and the bringing about of an "early, general and democratic peace" upon terms outlined by President Wilson, the New Russian government and labor forces in all the countries. The council is not designed to supersede any movement but to act as a clearing house for activities of all movements for democracy, the improvement of labor conditions upon terms to be decided by the council under instructions given to delegates by the bodies sending them. Control of the council is, by its makeup, to be vested solely in the bodies sending delegates.

It was at first expected to hold the first meeting of the council Aug. 4th, but upon advice of labor and Socialist members of the organizing committee, it was decided to postpone the date. Organized labor and Socialists are taking a leading part in the organization of local councils wherever they are being formed. Unions, Socialist locals, chapters of the workingmen's circles and similar bodies are rapidly becoming affiliated and are arranging to send delegates to have a voice in the council from its first session.

The first Conference for the Maintenance of Workers' Rights and Standards, organized from nearly 250 unions in Greater New York and the various branches of the Workingmen's Circle, voted unanimously to affiliate with the People's Council.

Socialist bodies throughout New York are affiliating directly or indirectly. In Philadelphia, in a council made up of delegates of some thirty organizations, nine or ten of the affiliated bodies are unions and the work has just begun. A number of Socialist bodies are represented.

In Patterson, N. J., Morristown, Brooklyn N. Y., and other cities and towns in and around greater New York, unionists are taking the lead. They are also active in an Italian branch, formed in Brooklyn, N. Y., and other cities and towns in and around greater New York, unionists are tak-

ing the lead. Unionists in Boston are also active in the movement.

Among the unionists identified with headquarters is Mahlon Barnes, for twenty years a delegate with Samuel Gompers, from the Cigarmakers to the American Federation of Labor conventions. Mr. Barnes is one of the main office organizers. Among the members of the organizing committee are:

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; James J. Bagley, former president of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn; Joseph Schlossberg, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Max Pine, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades; Joseph D. Cannon, organizer for the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Scott Nearing is also a member of the organizing committee, as are also Morris Hillquit, Eugene V. Debs, Algermon Lee, Arthur Le Sueur.—*Railway Federationist*.

A Misnomer. -

To speak of a union as "the union," meaning something apart from ourselves, is a misnomer. "Our union" is more to the point. It is as we make it, and it can not rise higher than its units. But yet we have fashioned it fairly well. Our union, like any other human agency, occasionally makes mistakes, but in comparison it will show advantageously with any institution of the kind, either benevolent, religious, or social. Its road has been a rocky one, but it has grown all the stronger and healthier for the knocks it has received. In its early days, derided by press and pulpit, persecuted by monopoly, laughed at by politicians and buffeted now by panicky gales or bayoneted again by militia, our union has marched serenely on, bringing down its tormentors, making supplicants of its enemies. In the past decade, thanks to the veterans who have gone on before, unwritten and unsung, our union has seen a mighty change. The columns of the press, thrown open, searching, competing for its doings; academicians, science, art, espousing its cause, the church rapping at the door for admission; popular magazines, dramatists, novelists adopting its role, courting its favor. Our union today is a determining factor in all social functions, a main ar-

tery of the pulse of trade, of commerce, of society. It raises wages, prevents reductions and checks strikes and lockouts from the mere fact that it is. It promotes fraternity, sociability, it fosters temperance and liberality. Above all, it is an educational force. Our union is out on sectionalism; it is the embodiment of democracy; it knows no creed, rank nor title. It scoffs at the cheap snobbery of wealth and rejects its charity; for the self-styled "sets" and "upper tens" it has a healthy contempt, and upon the tinsel and brass of their striped defenders it bestows its scorn. Our union is of the people. We glory in its achievements, and we love its principles.—*American Federation of Labor.*

Employing Interests Raise Fake Cry

Scarcity of labor is the explanation given for all manner of projects and changes. Every employer who can not immediately find a person to do a particular kind of work, even that of moving furniture, at once raises the howl, "Scarcity of labor." These various wails coming from many different places and constantly reiterated become in the public mind an established fact, even without investigation, and today there is a general impression that there is a real scarcity of workers in this country, but scarcity is such a relative term that this impression can not be accepted as a fact without a thorough and scientific investigation.

This matter is of serious importance because there are at the present time under consideration proposals for government policies based on the supposed scarcity of labor.

In this connection it would be well to remember that the managerial part of industry has been very poorly organized if organized at all. Employers have never taken the pains to use carefully and for the purpose of conservation any factor in production which was not expensive. Only when workers have succeeded in making their labor power of sufficient financial consideration have they not only secured recognition of their rights, but also protection of their physical strength. Cheap workmen seem to

have no rights which captains of industry care for or are bound to respect.

It has been the settled policy of large corporations such as the steel companies to have always available a mass of unemployed. These can be called on whenever needed and dismissed as the temporary needs cease. As a result these great corporation managers when they find that they can not readily pick up a hundred men for one or two hours' extra work, feel that they have been denied a condition that assured cheap labor, and have at once declared a scarcity of workers.

From government departments have come also these complaints of scarcity of workers, and frequently upon grounds equally flimsy.

Whenever a genuine need of labor has been presented, the trade-union organizations have never failed to produce willing workers necessary for government work. However, they have found a very great difficulty in doing this at times because of the practices of the government.

In the government navy yards and other establishments the work is not carefully planned in order to keep their force of workers constantly employed. They take it for granted that men can be employed a few days in a week, then dismissed, then re-employed at the end of a few days or a week, and will cheerfully submit to conditions that fail to provide an assured income.

Government establishments sometimes pay wages under the prevailing rate in private industries, or demote workers or impose other hardships on them. Under such conditions their inability to secure sufficient workers is not due to a scarcity of workers, but to the fact that these establishments are trying to undermine prevailing standards.

There has never been in this country a general comprehensive effort to give information of positions open or to enable workers out of employment to connect with the available position. Until some sane, rational effort has been made, and statistics are available showing that there is a real scarcity of workers for the whole country, there is no basis for the demand that hours of labor should be increased in order to overcome the scarcity of workers.

One of the first steps in organizing for efficient production is to abolish the funkies and the valets. Too many who might give productive service are engaged in useless labor that might better be dispensed with. Instead of funkies, valets and servitors to do for able-bodied persons what they ought to do for themselves, let us have a nation every one of whom shall be independent, self-respecting persons engaged in productive work. In addition, there are an amazing number of persons who do no work, though physically and mentally fit. In this, the nation's emergency, each must do his part. Avaunt, you shirkers!

Nor even if there should be established a scarcity of labor would it necessarily follow that increasing hours of work would be desirable. It has been demonstrated by actual proof in shops that decreasing hours of work increases productivity. There have been published results of an experiment in the McElwain Shoe Company showing conclusively that reduction in the hours of work from ten to eight resulted in no decrease in product, not even in the loss of pair of shoes. This experiment is only one of many.

Those best acquainted with the facts give us warning that we must prepare for a hard fight ahead in this war. We dare not count upon the war ending before three years, and we must base our plans for production upon a long-time period. We must plan to make the workday of such length that we can secure the highest degree of productivity from our workers in that, perhaps, three-year period. We can not win the war by working our men and women to the stage of exhaustion the first few weeks or months. We must keep them in such a state of physical and mental strength that they can give the country the greatest amount of product within the three years' time.

The experience of Great Britain under war conditions and the experience of managers of industries prove conclusively that the wisest part not only from the standpoint of production, but from that of maintaining the virility of our nation, is to continue the eight-hour day wherever it has been established and to establish it wherever it does not already prevail.

A Canadian-American Alliance.

The *Toronto Globe* predicts that the war will unite the English-speaking nations in a way that they have never been united before, and proceeds to urge a formal Canadian-American Alliance. It says:

"Never again may the belligerent countries revert to pre-war conditions in the relations of the citizen to the State, of capital to labor, of nation to nation, or of man to man.

"Swept away forever are the hide-bound traditions which in the past impeded reforms along democratic lines. The millions of men engaged in the war and millions more at home will never relinquish their hold on the fundamentals of national efficiency which statesmen have put forward as necessary for purposes of war. What democracy had been assured was impossible has been accomplished in the prosecution of war. What the nation has found to be practical and helpful in days of war can not be set aside as impossible of realization in days of peace.

"On this continent Canada and the United States have been brought into closer relations as belligerent countries, united by a common resolve to defend and perpetuate democratic government and democratic thought. The future is opening out for Canada—a future indissolubly bound up with the growth and development of the Anglo-American idea in this new world, and with the future relations of this continent to the new Europe that is already emerging from the smoke of battle.

"Canada and the United States, in closest alliance, may yet play a great part in the building up of a strong and vigorous democracy on this continent—a democracy inspired by the ideas of justice and liberty for which the Allies are fighting in Europe."—*Literary Digest*.

Jack—"Who is that fine-looking girl that just bowed to you?"

Tom (gloomily)—"Oh, that is my sister."

"Why, old chap, I wasn't aware that you had a sister."

"Well, I wasn't aware of it myself until last night."—*Indianapolis Star*.

The Journal of the Switchmen's Union OF NORTH AMERICA

Published monthly by the Switchmen's Union of North America at No. 326
Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y. *Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance.*

Devoted to the best interests and advancement of all useful toilers.

All matter for publication should be in editor's office 15 days before date of issue intended for. Roster of Grand and Subordinate Lodges published in February, May, August and November issues.

Unless changes of address are received by the 15th of the month subscribers must look out for following month's issue at old address.

ADVERTISING AGENT:

IRVING V. KOCH, 122 S. Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Advertising rates furnished upon application

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VOL. XIX

AUGUST, 1917

No. 8

EDITORIAL

COURT RULES NO MONOPOLY ON USE OF WORD—SCAB.

According to press reports the Illinois Supreme Court has overruled that part of an injunction issued by Judge F. A. Smith upon request of the Illinois Malleable Iron Co., in which, besides the usual prescription of prohibitives enumerated for labor

strike ills, the members of the striking Malleable Casting Workers' Union were forbidden the privilege of designating the strikebreakers as scab or scabs.

As Judge Smith's prohibition of the striking union men's use of a long-established and generally accepted as sound orthodox word, with which to

label those taking their jobs when on strike, appeared a little too raw an infringement upon their rights of word usage, the case was appealed to the Supreme Court with the result that that particular feature of the obnoxious injunction was overruled.

The case at issue was that of the aforementioned company against John Michalek and Stanislaws Kasubisky, who had been fined \$100.00 and sentenced to ten days in prison each because in an article published in a Polish newspaper they had alluded to employes of the Illinois Malleable Iron Company as "scabs."

From the clipping sent us from a Chicago paper this bit of comment and judicial procedure is taken:

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS RIGHT TO SAY SCAB.

The constitutional right to freedom of speech and the right to use the word "scab," even though restrained by injunction, was upheld by the Illinois Supreme Court, five of the seven justices assenting. It was in the case of Jan Michalek and Stanislaws Kasubisky, who had been fined \$100 and sentenced to ten days in prison each, because in an article published in a Polish newspaper they had alluded to employes of the Ill. Malleable Iron Co. as "scabs." Judge F. A. Smith's ruling in the matter is reversed. Men and union heads. The men are president and secretary of the Malleable Castings Workers' Union. The union men were on strike. The company obtained an injunction from Judge Smith preventing strikers from addressing any of the employes as "scabs" or annoying or molesting them in any way. The article in which the term was used was printed to call attention to a meeting. Michalek and Kasubiski were represented by Attorney William B. Rubin of Milwaukee and Fred C. Schmidt of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The Supreme Court opinion reads in part as follows: "The term 'scab' is defined in Webster's New International Dictionary as follows: 'A workman who works for lower wages than, or under conditions contrary to, those

prescribed by the trades union; also one who takes place of workman on strike.' It will thus be seen that the word has a fixed and definite meaning and it was evidently used in the article in question in the sense and meaning given to it in the foregoing definition."

So in Illinois, at least until such time as otherwise decreed, there appears to be no legal abridgement to the use of the word scab, as goring as it may be, when applied to those taking the places of those engaged in a legal strike.

And if permitted to slightly digress from the subject in question, as far as we know President Lee of the B. of R. T. nor any of its members took any serious issue with the Switchmen's Union for its labeling of B. of R. T. Wabash strike-breakers as scabs. They simply accepted their brand in a matter-of-fact manner, as their deeds entitled them to be thus branded, and as they did upon numerous other strike-breaking occasions that are dear to its glorious (?) record. Since the Wabash strike was defeated on account of the B. of R. T.'s scabbing on the striking switchmen, and since the strike has now been officially declared off by the S. U., the big brotherhood (?) is entitled to all honors due it for its scabbing. We have the satisfaction, however, of now knowing, in Supreme Court parlance in the State of Illinois at least, that the correct label was applied to them; and they have no copyrighted nor judicial recordings elsewhere to prevent that obnoxious word's use to their obnoxious scabbing deeds.

TWO NEW LODGES INSTITUTED IN JULY.

Assistant President James B. Connors enjoyed the pleasant experience of instituting two new lodges last month, one at Plymouth, Mich., on July 14th, to be known as Plymouth

Lodge No. 27; the other at Flint, Mich., July 16th, to be known as Vehicle Lodge No. 59.

Brother Connors informs us that each of these new lodges starts upon its useful career with a good, substantial charter membership, and with every indication that the members of each have fully determined to do their utmost to see that in those important terminal points the membership is kept organized to the highest point possible.

With such good intentions prevailing in the hearts of those charter members, and in those who will later on associate themselves in those new lodges there seems every sign of encouragement for them all to work steadfastly for the attainment of those worthy ends, as well as for all others that will arise as their work goes on, and which will require their careful and studious actions for their own and the union's best interests.

Needless to say all the other lodges of the union will extend to these new lodges the glad hand of good fellowship with hearty wishes for a most active and successful career.

Each of these new lodges starts out with a full complement of officers and fully equipped to transact business in all respects, and their time and place of meeting, together with chief officers elected will be found in their proper order in this month's JOURNAL roster with those of the other lodges.

May every member of both lodges fully realize his own personal responsibility to his lodge and the union to the fullest extent possible, and work with all his energy for the upbuilding and protection of the union.

If this course be pursued there is a bright future in store for the brothers in each of those places as there is in every place where the union has established itself.

OUR GOVERNMENT SHOULD GUARD WELL THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS EVEN IN TIME OF WAR.

Between the censorship by postal authorities and the injunctive proclivities developed by the various grades of judiciaries throughout this country, the poor laymen who, these days, wishes to either write or speak their thoughts, are treading in a narrow path beset with entangling and unintelligible pitfalls liable to land them in serious trouble, however good their intentions to steer clear of them.

When in a state of war it is generally conceded that strictly war secrets can not be divulged to the public without injurious or perhaps disastrous results to the government.

If that construction alone were provided for in the censorship law lately enacted by Congress, there could be but little ground for just criticism against it, if any.

But when people are prohibited from expression of their views, either verbally or in writing, regarding the policies of the government, its laws or constitutional rights of its public servants, it becomes a matter of grave concern to a law-abiding public who, since the inception of the government, have heralded the principle and enjoyment of the freedom of speech and freedom of the press as the acme of liberty attained in this country.

Naturally the abridgment of those long cherished and long enjoyed rights, even though exercised as a war necessity, become grievous to those who endeavor to ascertain and give expression to what they believe is, or deem should be, public thought, public rights or public wrongs.

Naturally, too, they feel that the intent of the law was chiefly for the purpose of guarding war secrets rather

than expression of opinions as to the wisdom or impropriety of criticism of government policies or public officials.

Indeed, without the privilege of such means of expression the opportunities for inauguration of reforms, either by law or custom, are well nigh impossible.

It was the lack of means to promulgate opinions and knowledge during the period of most of the existence of the human race that so retarded progress and kept from likely enjoyment ages ago of the blessings we now consider indispensable and that are world wide enjoyed.

No general reform in society or the government machinery can be successfully achieved without the rights of public suggestion, public criticism and public co-operation after the feasibility of their approval has been taken into consideration and when their merits decidedly overbalance their demerits after such public tests.

There is no other known method of getting at the true crux of things useful, just and opportune as that afforded by a free discussion as to their merits or demerits.

Advertising has long been recognized as the key to successful promotion of enterprises in the business world and, unless campaigns of such publicity relative to the merits of wares desired to be introduced to the business world, there can be but little hope for their distribution beyond the local districts where made.

The same principle holds good as regards those proposed or adopted affairs of society, whether applied to a community, county, state, government or the world of humanity. Without opportunity of free discussion of the merits of existing conditions with a view of fully sanctioning them if deemed adequate for the best interests

of society, or without privilege of stating objections to them, if believed to be detrimental to society, there can be little hope for society to attain and maintain the best standards of justice and progress for its protection and enjoyment.

Let it be hoped our law makers will endeavor to keep the principle of inviolability of free speech and a free press as nearly as possible in keeping with the intent of those responsible for the special United States constitutional amendment specially adopted for the purpose of vouchsafing those great fundamental rights.

FULL MEASURE EFFORTS ESSENTIAL PERQUISITES TO FULL MEED ATTAINMENTS.

Inadequate conditions, whether relative to labor union acquirements or otherwise, may oftentimes be cheaply obtained at the time of their acquirement, but it frequently results that efforts satisfied in such easy manner prove to be the most costly investments in the end.

It is always best to insist, from the beginning of any movement or controversy believed essential to our well-being, upon the realization of the full measure of the objects sought as speedily as we can consistently proceed towards their realization.

Full measure efforts must necessarily represent full organized efforts, since any controversy not carrying a full percentage of endeavor is accompanied by a deficit of weakness the equivalent of the difference between the progressive and retarding forces involved in the efforts relative to the attainment of objects or principles sought.

Weakness in either demanding all that in justice is due us, or failure to avail ourselves of every honorable effort at our command to as fully

realize upon them as possible, is indicative of an inaptitude that must be recognized and conquered before issues can be fairly met or reasonable hopes of winning desired goals.

No labor movement anticipations can fairly hope for equitable realizations until full measure strength efforts are aligned in the struggles looking toward their attainment.

And in the fullness of this measure of efficiency in the labor struggle for a brighter and higher standard of life for the sons and daughters of toil, each individual unit of strength counts mightily in the race for all that contributes towards its attainment.

And in the completeness of a full commanding and acquiring force necessary to conserve labor's destined mission, there must be as completely and compactly marshaling of its forces as human effort can assemble and intelligently direct.

UNEMPLOYMENT WITH UNCLE SAM— THE PENALTY FOR BEING FLAT FOOTED GIRLS.

From a press item we get this important ruling in one of the government departments: "Two women stenographers who wished to serve in the clerical force of the censor's office have been turned down because they have flat feet."

This demonstrates pretty clearly, we believe, that in whatsoever there may have been deemed laxity as to Uncle Sam's unpreparedness for defensive or war measures, prior to his entrance into the war, he is now exercising the most rigid "safety first" precautions imaginable in the culling of his physical materials, as applied to the personnel of even the most common vocations. Indeed, for a long time he has exacted a high standard-gauge physique for admission into his official family.

So, if ambitious to serve your country, even in a mediocre capacity, you must scan well and have diagnosed thoroughly your physical anatomies before submitting them to the government with fair hopes of any favorable consideration of appreciation on its part in acceptance of them into its service, as the case in question, if true, clearly indicates. You may, perhaps, be able to get by the vigilant eyes of its eugenic development examiners with a somewhat depressed mental caliber; but beware lest your plantar arch ("the terminal branches of the posterior tibial artery that support the sole of the foot"—Standard Dictionary), together with the rest of your external compartments are in proper alignment and sustained in normal position by 100 per cent. muscular sustaining supports. This degree of scrutiny relative to human imperfections deemed necessary to deprive otherwise qualified ladies for the position of stenographers, is about on a par with that of rejecting a seamstress with a perfectly-contoured body with the exception of a small wart on her nose, and about equal to some of the physical defects discovered by railroad company doctors that oftentimes result in application for service rejections.

Just how much more leakage of suppressed or censored information would result from flat-footed ladies with good brains and praiseworthy demeanor, than from girls having slightly more ligament foot-shape retainers, and no more, if equal brains, is one of the many momentous questions which the new war censorship body is called upon to decide. Verily, the crime of being less than 100 per cent. physically perfect is a grave one, and its punishment most severe in the eyes of the government. But, Uncle Sam, please, sir, who would be the chief abettor if these flat-footed, though good

intentioned, ladies be driven to lives of prostitution after you and other employing concerns having deprived them of the means of obtaining honorable employment because not possessed of a more perfect foot than Nature gave them? They came to you with good motives. They came to you offering what you are so urgently appealing for at this particular time: their best service. This they offered you in a capacity they had specialized in, and, if the report as given out be true, were rejected from a mental and mechanical service, not performed by feet, but by alert minds and hands, and all on account of a physical defect with which millions of others of your subjects who work every day are afflicted, and much of the service exacting almost continuous foot strains. We are in favor of a development of high efficiency in foot-arch structure by all means. But where is the good judgment, or even horse-sense consistency, in the government's narrow attitude assumed towards its well-disposed girls in casting them adrift for such causes where the required service can be commendably performed by those seeking it?

AT THE MOUTH OF OLD CAHOKIA.

Based merely on newspaper reports of the recent East St. Louis troubles one might be pardoned for the inference that they were merely dark-skin infections which had become so irritating that they developed in the white population such a loathing of them that caused war upon those whom nature had embellished with black skins, or that it was merely a race riot.

Doubtless those well in the background, the Armours, Swifts, Morris', aluminum officials and other manufacturer labor debasers—the cause of it all—planned well to see that just such

impression and conclusion controlled the public mind.

However, when it develops that from ten to fifteen thousand negroes are imported into a city of that size in one year, besides other thousands of other races in the same interim, it doesn't require much of a mind to fairly well prognosticate that the natural development of St. Clair County's industries, to which may also be added those of Madison County, its adjoining neighbor, required no such an influx of outside immigration, in addition to the natural year's increase of home-reared sons and daughters, to supply the necessary working energy required to keep all plants working steadily with full shifts.

Nor will such theory prevail in the minds of any set of unbiased investigators who will go there and make investigations of the matter and, instead of finding a race war they will be compelled to admit it an economic controversy, a fight forced upon the workmen there by the companies for the purpose of exploiting their employes beyond the bounds of endurance.

Because of unendurable conditions, on account of the low wages and high costs of living, the employes of the Aluminum Company, packing houses and other industrial concerns were compelled to strike for a higher wage with which to offset the depreciated purchasing power of their pay envelopes.

Every effort to get proper recognition and redress for their entirely just demands were refused by the companies and a huge plan devised to import ignorant negroes from the south with which to break their strikes and throw upon the public the thousands of former employes whose only crime was that of asking for a fair standard

of condition in life in reward for the millions of profit dollars they were pouring into the Aluminum Company Packing Houses and other coffers as a result of their toil.

So thousands of unemployed were turned loose upon the public and other thousands came under luring promises of the opportunity of receiving high wages, of being well-housed with environments tiptop, etc., the Abernathy's and other labor-employing agency tools know so well how to use.

These methods, wherever or however used to defeat just demands of workmen, are forerunners and breeders of trouble and the running together of such counter forces inevitably results in friction and more or less bloodshed where these elements clash and are thus poured upon the community together.

It was so there in 1886 at the Cahokia Creek Bridge when white workmen at that time asked for more bread and received bullets for the asking.

It was pretty much so around the Armour Packing Plant there about 15 years ago when one set of worthy foreigners asked that poor concern for a better opportunity of life and who tried to and did poison much of the soup prepared for another foreign tribe imported and herded within that benevolent company's barricades, a supposedly immune spot from attack to break their strike.

It was so in the West Virginia coal troubles a few years ago, as it was also in Michigan mining districts, the Bute mines in Colorado, the Ludlow massacre, the present Arizona, New Mexico, Washington and troubles elsewhere in mining, lumbering, farming and other large labor districts, and it is not far from so in any industrial districts, regardless of the race or color of those doing the country's work and exploited to the ragged-edge of

suffering on account of the robberies perpetrated against them by the corporations by whom employed and the distributing food sharks and other leaches upon their backs.

East St. Louis has long had a large negro population and, were a line drawn north and south a mile east of the Mississippi River from Venice to the south city limits of East St. Louis, there is but little doubt but what the negro population in that ten square miles stretch would about equal, if not outnumber the whites, and this percentage of mixed white and black races has been about so, numerically, for many years.

Yet there has not before been such race troubles between them and in at least some instances the negro workmen were admitted into the labor union crafts the same as the whites, and from the writer's own knowledge their delegates were admitted into the labor union council there the same as whites.

But, like most other cities, where the negro population was large, separate schools were maintained for them and, as natural, they inhabited certain city districts to themselves, but not exclusively so.

Naturally enough, too, the districts they inhabited were not as well equipped, either as to housing or other environments, from the fact that a large majority of them were employed as common laborers, while most of the white craftsmen received better wages, enabling them to live in more desirable localities.

But, when it comes to a question of fairness of treatment, the negro the same as the white, or whatever the nationality may be for that matter, can only be goaded to a certain point of endurance until the limit of endurance has been reached and he will rebel against it, whether the cause

of it be white or black—just the same as the whites would.

As regrettable as that affair, which just now is receiving so much unsavory publicity is, the same thing, or practically so, is liable to happen in any of the large industrial centers at most any time. For in them all the mad rush for profits on the part of corporate owners is grinding out of their employes about all of their energy for mere existence opportunities.

So, when a lower condition of existence is decreed by the companies for their employes, and their men revolt and a lower class is imported to fill their places, no human force can stem the tide of resentment against such baneful procedure, whether that tide be black at East St. Louis, yellow in San Francisco, Swedish in Minnesota, Polish in Buffalo, Irish in Cork, or any one against another for such purposes anywhere on earth.

The playing of one group of employes against another, regardless of race, color, creed or other prejudicial distinctions for the purpose of defeating the just demands of labor must cease ere long, for whatever else labor's shortcomings may be, it is getting "wised" to such abuses and will rebel against them whenever and wherever attempted.

While this bloodshed at East St. Louis grew out of such methods of exploitation, similar ones will occur elsewhere whenever like causes arise, for they are the natural by-product of corporate attempts to enslave their workers—the natural fruits of corporate greed.

But, whether they occur in the dark East St. Louis, Cahokia Creek districts, or the dark or white districts elsewhere, of one thing labor can always be assured, i. e., that always the chambers of commerce, manufacturers'

association, the militia and, as a rule, the police and city officials will be found solidly arrayed against the workers making battle for a decent standard of life and will so continue to be until the workers themselves recognize the importance of taking over the political and administrative control of public affairs.

And if, as at East St. Louis, those coming to despoil the hopes for a brighter work and living condition are driven away these bodics will mourn their parting and beg them to come back, as do their former masters in the south and at East St. Louis beg them now to do; but the comeback importunings is ever for the purpose of exploiting them and playing them against others being fleeced all the skin will bear, whether white or black.

The working standards on the whole at East St. Louis compare favorably with those in any of the other leading industrial centers in United States and, in fact, are much better than in some of them, so there need be little pointing derisively at them or the city officials, for they, too, are at least on a par with those of other cities. So the city of St. Louis, Mo., on the west bank of the Mississippi River has a vast amount of work cleaning its own skirts of its filthy tolerance of labor destroying conditions before it can justly point its finger of scorn over at those around the mouth of Cahokia Creek on the east side, and this is just as true regarding all other cities from whence come the many editorial censurings, for all have, indeed, very much stench within their own home cities to clean up before they can consistently scorn that in East St. Louis.

It was one of those prostituted labor conditions that drive men to desperation. The next one may be there or in some other city, but conditions are ripe for their occurrence most every-

where, for the gap between a decent living and starvation is a very wide one in all parts of the country and, while generally conceded every one has a right to live, the opportunities for work that will insure a decent living for the family are not by any means encouraging to the average American workman, not even in this time of boasted prosperity, so most of them are bordering near the starving side.

Doubtless the entire blame will be laid at the feet of the union workers, as most crimes are, and maybe on that account some of them will receive death sentences for it, even when not near the scene of trouble, as have frequently been pronounced upon them in other places.

Let it be hoped, though, that a thorough government investigation of the entire deplorable thing be made and the responsibility be placed where it rightfully belongs.

Before hanging any one for those crimes, as ghastly as they have been reported to be, there should be a hanging of the wicked system of the exploiting methods, the breeder and inciter of all conditions leading up to such carnages.

Letter from President S. E. Heberling.

I take this occasion to congratulate the members of the Switchmen's Union on their patience and loyalty to the organization during the trying time through which we have passed since March 16, 1916. At the time our general chairmen made their demands for an eight-hour day, 47 and 50 cents an hour, and time and one-half for all time worked in excess of eight hours, there were many obstacles put in the way of your representatives to prevent the Switchmen's Union from having a hearing with the general managers of the railroads. We were denied the right to co-operate with the four brotherhoods when the request was made on the executive heads of those organizations in compliance with a

resolution adopted at the Buffalo convention in May, 1915. Notwithstanding all the obstacles we have had to overcome, the roads controlled by Switchmen's Union agreements have just as good rules in regard to the application of the Adamson law as there are in existence.

The Adamson law was drafted and passed by Congress through the influence of President Wilson's administration. The President is quoted as saying it was the opinion of society that eight hours should constitute a day's work. In the settlement that was made on the 19th of March by a committee of the Council of National Defense, we find that the favorable rules that were awarded to the railroad men of this country were a liberal application of the intent and purpose of the Adamson law. On this committee was the president of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers; W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, who has been a member of the United Mine Workers for many years and a consistent trade unionist in an organization that has been affiliated with the A. F. of L. for years; Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, who is known for his broad-minded views in dispensing justice; also Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and considered to be one of the most liberal railroad officials in this country in handling labor questions. The railroad men of this country should be thankful that the government in appointing this committee placed two members thereon who were well grounded in the aims and aspirations of the trade union movement—Mr. Gompers and Mr. Wilson. In the Adamson law, and also in the award of the Council of National Defense, there was no organization mentioned, but refers to the railroad men as *employees in operating trains*. The law is no respecter of persons and applies to all alike regardless of organization.

The rules agreed on by the managers' special conference committee and a sub-committee representing the Switchmen's Union in regard to the application of the Adamson law are binding upon the thirteen roads that were represented by the managers' special conference committee. It is no fault of the officers or representatives

of the Switchmen's Union that we did not have a larger number of roads in the conference. We have a large majority in many places, but we have been denied the right to legislate for those men on account of contracts held by other organizations that were obtained through their promised loyalty to the companies in case of strikes by the Switchmen's Union to better their condition.

It has cost the Switchmen's Union an assessment of \$1.00 per member to handle the negotiations, that have extended for a period of more than a year, and no one can claim any greater results than you have obtained through the efforts of your committee. I desire to inform you that the organization has increased in membership more than 10 per cent. during this period and we are still increasing. I appreciate the fact that this increase is due to the efforts of the individual members of the organization. At this time we have the largest membership in the history of the organization, and we are much stronger financially. I hope each member will continue to put forth his best efforts in the future to build up the organization until the Switchmen's Union comes into its own by controlling all the yards in this country. The money that has been invested in Grand and local dues, and assessments for grievance work, has brought the greatest returns in increased wages and better working conditions through the medium of this union that a man switching cars could receive. We have made a number of new contracts and we are entitled to more, but have been prevented from obtaining same by obstacles that have been put in our way by those who seem to desire, above all other things, to destroy the trade union movement among the switchmen of this country.

With best wishes for the success of the individual members and that of the union in general, I remain.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

S. E. HEBERLING,
International President.

How's This for Patriotism.

Press reports of the National Manufacturers' Association, says an exchange, which convened in New York City last week, enlarged on the will-

ingness of the biggest American manufacturers to turn their plants over to the government for war purposes. Col. George Pope of Hartford, the president of the association, who gave out the statement, qualified it, however, by stating that the employers, of course, would expect a small margin of profit. Then, referring to labor, he said: "The manufacturers would prefer to work a 10-hour day, at the present scale of wages. This would be more economical for the government."

Briefly, the manufacturers would turn over their plants to the government with the distinct understanding that the government would recompense them for their use and provide a small margin of profit besides. This is, indeed, commendable patriotism. Under such an arrangement, the stock of the concern would not be subject to taxation, nor would the concern itself be liable to a tax on its property. It would receive a substantial amount for depreciation, and the stockholders would be allowed a margin of profit on the stock which they hold. In other words, the manufacturers would turn over their plants to the government for a profit, which would be guaranteed by the government.

The manufacturers would insist, however, that labor work on a ten-hour basis, thus eliminating any opportunities for over-time, such as would naturally result in plants where the eight-hour day is observed. Such an arrangement would mean an actual loss in wages and would limit the earning capacity of the workers. It would mean more than that; at the termination of the war, the manufacturers would take over the plants, continue their work on a ten-hour basis, and force labor to go through a bitter struggle to regain the eight-hour day and the conditions under which they are now working. The National Manufacturers' Association and its individual members have never been known to part with anything for nothing. Their patriotism in this instance is no exception.

In this connection, it may be interesting to recall the offer recently made by a wealthy flour mill operator in Boston, who, by the way, is a member of the association. This manu-

facturer, whose mill produces 6,000 barrels of flour a day, offered to turn his plant over to the government during the war at a "margin of profit." The newspapers included this piece of news in what they call their "patriotic columns," but it was not explained that the mill owner had shrewdly stipulated that the offer was made only on condition that the stockholders would be guaranteed a 7 per cent. annual dividend and this trade mark restored to him at the end of the war. According to information, the man who made this generous offer, owns about 95 per cent. of the stock which is capitalized for \$1,000,000, and accordingly expects about \$70,000 a year from this plant while the government is standing the responsibility and doing the work, while he does the loafing. How's this for patriotism?—*The Blacksmiths' Journal*.

Where Our Grain Goes.

If the semi-official intelligence from London is accurate, the champions of prohibition in this country are being placed in a ridiculous position. It is part of our job in this great war to feed England and the other allies on the continent. In order to accomplish this we must conserve our grain supply and ship as much as can be spared after nourishing ourselves to France and England. Upon this hypothesis the prohibitionists propose to stop the manufacture of alcoholic beverages from foodstuffs and they have quoted no end of statistics to prove that many millions of loaves of bread are daily poured down the gullets of those who are consumers of these drinks.

But what comes from England? The news that the breweries are working hard to provide beer for the coming harvest, it being the immemorial custom there to pay part of the wages of the field hands in barley brew! The food controller asserts that complete prohibition is nonsensical and leads to vicious results. Because of the pinch of warfare, he says, the beer will be weaker, but it will be plentiful.

It follows, then, that we on this side of the Atlantic who are practicing enforced abstinence from alcoholic beverages will find ourselves shipping grain across to the other side where it may be turned into beer and strong-

er stuff under direction of the government. We find, too, that our soldiers upon arrival in France are put upon the ration of the French soldiers, which includes a liter of light wine daily. On this side of salt water they may not touch the stuff nor may any one under penalty give them drink.

What is more interesting is the news from the correspondent of the *New York Times* in London, who asserts that one of the chief causes of the growing unrest among the industrial classes is the weakening of the alcoholic contents of their beer while increasing the price. Forced to work harder by the exigencies of the war, they demand better nourishment, and are calling upon the government to compel the brewers to provide the ante-war beer which formed part of their daily ration.

If this demand is hearkened to this country will be required to furnish the additional necessary grain. France, too, which has been importing vast quantities of wine from America, will look with a cold eye upon the proposal to prevent grapes, a food product within the meaning of the act, from being converted into her national beverage and will, in all likelihood, ask for a concession in her favor in order that her troops may be maintained in full strength to resist the fully sustained Teuton whose beer mug and pipe are kept supplied by the far-seeing war lords.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Passenger (after first night on board ship)—"I say, where have all my clothes vanished to?"

Steward—"Where did you put them before you got into bed last night?"

Passenger—"I folded them up carefully and put them in that cupboard over there."

Steward—"I see no cupboard, sir."

Passenger—"Are you blind, man? I mean that one with the round glass door to it."

Steward—"Gracious me, that ain't no cupboard, that's the port-hole."—*Sacred Heart Review*.

The labor movement needs every man, because it is a man's game and not perfect by a long shot. Help take some of the knocks, in time you will enjoy them as well as the boosts.—*Ex.*

CORRESPONDENCE



Communications for the JOURNAL must be received BEFORE the 15th of the month to insure their publication. All communications for the JOURNAL must be accompanied by the name of the sender, and written only on one side of paper



Blue Island, Ill.—29.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I have been instructed by the president of our lodge to inform all of No. 29's members relative to that part of our newly-adopted local by-laws referring to the payment of benefits to disabled members. These by-laws and rules have been approved by the Grand Lodge and are now in effect and will be lived up to to the letter. It would be advisable for all our members not already familiar with them, to attend the meetings and become acquainted with their workings so they will know just what benefits they are paying for and just what they may expect in the way of benefits when entitled to them. The new rules have some protecting features that the old ones didn't have. This became necessary on account of the excessive inroads being made upon the lodge treasury and which would have soon entirely depleted it unless we took the matter under advisement, as we did, and arranged safeguards as best we could to keep our funds on a self-supporting basis. Our local benefits are at the rate of \$5 per week with 13 weeks' benefits the limit for any one during the year. To maintain a thing of this nature it will be readily understood by any one giving the matter thoughtful consideration that it will require a most careful handling of every dollar belonging to our local lodge. The brothers' lump sum benefits already paid range from \$5 to \$65. When our members fully realize that to pay a member a benefit of \$5 for one week requires the full local dues of 10 members for one month, or those of 40 members for four weeks, if a brother is so unfortunate as to be laid

up a whole month, it can be better understood how careful we should be to guard against injury as well as the extreme caution we must exercise in the protection of our funds in order to guarantee that deserving brothers will receive the benefits due them.

To make the risks we have assumed more clear, if possible, let us take the case of an injured brother receiving benefits for the limit (13 weeks—\$65), and we have had more than one who did. To such an unfortunate brother we pay an amount equal to all the local dues from 130 members for one month.

So as much as we love to be liberal and be good fellows, or whether we like it or not, we have got to economize in every possible way to meet these just bills, or make special assessments upon our members to pay them.

On account of this, our members must become more painstaking about the payment of their lodge dues, turning in the money for picnic, ball tickets, etc.

New members, or suspended members reinstating themselves are not entitled to these weekly benefits for injuries received until after six months' continuous good standing from the time of their initiation or reinstatement, and we are going to live right up to the letter of the rules about these matters.

I have gone to considerable pains to make this feature of our local rules clear to all our members, and advise every one of them to at least come up to a few meetings and get familiar with all the new rules adopted.

Ignorance will be no excuse in regard to any of them, as they must be strictly complied with. Remember,

you must have your dues in before the first of the month or you automatically suspend yourself and deprive yourself thereby from all the benefits of the union and from the weekly injured benefits for six months after your reinstatement. Some of the brothers owe the lodge for being carried, and these bills must be paid, too, so the money can be put back from where it was taken. While no one owes the lodge a very large sum, all put together it amounts to a considerable amount and is badly needed for the reasons already given.

Eight of our members have enlisted in the army and part of them took withdrawal cards.

Brother Winnie thanks the lodge for kindness received from the members after his injury. His total disability was promptly paid by the Grand Lodge.

Brother R. J. McMahon (Wash) is laid up with a broken leg at 6434 Lincoln street. Call on him.

Brother Ambler is able to be out again.

Brother Werner is now papa—a big boy. Congratulations.

Brother W. L. Rader will see to it that the wedding bells soon ring. A lucky groom for a fair lady.

I would be glad to see No. 29 go in with No. 36 or No. 189 on a grand picnic or something of the kind for pleasure as well as replenishing their local treasures. Think it over, brothers, and let us know how such a proposition appeals to you.

The interest keeps good in No. 29's affairs by its members; have pretty good meetings, and grievances are no more numerous than usual.

With best wishes to all S. U. lodges, and not forgetting those of the auxiliary who are ever striving for the best welfare of their own and their brothers' cause, I am,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

T. EARNER.

Chicago, Ill.—68.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We had a good attendance at our last meeting, and, as always is the case when the brothers "turn out" well, had a very lively time.

Our meetings are a splendid place to come to. There's always something

of much interest to the membership discussed and acted upon at them, so it's worth while for us all to attend and derive all benefit possible out of them.

Good lodge meeting attention is one of the best attributes a member can possibly acquire, and is a habit we would all do well to cultivate and practice to the fullest extent.

At that one here referred to we initiated four members, and have ten applications for our next meeting; so it can be clearly seen that we're in the game, notwithstanding the B. of R. T.'s \$2.00 per scalp offer for members, nor their purpose of strangling our union from all powers of negotiating for switchmen.

We are thankful to say, however, as far as able to judge around the chutes here, that the market has been very dull for its products, not many caring to offer themselves at the quotations carried in Mr. Lee's late circular of prices for yard recruits in certain specified districts.

If all our members in this district will only get actively into the game as organizers and boosters for their respective lodges, not a one of Mr. Lee's plans to disrupt the S. U. will accomplish him anything; but we must become busier ourselves and get all of the switchmen here into our union where they belong.

Too many of us are inactive in regard to our organization and neglect all the opportunities, or at least most of them, that we have to aid in the strengthening of our noble cause, with the result it suffers to the extent of such indifference on our part.

Whatever else may be said of the chief executive of the B. of R. T., he's a most busy entity wherever the S. U. has a footing; so, however wrong his representations are as to controlling yard conditions, he's hot after them, and we've got to keep most actively alert to organize, and keep organized, our forces in the manner it should always exist.

If all of Lodge No. 68's members would make it their business to pull hard right along for the lodge, and use their best efforts towards getting application cards into non-members' hands and keep encouraging them until in the union, there is no reason why it could not become one of the strong-

est S. U. lodges here, if not the strongest, regardless of the B. of R. T., or any other opposition.

Bro. Pratt is back to work again, and, although a little weak, is getting along very well.

In case any of the brothers do not have an opportunity to see Bro. F. L. Conners to give him their dues, they can give it to Bro. Pratt and he will see that they get their receipts for same.

There are a good many of the brothers here now working on eight-hour shifts, so there is no excuse for them neglecting their lodge and other union duties.

It is less than a year now until our convention, and it should be the effort and purpose of every lodge to see that its delegate, or delegates, represent as large a number of switchmen as possible at that gathering in St. Louis next May.

But, to have it so, means a full and conscientious effort on the part of every member of the union, wherever he is or in the meantime may be.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

JOHN COLE.

Milwaukee, Wis.—10.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The members of Milwaukee Lodge No. 10 have united in an effort to bring about a more friendly and deeper interest between the shippers, the railway companies of Milwaukee and the switchmen.

The switchmen in past years have been little thought of by the shippers and transportation companies. For this reason we are endeavoring to acquaint ourselves with the above-named parties in an effort to draw to closer relation and make known to them the position and situation of the switchmen with the shippers of Milwaukee.

In order to accomplish this end it is necessary that every member of Lodge No. 10 attend as many meetings as possible and co-operate with your treasurer in this combined effort. In the end, I am sure, the shippers will know the switchmen as well as the railway companies by whom you are employed.

Hoping each and every one of you will lend a hand in this endeavor and

take a deeper interest in what your lodge is doing by giving it your presence at all of its meetings.

If you will do this, I will do the rest.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

GEORGE H. SCHROEDER.

Franklin Park, Ill.—193.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Our lodge is in fairly good condition and a good interest is being manifested in its work by the members.

About the most interesting thing that I can mention in connection with our lodge outside of the regular routine, is that of our recent special meeting called for the purpose of consideration of various matters pertaining to the union's welfare. At this meeting the matter of drawing up a schedule was discussed. A proposition drawn up by committee was read by chairman Murphy and adopted by the members as proper with one amendment to present to the Soo Line R. R.

The question of instilling loyalty into our members, covering points of information that were not only good but enlightening, were discussed and the speakers convinced many of our members that loyalty pays above assessments. This is a point which is difficult to make everybody see. It seems to the correspondent that Bro. Connors has the right sized glasses for use at all time. At the conclusion of his remarks he was warmly applauded.

Organizer Trost made the boys feel that the brothers should co-operate with the department committee, explaining to us that at best their duties are monotonous and unpleasant. Bros. Murphy, McCall and Emerson were elected as our adjustment committee at this meeting.

Upon the arrival of Bro. Squires, who has recently joined the U. S. Engineer Corps, and was dressed in the uniform of Uncle Sam, the hall rang with cheers. He gave us a little talk, enlightening us in regard to his new duties and the members present were well pleased to have their lodge thus represented in Uncle Sam's service. He says there are several members of our union with him. Bro. Squires carries with him the very best wishes of our members and all hope for him

a safe return to civilian duties when he has performed his full duties to the government in whose cause he has enlisted his services.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

A. H. BARTON,
Secretary.

Erie, Pa.—38.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I will write a little for the JOURNAL to let the brothers know we are still doing our "bit" for the union. We have gained about 45 members during the past year and are still taking in new members. We are all working eight hours per day here, and the majority of us are satisfied with the shorter work-day. There are a few, however, that want to work twelve hours and get the big money. I will say right now that the eight-hour day is the best thing that ever happened for the switchmen. A man feels better to have sixteen hours to himself and family. As far as the money is concerned we have lots of time to get more and we have always managed to get a little more now and then; so I don't see why we should not all be contented with the eight-hour day.

As it will not be long until Labor Day, brothers, let us all show our right spirit and every switchman that can go and participate in the Labor Day parade or other exercises if no parade. Brothers, you all know that on June 5th there were great parades held throughout the country and many men marched in those parades to show their patriotism, and it is now up to every member of our union, who can do so, to march Labor Day in the great union parade to show our respect for the labor organizations of the country. Here in Erie we are going to try and make this Labor Day the best in the history of this union, and I think we will succeed.

Our meetings, as a rule, are well attended and considerable interest is manifested in them by the members, but on account of being laid up for the past five weeks with a sprained ankle I have not attended the last two meetings, but hope to be able to be at our next meeting. Brothers, let me say a word about this workman's compensation law. I was thrown from the

top of a box car and had two bones broken in my foot and have been off since the 12th day of June, and am still unable to resume work. The car I was riding jumped the track, throwing me to the ground. Carelessness on the part of some junk dealers in throwing a piece of pipe on the track caused the derailment; no fault of mine whatever. The claim agent told me he would give me \$10.00 per week for any time that I lost, which to date amounts to \$106.50. He said that is all that the workmen's compensation law allows them to give me. Brothers, that is a fine law for the workman with a wife and family; \$10.00 a week will not pay a man's board nowadays, saying nothing about his wife and children. So, brothers, let us all be careful when we go to the polls to vote and remember to vote for those who will protect our interests. I did not accept the \$10.00-a-week offer, and don't know at this writing what I will do; but that law was made for the benefit of the employer and not the employee.

I will close by wishing success to all members of our union.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

JOHN C. WAGNER,
President Lodge No. 38.

Pueblo, Colo.—49.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

June 23th we held our meeting in the Trades Assembly Hall. Am pleased to say it was well attended and a good manifestation of interest prevailed among all who were present.

These are stirring times and it behooves us all to be actively loyal and attentive to our labor union matters as we are to things pertaining to war and patriotic measures with which the country is now confronted. So we must all be boosters of our lodges and keep the best possible spirit of interest going all the while, otherwise our cause will retard instead of going ahead.

At the meeting here referred to it was clearly evident to all present that they felt the advisability and need of keeping our ranks as fully organized as possible, and if such indications only find expression in active work along that line, you may expect to hear good

reports from Three Rail Lodge No. 49 right along.

On account of president Moran's absence, vice-president A. L. Heath presided and demonstrated his fitness for such duties to the satisfaction of all present.

We had as visitors at that meeting a committee from the Labor Temple Association that is endeavoring to induce each unionist to become owner of one or more shares of the stock of the new Temple building here. Several of our members have taken one or more shares and those who haven't can do organized labor in this city a friendly turn by becoming purchasers. The stock is issued in \$10 shares and certainly every unionist receiving the switchmen's rate of pay could subscribe for one share to help so worthy a local cause along. However, there seem to be a number of appeals at this time and many craftsmen have contributed to the Red Cross movement, as well as invested in one or more U. S. Liberty Bonds.

But those outside matters should not distract our attention from our union matters, which have been and will continue to be vital issues with us if we expect to advance in the labor movement, or even hold the benefits already obtained by our past sacrifices and activities.

So we must reserve in stock all the while a good part of our loyalty as well as our earnest attention for those matters that mean so much to us in the way of obtaining as good standards of living for our families as we are collectively able to secure for them.

The Pueblo labor unions are planning an extensive Labor Day celebration and our lodge will be duly represented in those exercises. A committee consisting of Bros. J. W. Sullivan, H. C. Hutchinson and the writer was appointed by Lodge No. 49 to co-operate with the committees relative to this matter.

Let it be our purpose all over the country this year to have our organizations as strongly represented as possible in the parades or other exercises on labor's own day.

It is now developing that apparently most of the yardmen's troubles are between themselves as the companies, for in many places at least the companies

are not discriminating against our men as formerly. So let us become organizers for the S. U. and see how we can make it grow numerically as well as influentially.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

J. F. BEARD.

Superior, Wis.—107.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

July 4th, with all its celebrations and noise has passed and had a tendency to jar yours truly's memory a bit as to JOURNAL duties.

Owing to a scarcity of switchmen here it is compulsory to work every day, even the 4th of July, the day when all of us would like very much to have been absent from duty and spent a day in the country on a picnic or such like. But, then, why complain; it was only a short time ago we could not work at all, so let us make hay while the sun shines.

Our friends, the Stingers, are working awfully hard to line up the new men that are being hired here, but some how it doesn't seem as though they have the knack at getting them the way the S. U. men have, with all their phony promises. By the way, brothers, when you hear a stinger popping off with surplus steam, ask him about the stinger contract on the Knife River logging road. There the B. of R. T. has a 100 per cent. majority and at the present writing brakemen are receiving the magnificent sum of \$2.60 per day, while the common laborer, working for the same firm, receives \$2.75 per day. Some legislators, all right, when there are no S. U. men around to spur them on.

Bro. Redmond is getting along nicely at this writing after being laid up for the past four months with an injured back. Hurry back to see us, Rube.

Bro. Clohessy visited us at our last regular meeting in June, also Bro. Manly. Come again, brothers, as we like to listen to you.

Owing to Bro. Whereatt's demise, some of the names on the roster are changed. Bro. Schutrumn is now treasurer, Bro. Landgreen assistant, Bro. Harrington chaplain and owing to the very poor attendance of Bro.

Culhane, the guard's chair was declared vacant and Bro. Hunker elected to fill same.

Recent reports from Rochester bring the sad news that Bro. Wiles' health is none too good. May a change for the better come soon so that we will have Bro. Wiles among us to converse with.

Bro. M. Murphy, chairman of the Soo Line committee is busy looking after the interests of this union on that line. May his efforts prove successful in every respect, is our best wish for you, Bro. Murphy, and we hope you will have the whole-hearted support of every member working for the company.

Lodge No. 107 is continually growing and now, with the eight-hour day, we should increase wonderfully in membership.

A Mr. Crawford of the Board of Trade is seeking the whereabouts of Bro. Oshner in order to get back a pair of kid gloves his wife lost at our annual dance a year ago. Let us hear from you, John, so we can put him wise. Ha, ha!

Well, brothers, yours for S. U. contracts shortly in B., H. and P.,

J. K. BARNARD.

Chicago, Ill.—19.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The officers and members of Lodge No. 19 who were not present at the last regular meeting sure missed a good time, for there was fun and lots of it. Bro. Riordan of Lodge No. 79 and Bros. Trost and McCarty of Lodge No. 58 honored us by a visit. Bro. Riordan gave us a good talk on patriotism which all appreciated, and Bro. Trost gave a talk on the history of the S. M. A. A. and S. U. of N. A. from 1881 to the present time. We would also have liked to hear Bro. McCarty tell of the hard days the committee had in New York City, but as we had some entertainers waiting in the ante-room who had other engagements we had to close the lodge meeting.

Oh, boys, I guess you have heard of Lodge No. 58's Dutch lunch, but, take it from me, they did not have anything on the spread that Lodge No. 19 put up. Bro. Holton had a friend there who had it all over the "Hungry Five

Band" by imitating them with his mouth and he made a big hit with the boys. Mr. Frank Dufek and his string band gave several selections, and Bro. Donahue, better known as "Jiggs," sang and danced for the amusement of the boys. Now, members, if you want more such meetings all you have to do is come to lodge and start the ball a-rolling.

There has been a great deal of talk started by the stingers that a number of our members are going into their order, but this is not true. This is getting to be an old story and our members do not fall for it. They are trying to sink the grand old boat, but will not succeed with their submarine tactics.

Business here is good since the eight hours went into effect. G. J. Kane got hit with a motorcycle and got cut on the head, but he was up to the last meeting. Bro. L. O. Larsen is back at work. Glad to see him out again.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

JOURNAL AGENT.

North Ft. Worth, Tex.—8.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

This to advise JOURNAL readers that a state of harmony and good will prevails in the Belt yards here not excelled by any others elsewhere.

This is the condition of affairs notwithstanding that occasionally attempts are being made by our trainmen friends (?) to undermine our harmonious relationships with the company and start something in the way of notoriety and confusion.

Only recently an attempted commotion of this nature was started by them, but thanks to the untiring efforts of a few of our staunch S. U. men the rump strike for advertising effect contemplated by the trainmen was defeated, and it should be the purpose and determination of our large majority membership in this terminal to see that they get away with nothing of the sort, and which we can do if we keep ourselves actively interested in the work as we should and as we must if we are to win over and legislate for the men engaged in switching service.

We have a pretty accurate line on the parties attempting to get across with this stunt, but it didn't materialize from the fact our men were onto

their game; it none the less demonstrates what the big brotherhood is all the while contemplating, and what they will willingly and gladly do to the S. U. at every opportunity presenting itself. So it's necessary we not only keep our eyes out for the dangers we are continually confronted with in our duties, but as well for those that ever lurk in our midst in the guise of a pretended railroad brotherhood.

We have the assurances of the company that our present contractual relationship will be maintained, and that we shall receive pay according to the Adamson law; and let it here be also understood it is the Adamson Chicago standard, and, with it all, our union still maintains the good will of the company.

That it also has the good will of the switchmen employed is attested by the fact that out of the forty-one employed thirty-eight are members of the S. U. However, a few of them are double-headers, but we hope it will not be long until we are able to convince them and the non-member in all switching terminals that this is the only labor organization that fairly represents those following the vocation of switchmen. I trust they may one and all soon realize this and affiliate themselves wholly with the union that was especially designed for their protection.

On the whole I believe Lodge No. 8 can report fairly good progress in regard to all its affairs, but by a united effort on the part of all some of its workings could be somewhat improved, and, among other things, that of attendance at lodge meetings. Our presence or absence at them is largely indicative of our interest in the movement, and, as benefactors of and participants in the advantages accruing to switchmen by means of the S. U.'s efforts we should all demonstrate our willingness and pleasure in supporting so worthy a cause in every honorable manner possible. Good meeting attendance is a good barometer of general appreciation of the union's welfare, besides it's educational and valuable.

Then, too, there's that question of organizing our forces as thoroughly as possible everywhere, and, in addition to every member being a booster for the union, might it not be well to have a plan of organizing committees

worked out in our respective localities to urge upon the non-members the advisability and importance of getting lined up in this organization where they of right belong. Wherever we are, let's make it a point to always bespeak a good word and do a good turn for it, to keep up and advance the progressive spirit now so favorably affecting it. Yours in B., H. and P.,

H. A. WEATHERFORD.

Chicago, Ill.—36.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

In reading over the different letters in the July JOURNAL, I find one written by Mrs. K. Lockwood who classes all the brothers who are in favor of calling the Wabash strike off as weak-kneed brothers. Well, for the information of all who are not familiar with the Wabash strike situation, I will say that 81 strikers at Chicago received strike benefits of \$1.25 a day while they were on strike, but as soon as they secured positions the strike benefits ceased. Now, had our International President depended on the generosity of the more fortunate brothers who were working we would have received only about 50 cents a day; but he took money from another fund to help us fight for what we should have.

All of our brothers at Chicago are switching again except Brothers Geo. Law, Ed James and Jerry Travis. These brothers' ages run from 50 years to 68 years, and have been members of the organization since its infancy. Brother Geo. Law was a member of the old S. M. A. A. None of our brothers who were members of the organization at the time the strike was called have even tried to go back there to work. I am personally acquainted with a great number of the brothers formerly employed on the Wabash system and will say that the Wabash had as good and true a bunch of union men as ever stepped on a footboard.

Now referring to the weak-kneed class: all brothers are working and well pleased with their positions. A great number have better positions than they ever would have had on the Wabash. For example, Brothers L. H. Lloyd and Al Gunn are yardmasters on the A., T. & S. F.; Brothers Al

Haney, James O'Heir and Charles Hartman are car tracers on the C. & E. I. But I think we put up a gallant fight, and it is no dishonor to acknowledge a defeat of this kind.

Certainly, the principle the strike was called to defend—the right of recognition and contractual relationship by those representing a majority in a class of service—was one that must be defended by every fair labor organization. And while the fates seemed somewhat against us, this battle for contractual justice was by no means fought in vain. Not the Wabash Railway alone, but many other railroads as well soon realized the absolute injustice handed to the switchmen in this particular case, and the Wabash realizes to this day the loss of a skilled service that it will require several years to fully replace. The fact that other railroad companies eagerly accepted Wabash striking switchmen into their service and in numerous instances provided preferential positions for them conclusively proves they recognized both the merits of our battle and the manly qualities and abilities of the men involved therein.

But I think it would be well to call the strike off because if you don't it will only be past history and men will go to work there as they have done on other roads where strikes have never been called off.

Another reason is that in the smaller cities such as Toledo and Decatur, where there are only three or four roads and our brothers have their homes in same, it would give them a better chance to get work without leaving their homes and families.

I have always been a strong advocate of the Ladies' Auxilliary but I think if they want to build up their membership it would be well to discontinue writing such letters as the one in question.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
A WABASH STRIKER.

Denver, Colo.,—35.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As I have been accused several times lately of falling down on my job I have concluded it was about time to make another report or I'll be losing out on the job completely.

However, nothing out of the usual has occurred here lately. We are still driving along and holding our own despite the \$2 bonus for our undoing offered by the big chief fixer or "mixer," as you prefer. It's funny how a little extra money changes people's minds. Just a few short months ago all the roadmen were worked to death, too long hours, too many miles, too much tonnage; they were completely exhausted. But now everything is lovely; good jobs, bigger pay checks make the time pass so much quicker that you would think they were working six hours instead of sixteen. And as for the poor old eight-hour boy, he is dead as far as the roadmen are concerned. As for the yard service here, the C., B. & Q. was the first company to enforce its application, and it works fine. All engines work eight hours and no overtime. With the exception of four engines, the Colorado and Southern works all their engines eight hours, and those four long-hour jobs were bid in by men who were the most loud-mouthed and strongest advocates of the eight-hour movement. Mark the consistency! Needless to say, they are not members of the S. U. The Union Pacific and the D. & R. G. are working on an eight hour basis, as nearly as they can, in Denver. But I am informed that on the western division points of the D. & R. G., that they are working ten or twelve hours, or as much more as the yardmaster asks them to work. This road is 100 per cent. B. of R. T. "No snakes need apply," is their motto, but there are a few there just the same.

The great war that we are just stepping into occupies our minds a great deal just now, and of course there are a great many different opinions about it. But whatever one's opinion is, he, if he be an American citizen, must realize that our country and our flag must come first and we can settle our internal differences after the war is over. I think it behooves every one of us to try to do something, however little it may be, for the benefit of the common cause. If the people who do not regard the war as just, but still love their country and honor its flag, desire to be considered as patriots, they should at least keep their mouths shut at the present time. For they

can have their revenge later by using the old familiar phrase, "I told you so."

I remember an article that I saw in our JOURNAL some months ago calling the attention of the members to the fact that they should patronize the firms that patronize the JOURNAL with their advertisements. Never was anything truer or more to the point, and also if you have a labor paper in your city or town, there is no reason you should not try and get your groceryman or dry goods merchant to give it an ad and to subscribe for it yourself. For, no matter how well newspapers are subscribed for, if it were not for the advertising matter they contain but few of them could exist and pay living wages to their staffs. And all labor papers, as we all know, pay the union scale of wages and we should especially give them our full support. The reason so many labor papers fail is because organized labor does not take enough interest in their welfare to keep them going. How inconsistent it is to advocate good union working conditions and at the same time give only a half-hearted support to the labor publications whose columns are continually battling for them. And yet, knowing all this, how few of us have the manhood or womanhood to give the whole-souled support to labor papers published in our home cities or elsewhere which we should?

And even less appreciative of our own official publications are we, when we don't even try to get a subscriber or an advertisement for them. Yet we each day dig down deep into our pockets for our pennies with which to purchase the large daily papers that scarcely ever contain a good word for labor. In fact, they are nearly always against us in every effort we make looking towards improving our standards of living. Still we loyally support them with funds which they always use against us while we turn our eyes and pennies away from our own labor journals that always champion our cause. If there is anything more inconsistent than such a policy towards our own publications, I would be pleased to have some of our journal writers mention it. And, before leaving this subject, it would be well for all our members, and those of the

auxiliary as well, to figure out just the support they have contributed towards our own journal in the way of getting subscribers or an advertisement for it. The results of such figuring, I feel sure, would not look well in print. And aside from our non-support in those matters, some of our largest lodges never, or at least seldom, write a word in its pages that the others may know of their trials and successes.

Let's boost our locals in every consistent manner possible; for the larger the membership becomes and the greater the interest in all the workings of our union becomes on the part of all its membership, the greater it will become as a representative organization for switchmen whose mission it is to protect and serve.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

W. E. SECORD.

Peoria, Ill.—72.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

On May 20th, from 6.30 p. m. until 12.15 p. m., the members and families of Lodge No. 72 had an enjoyable time at their lodge room. They were served with supper given by the lodge, then had a dance afterward. It was one of the nicest times we have ever had. Bro. Smith said it was the best thing he had been to in his time, but we owe our thanks to the good wives for it being so nicely arranged. Mrs. Larkin, Mrs. Abbey and Mrs. Kline were the ones to make it come off just right. The ladies and Hank Mart were the sole support of the committee. We had the pleasure of having with us on this occasion our trainmaster and wife, also our night yardmaster from the Q. We sure are glad that some of the officials are not so tied up with the B. of R. T. that they can't notice the S. U. of N. A. It is like old times to see a superior officer join in and have a good time with the rest of us.

We are getting along fairly well, have not lost any members, but the \$2.00 per has bought four members in our yard; we got nine members while they got four and did not spend a nickel. Bro. Cunningham of the M. & St. L. has been doing some good work. If he keeps it up Lodge No. 72 will be at the front. He has been get-

ting all the baldies and no-bills lined up. Hurrah for him!

Bros. Deady and Deviney of Lodge No. 224 were down to a recent meeting with us, and we were more than pleased to have them.

We are trying to get things lined up on the eight-hour day, but apparently conditions are not very favorable for it at present. They are hiring a few men every day here, so if any brother is out of work very likely he can find it here.

We hope the war does not take any of our good brothers from us, as we need all we have and our families need us because of the high cost of living.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

J. C. KLINE.

Chicago, Ill.—83.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

At last the eight-hour day has come to the switchmen on lead jobs on the I. C. at Chicago. It has now been in operation for thirty days, and I am commencing to feel like a human being. We have been enabled to form a daylight acquaintance with our families and can even take them to an evening show in time to see the prelude—not mentioning the pleasing effects of the warm home meals now enjoyed, and which were almost prohibited under the long reign of excessive work-hour drudgery.

Strange to relate, however, the members of the great organization which claims credit for bringing the eight-hour day to us are not satisfied. Brotherly love is lost sight of, and the stinger who holds a nine, ten or eleven-hour job is a mark for the bumping committee composed of his older brothers in point of service. They like the eight hours, all right, but claim they can't live on eight-hours' pay, and their idea of securing more money is to work longer hours. This condition of affairs contains an object lesson for any switchman who will give a little thought to the matter, and, for the benefit of our younger members, I will recount a little ancient history. In 1906 the S. U. presented demands on all roads where we had any considerable membership for increased pay and an eight-hour day. We were looked upon as a bunch of plain, ordinary, everyday nuts by the representatives of the

four great brotherhoods; the idea was preposterous. The leaders of the B. of R. T. were going to ignore the movement, but finding they couldn't hold their members in yard service, ten days before the expiration of the thirty days' notice given by the S. U. to the managers they permitted their committees to give ten days' notice to the managers of their desire for increased wages.

Negotiations progressed to a point where the S. U. took a strike vote, and the time to stop work was designated, provided a settlement was not effected before the time set. About twenty-four hours prior to the time specified for stopping work the B. of R. T. committees were traversing the various yards in the Chicago district, and, I presume, elsewhere, notifying their members to remain loyal if the S. U. struck and take the good jobs the old suckers would walk away from and put the S. U. out of business for good and all. If, instead of cringing to some other class of labor, beginning to be taken care of, these committees had expended their energies in building up their class organization, the switchmen could have got an eight-hour day in 1906, and, no doubt, would at this time be receiving a living wage for an eight-hour day.

Think this over, brothers, and then go out and hustle to build up the organization which was created by and for the benefit of the men who switch cars for a livelihood, and which is managed and operated for and by them. Since no other labor union in existence represents them in such closely identified manner, the S. U. is the *only* logical labor union of which switchmen can consistently become members. So it's up to all of us to exert all the influence we have towards getting all of our fellow-switchmen within its ranks. Best wishes from

Yours in B., H. and P.,

M. S. MEEHAN.

Buffalo, N. Y.—209.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It has been some months since any news has been received from the Lehigh Valley boys, therefore, I deem it necessary to write something lest others forget we are on the map. Of course, it is a well-known fact that

we are working eight hours and have been for some time past. In fact, the Lehigh Valley, was one of the first roads to adopt the eight-hour day. To say that it has proven successful would be expressing it in mild terms. The success of the eight-hour day was so phenomenal that it even exceeded the expectation of the officials and the men.

The majority of the men are strong advocates of our new day. Of course, the majority necessarily implies the younger element. They are the only ones, with but few exceptions, who are really in favor of the eight-hour day. One would naturally think that the older element would be strong advocates of the new working schedule but, strange to say, they seem unalterably opposed to it. There are many reasons why they are opposed to it, but all arc without good foundation and when carefully analyzed will be found to be purely mercenary. In other words, "the lure of the long green is of more vital importance to them than their personal welfare and good health."

The fact that the United States is enmeshed in the throes of war and that it has been deemed necessary to have conscription in order to construct a fighting machine with which to carry on the war will, I am afraid, interfere materially with the success of the eight-hour day. The latest reports from our war department indicate that all young men between the ages of 21 and 31, which number 9,500,000, will be drafted. This would indicate that they will exempt no railroad men. If such be the case, the railroads are bound to be crippled, as at least three-fifths of the railroad men of today are of conscription age. Thus, with no new material available, the inevitable must happen. In other words, the eight-hour day must go. This will please the older element, for then they will have their twelve-hour day back again.

I am of the opinion that the railroad companies should make an effort to have their men of the operating department exempted for, if the transportation facilities of the country are crippled, it would prove rather dangerous to the successful operation of the war. Why not have the men, through their representatives, take this matter

up with the railroad officials and they, in turn, take it up with the government? Surely, they could show ample cause as to why railroad men are indispensable to the railroads in time of war more so than at any other time. Undoubtedly this would meet strong opposition from the older men, being as they have nothing to lose and all to gain. Thus, under the guise of patriotism, they could satisfy their greed through their insistence that the younger element go to war.

In the interim, since I last wrote for the JOURNAL, three of our fellow-workmen have died, namely, Arthur Fitzgerald, Martin Cott and Edmund Collins. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to their relatives in their bereavement. It is hard for their folks to understand and see philosophically that the departed ones are far better off now than they were previously. It is something we all must expect and be prepared for.

Signs of prosperity since the eight hours began:

Tom Holleran purchased a new automobile.

James Malone is now the proud proprietor of a new cafe which he recently purchased. It is called the American Cafe and, for the benefit of those who would wish to patronize him, we take great pleasure in informing them that it is located on the corner of Elm and Eagle streets. Drop in and see Jim once in a while.

John L. Sullivan invested his money in a couple of good mud runners at the last Fort Erie meet. He also bought 160 acres of land out in Oklahoma. Jack might be able to raise an umbrella on it.

We are very glad to see that some of our sister yards have at last adopted the eight-hour schedule, particularly the Nicked Plate and the Delaware. They have been a long while getting started along these lines. Why, nobody seems to know, and now that all roads have adopted and are working the eight-hour day, let us earnestly hope that they continue to do so and never revert back to the old schedule, for it is something that we have been striving to obtain for many years and have incidentally expended a great deal of money to further its cause. Now, that we have reached the goal of our

ambition, let us strive one and all to retain what we have fought for so long and earnestly. Let us not have the term "Slacker" pinned upon us by our brother craftsmen. We have achieved something deemed well nigh impossible by the labor world in the successful culmination of our fight. Let it not be said that we permitted ourselves to lose that which we spent so much time and money to secure.

I hope our worthy brothers are enjoying and reaping the vast benefits that must necessarily go hand in hand with the shorter work day.

JOURNAL AGENT.

Detroit, Mich.—160.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The Angel of Death has again entered our lodge, this time taking from us Bro. George O'Brien, who was instantly killed in Saginaw, Mich., June 20, 1917.

Bro. O'Brien was one of the first to unite with us after our lodge had been organized, and quite a regular attendant at our meetings, as the register will show. We sympathize with the sorrowing father in his hour of bereavement.

Well, brothers, how do you like the eight hours? If your attendance at lodge meetings is a barometer of your interest in it, you don't think as much of it as you might, for not many of you attend them.

What kind of a welcome did the lodge give Bro. Heberling when he announced that he would pay us a visit? I arrived there late and was quite surprised at the assemblage, which could have been considerably larger had all the members shown the proper spirit, as they should and would have done had they been better lodge attendants, but it is like pulling teeth to get the members out to lodge, and we have a membership of over 100 at the present writing.

Again, how do you like the eight hours? A year ago you were working ten and every other sort of hours that yardmasters wanted you to, and you longed to see the eight hours go into effect. Are you satisfied now? Why not?

What is there about it that you don't like? You say, "We don't get enough

money." True; but who is to blame that you aren't getting enough money? You helped to send the Grand Lodge officers to get you the eight-hour day. They brought you, on Dec. 23, 1916, an eight-hour day with a five-cent increase per hour through the channels of the Board of Arbitration. Then the Adamson law showed up, and the majority of us (because it would pay a little more if it was found constitutional) wanted the Adamson law applied to us. So here we are under the Adamson law. And, as the saying goes, "Now that you've got it, what are you going to do with it?" You will probably say that the Grand Lodge officers did not get the eight-hour day, and that the Big Four obtained it. We had it awarded to us Dec. 23, 1916, and did not threaten a nation-wide strike to get it, either; and, let me say a little further, that if we had accepted, as a union complete, our *own* award, and kept away from the Adamson law, we would be better off, but just because the Adamson law paid a little bit *more* you wanted to come under it, and now that you are under it, you'll stay under it for a while.

I am willing, right now, to revert back to the award of Dec. 23, 1916, return all of my back time, if they will permit us to do so. Oh, yes, I know I am getting $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents per hour more than our award, but how far will that reach now with the high cost of living? In our own award we could have asked for an increase again of five cents or more per hour, and then be ahead of the Adamson law, and also had the power to represent ourselves banded together with nearly 12,000 men behind us (that is, if the stingers didn't scab on us), and still be our own builders of contracts, schedules and working conditions.

As it is now, we are in a fine mess. If you want a raise now, you will have to play the nephew that awaits the good graces of his "uncle," and if he sees fit, and we are *needful* of it, perhaps he will grant the favor, and perhaps he *won't*, and most likely the latter.

It might be all right for one to work at some government job with an annual salary of \$900 to \$1,900, but there isn't any storm, rain, nor the sun melting you at those jobs. No, the majority of them are inside, and those

of them that are outside, are nothing compared to a job switching cars, and there are no inside jobs switching cars.

What do you suppose a general manager or president will say to the general board of adjustment now when they get an audience with him for a little more money? They will distinctly tell them to "Go to Washington," and "Washington," in this sense, means "Uncle Sam," or, in other words, through both "houses" of Congress. And you know what a certain man right here in Michigan did to the "Full Crew" bill some years ago. It's the "drag" or "pull" nowadays when you bring in politics.

So, as it is now, you and I will probably be working for 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per hour in 1927, as you are in 1917, as far as getting a raise is concerned of our own efforts, except through the graces of Uncle Sam, or if the "law" is repealed or annulled next September. I have not been switching cars as long as some of you, nor I never will, but I want to tell you that I believe in organized labor. I can see its benefits every day. Right here in the city of Detroit the street car men felt that they wanted more money. They procured an arbitration board and went at it, and had it all over with, back time paid, etc., in a much shorter length of time than the Big Four last summer. They didn't make any big splash about a strike. The employers knew only too well that the street car men are solid to a man as far as organized labor is concerned and they don't fool at all. It's business from beginning to end, and the results are always in the men's favor.

Well, they tell me that Lodge No. 13 is going to be "grandma." We cut loose from her to shift for ourselves, and now I am told that some twelve or fifteen of our members are going to break relationship with us and start a lodge of their own. This will mean a cut in our membership, but we have the gumption in us to help make it creep up again by lining up the "no-bills." Of course, there are some we can have no hope for, and perhaps others that we do not care for. But just the same we're in the game fully determined to do our best to get and keep every member we can into Auto City No. 160's fold.

Just to show you that some of "Bill" Lee's disciples are zealously trying to get a couple of dollars extra as advertised: I have had an application from a man working at the Solvay, and the other night asked him when he was coming in, and he said: "Oh, I guess I'll join the B. of R. T. It's cheaper." I told his answer to a brother working in the same yard. The last time I saw this "no-bill" he said he thought he could stand \$3.75 per month, and that he would be lined up soon. So, you see, where one brother has no influence, some others have. And, anyway, when switching cars, your place is in the Switchmen's Union. You can join the B. of R. T. if you are braking. But the Switchmen's Union was especially organized to look after the interests of the *men in the yards*. Then, too, you won't be slurred at by other union crafts when wearing a S. U. button, nor can they say: "That fellow's working on the *Wabash*, where the *Switchmen* have been out on a legal strike for over a year—what do you know about that?"

Relative to the question of love for our country, let me say that, as far as patriotism is concerned for organized labor and the country, we have both in our membership. Bro. Bowers has enlisted in the United States navy. We have American blood in our union, both for country and home, and I am sure he will be thought of many times while away from his home soil. Bro. Bowers will be in good standing in this lodge while he is away, and we hope to see him with a safe returning.

We now have a membership of 104, and ere your secretary is impeached from office we look for 204 in 1918 at this time.

Come up to lodge whenever you can, where you will be welcomed as only switchmen can welcome you, with a smile and an open heart, devoid of malice or hatred.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
E. S. ARMSTRONG.

Chicago, Ill.—1.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The employed prohibition efficiency experts must be at work, as the people's supposed leaders are sending telegrams to Congress advising them to stop all drinking during the war. Just

rising of one accord for the common good. The bank and railroad presidents among the reformers are solidly for saving the food and general efficiency. One of our local reformers said that the poor are more wasteful with their food than the rich; yes, if you are hungry and ask one of them for a feed. She said that the poor did not save the water they boiled the peas in, but the rich did; and that kind of drivel was published in a Chicago paper. Liberty and happiness are not for the common herd; they must starve and fight and be more efficient, and for what purpose—that the ones at the top can increase the profits more than 500 per cent. per year, as some of them did in 1916. The workers and the public are long belated in finding out the lies and all-around general bunk that is being put over on them in the name of efficiency, etc. Any job that requires but one mental or physical effort that is continued throughout the entire working day cannot be paid for in money. It makes the worker mentally unfit and a beast of burden. Such a worker is good for the boss' profit only. The idea of man and animal-saving at work is not an American idea. We invent everything and can lick everybody and naturally use the Italians' experiments and seldom mention the source of our knowledge. Imagine a bank president or railroad president talking of or advising personal thrift; he usually owns several residences and has costly automobiles by the dozen for himself and family. Is it efficient to ride in a \$5,000 auto with only your driver? How about the big yacht going nowhere, or the big twenty-room house that is unoccupied, with full retinue of servants? Does liberty mean doing what someone else wants you to do for their own benefits or profits? Power among the country's labor organizations—only a few hold it in their hands—the power to inflict misery upon the entire population—the coal miners and the railroad men. The coal miners can put an end to all industrial activity; can stop the railroads, the factories, furnaces, and expose 90,000,000 people to disease, discomfort and even death, by declining to labor. The railroad men's power can stop transportation; if the men had complete organization and unanimity of action they could demand

\$10.00 for a four-hour day and get it, for they are it. Bankers, captains of industry, might wreck all railroads financially without disturbing the industrial fabric of the nation. Business would be curtailed 8 or 10 per cent., but it would, nevertheless, go on as usual; but let the railroad men and others go on strike and tie up all railroads and business is dead. The power of government and industry in its final analysis is vested in the workers when they care to appreciate and use it.

G. P. GINTER.

**Partial Report of Switchmen's Union Delegate to 25th Annual Convention of Iowa State Federation of Labor
Held at Dubuque, Iowa,
June 12 to 15, 1917.**

The Iowa State Federation of Labor held its twenty-fifth annual convention at Dubuque, Ia. It was the "silver" convention of our State Federation, and the largest ever held by that body, every affiliated craft in the state having delegates at the convention.

The Iowa State Federation of Labor is not the largest state federation, but it is known through the American labor movement as one of the best among the forty-five state federations in this country. It is a deliberate body of trade unionists, working to benefit the workers of this state and the wage-earners in general in the matter of better legislation, the promotion of the use of union labels, and the general advancement of trade unionism. This convention was the most important ever held by the Iowa State Federation, the last year having been the most important one in the work of trade and labor unions. The Dubuque Trade and Labor Congress took care of the delegates and entertained them in a most pleasing manner.

The convention was called to order by Bro. Charlie Kane of the Carpenters' Union of Dubuque, and after the opening ceremonies the convention was turned over to President Harry Strief, who made some very good remarks as to the progress of trade unionism in the state. He was followed by Harry J. Skeffington and Col. Spangler, of the National Bureau of Labor; George Lawson, of the Minnesota State Federation; Frank Weber.

of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor; Arthur Holder, of the American Federation of Labor, and A. L. Urlick, Iowa State Labor Commissioner.

There were several important matters discussed: Labor legislation, child labor, food control bills. In fact, everything affecting the toilers was discussed at this convention. Several very important resolutions were adopted. One of them in particular pertaining to the actions of the four brotherhoods in discriminating against the affiliated crafts of the A. F. of L. I believe will be of special interest to our membership, and so believing it is herewith submitted.

The following resolution was introduced (session of June 15th) by Delegate Sherman, representing the Switchmen, and J. B. Wiley, representing the Street Railway Employees:

RESOLUTION No. 18.

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, refuse to recognize the Switchmen's Union of North America, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L. and refused to let the Switchmen's Union co-operate with them in making their demands upon the railroads; and,

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is at this time making special efforts and working against the interest of the Switchmen's Union on all railroad yards and terminals where the Switchmen's Union hold contracts, and said Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen are in the act of breaking the Switchmen's strike on the Wabash Railway; and

WHEREAS, The representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Trainmen did conspire with the officials of the Inter-urban Railway at Des Moines, Iowa, to secure a contract which was held by the Amalgamated Association of Electric Employees, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, We believe this an unjust policy, as practiced by the four brotherhoods and is detrimental to organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Iowa State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled,

reaffirm the action of the convention one year ago at Marshalltown, Iowa, in condemning the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for discriminating against the Switchmen's Union of North America; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Iowa State Federation of Labor go on record as protesting against any moral or financial support being given the four brotherhoods by the American Federation of Labor until they cease to discriminate against crafts which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and, further

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the Iowa State Federation of Labor take this matter up to further the interest of the crafts affected and the delegate to the American Federation of Labor be instructed to take this matter up at the convention of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of eliminating this antagonism towards the Switchmen's Union.

This resolution was referred to the Committee on Grievances, who reported favorably, and the same was adopted by the convention.

Hoping to see a larger delegation of switchmen at the next State Convention of the A. F. of L., to be held at Mason City, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

MIKE SHERMAN, (174).

They Didn't Observe.

"No," complained the Scotch professor to his students, "ye dinna use your faculties of observation. Ye dinna use them. For instance—" Picking up a jar of chemicals of vile odor, he stuck one finger into it and then one into his mouth. "Taste it, gentlemen!" he commanded, as he passed the vessel from student to student. After each one had licked his finger, and had felt rebellion through his whole soul, the old professor exclaimed triumphantly, "I tol ye so. Ye dinna use your faculties. For if ye had observed, ye would ha' seen that the finger I stuck into the jar was nae the finger I stuck into my mouth."—*Windsor Magazine*.

If it wasn't for mistakes there wouldn't be any rubber on the ends of lead pencils!

LADIES' AUXILIARY

TO THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION



MRS. HENRIETTA CLARK, GRAND PRESIDENT
1214 West 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.
MISS SARA T. JACKSON, GRAND SEC'Y AND TREAS.
320 Stevenson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Spokane, Wash.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Northern Star Lodge No. 64 is coming to the front and so we'll have to impart a portion of recent events to JOURNAL readers whose interests in the auxiliary should not be confined to local matters entirely, but as well to those which concern the welfare of all our members and our brothers as well.

We are especially elated on account of our good fortune in being permitted to initiate eight members on June 13th and, as the result of the splendid efforts of our sisters, we expect to be able to obtain several more new members.

This agreeable addition of new strength is attributable solely to the unity of effort on part of our sisters in a firm determination to go out for and secure desired available strength.

It was well done, but there is still a considerable list of eligible mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of our brothers here from whom our ranks could be yet substantially augmented, and it is the problem or should be with each of our members to do all she can towards getting them all into Lodge No. 64.

We were so busy with applications, new members, ice cream and cake at our big meeting, June 13th (not an unlucky number with us) that we entirely forgot to close our charter, but under no consideration must we tell our Grand Lodge officers about it. And, might I not be allowed to mention that I had the pleasure of assisting sisters Brighton, Kories and others in bringing in those twelve applications, and as I hope and expect to be able to aid them in obtaining others.

While on this subject of organization permit me to address a few words to the switchmen in Spokane terminals and elsewhere if they fit them.

I have to complain of too many men switching cars here without wearing the little S. U. button. I believe all men switching cars should be staunch members of the S. U. of N. A. Believe me, if a man lays bricks he belongs to the bricklayers or he is a scab, and it's about so with those doing the work of any other of the allied union crafts unless they belong to a union. When you work, why not help yourself and fellow workers, for in union only lies strength.

Then, too, brothers, while thus busy-ing yourselves, as we sincerely trust you are and will continue to do in encouraging the men with whom you work and associate to become members of the S. U. Why not, in addition also, become the chivalrous whole-souled brothers you should be and become missionaries for the Ladies' Auxiliary too?

We frankly confess to you that you brothers, by presenting the merits of our cause to your members, where we have no representatives, or even where we have, can oftentimes prevail upon them in a more successful manner than us ladies in getting members for the auxiliary. So we appeal to you as earnestly as possible to give us all the aid possible along this line and you'll ever have our gratitude therefor.

Well, to the more serious side of life: Bro. J. A. Noble met with an accident between the icehouse and engine in the N. P. yards. Death relieved him of his sufferings two days later and he died without having gained consciousness. We all felt in that sad

time such an utter helplessness, although all had willing hearts to help and things happened fast, for the dear wife who joined our auxiliary on Wednesday and on the following day, he sustained his fatal injury and was dead on Saturday.

Bro. Korles has had a hard spell of sickness, but I am pleased to state he is gradually improving. Bro. Thompson is also on the better list and we hope both will soon be able to resume their usual duties.

Now that the government has duly warned every one as regards the food shortage, all will do your bit in the garden for the double purpose of increasing table supplies and keep down, as far as possible, the excessive high costs of living.

We enjoy reading the JOURNAL letters from the sisters and brothers in reference to all things pertaining to their local and general welfare and from it all we glean many valuable thoughts and suggestions which are applicable to our conditions everywhere. And, wherever we happen to dwell, we can all be of material aid to our organizations if we will only assume the co-operative obligations and attitude we should towards each other. As well-intentioned sisters and brothers, let us all unite our efforts in a great forward movement and by a unity of purpose and work with each other and both organizations will be benefitted and all will prosper.

Yours in U., H. and J.,

MRS. WM. DE BOEUF.

Valley Junction, Ia.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Lodge No. 33 has not been heard from for some time but, as the old saying goes: "Still water runs deep," and while the JOURNAL agent has been silent, our active sisters have been very busy.

If there is a Bro. Switchman's wife, mother, daughter or sister here outside the auxiliary, it is not the fault of the sister's now united and a hearty welcome awaits them in our auxiliary. This means our sisters in Des Moines also.

At the first meeting of this year we adopted a slogan, it is "No. 33 does things!" and I believe our worthy

Sisters Farrell and Gannon, as well as others, mean to carry it out.

Quite a number of ladies of Des Moines are now members and, although this means a street car ride for some of them in both good or bad weather of perhaps 10 or 11 miles, they are always here on time. What a fine spirit of interest in so worthy a cause and we deeply appreciate your faithfulness to our cause and the noble sacrifices you are making to support it.

I read Sister Lennon's letter and I agree with her on several points. First, I do believe if our union is to be a real success it depends on the members and that means regular attendance. Also, if for any reason we do absent ourselves, we should not find fault with the work of those who do try to make things go and, in speaking about buying goods with the union label on them, I certainly think it is the first duty of ever switchman's wife. I think the reason why so many people are careless about this is that they think union label goods are more expensive. Now, this is a mistake; they are not because the label is not found in shoddy goods.

As a sister in this cause, I believe we think of the insurance attached to this and do not exercise the fraternal, sisterly and brotherly feeling we should. I do not mean that people do not need insurance. Oh, no! But, this is the idea. Some person is asked to join our auxiliary and the person asked will say I do not care to belong to lodges, I have all I can do at home. Then the solicitor says, "Now, you are well along in years and we have a small insurance and at a very small cost."

Now, when such persons join it is only for a selfish gain and we cannot expect much sisterly love from them. I hope the time will come when all labor organizations will drop the insurance idea and then when men and women belong to them it will be for the cause of labor and good fellowship. Now, by all means, every one must carry protection in our homes, but let this be from a strictly business point of view.

It is with regret we have to report that our dear sister, grandma Bowers, is very ill and we hope for recovery as far as her advanced age permits.

Bro. Lee's mother also is seriously ill. While she is not a member, she is a very dear woman. She is one of our nation's mothers, as Bro. Lee is in the south, training for this great world war. I believe several of our brothers have joined but, as their homes are in other parts, we are not acquainted with them.

In reading Sister Jackson's letter, I just wondered if she personally knew of any brother who did not lend strong support to our cause, or was it from some slacker of a sister that only comes to lodge when the spirit moves her? Then, of course, too, she has that bugaboo husband to lay the blame on. You know so many women have to find an excuse for their own faults. If it is not the husband, it is the children. If some of us hunted as painstakingly for excuses to attend the meetings as we do to be elsewhere at the time they are held, what fine meetings we would have and how the auxiliary would grow. Yours in U., H. and J.,

MARGARET FABER.

St. Paul, Minn.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Just a few lines from Pride of the Northwest Lodge No. 5. Since last time I wrote we have taken in two more members and still have some in view.

We presented our past treasurer, Ellen Birch, with a gift for her faithful service to this auxiliary for a great many years. It would have been given to her before but she was out of the city.

We are doing nicely and feel very much encouraged. Our president, Sister McHenry, certainly is a hustler in getting new members.

Sister Willis of the new Midway lodge and her secretary were our guests at the last meeting. It seems nice to have them visit us. I was over to visit them at their meeting and tried to help them all I could. I feel we are going to work together in perfect harmony and be of great good to one another.

Sister Casura has been on the sick list, and Sister Murphy has been visiting in Chicago. Sister Paulson has moved to the country, where they have a farm. I suppose they will be very

busy, and I do hope they have all kinds of good luck.

I heard a switchman say the other night that they were so busy they don't know what to do first. I do hope it keeps up that way, as we are going to have a hard year ahead of us.

Fraternally yours,

EDITH M. PATTON.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Time went by so fast last month that we had no letter from No. 8 in our JOURNAL. We have all been real busy working for our lodge. We have taken in a good many new members and hope the sisters won't stop, but gather up still more. Sister Clara Wilbur won the \$10 prize for bringing in the most members. If all the sisters would bring in one new member, just think what it would mean to your lodge. But if you sit back and wait for some one else, why, maybe that some one else is doing the same thing. Remember it is your lodge the same as mine, and come on up to the meetings. I am sure you will like your sisters. Also remember that the officers cannot work without you. Tell yourself the next meeting night, why, No. 8 won't be able to have a meeting tonight if I don't go. We have all done fine so far, but we can do more. Let's add \$100 to our death benefit. So come up, sisters, and we'll talk it over. Don't be afraid to get up and talk for we are always glad to have someone to think of something new. We still have five months' left in this year, although our hubby doesn't bring home the check he once did, we can still add a little to our fund. And sisters, remember to get your dues to our treasurer by the first of the month. Her husband is a switchman, the same as yours, and she cannot get the money away if we don't send in our dues. Our treasurer's address is, Julia Sheehan, 3436 Chicago avenue, Chicago, Ill. And don't forget that our meetings have changed. We now meet the first and third Wednesdays of each month at Central Park Hall, Lake street and Francisco avenue. If you haven't been there, come up to the next meeting and get acquainted with the new en-

vironments. And whatever else you do, help boost your lodge, for that is what counts.

With best wishes to all sister lodges I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

MINNIE CROWLEY.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Evening Star Lodge No. 209, Buffalo, N. Y., held July 11th:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from us our beloved brother, Martin J. Cott, whose untimely death occurred July 4th, while in the performance of duty; and

WHEREAS, Because of his death a loving wife has suffered the loss of an upright and dutiful husband, his children a loving father, and the community in which he lived an honorable citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this lodge extend to the bereaved family their sincere sympathy, with the hope that time, which is the healer of all wounds, will look favorably upon them; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

JAMES A. FLYNN,

JOHN J. KEOUGH,

MARTIN M. LAVELLE,

Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Clipper Lodge No. 74, June 28, 1917:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Father to remove from us our beloved brother, Carl Wedel, who was fatally injured May 8, 1917, while in performance of duty, death relieving him of his terrible agony and pain, which he bore with a smile even after death; and,

WHEREAS, By his untimely death a bereaved wife and two children have lost the support and companionship of a loving husband and protecting father, who was ever kind and indulgent; and,

WHEREAS, On account of his death his relatives at Niles, Mich., where he was laid away in the last resting place, miss him sadly as do his many friends and fellow-switchmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of this lodge that our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family and relatives in this their saddest hour, and may God ever protect the loved ones left behind, is the prayer of this lodge; be it further

Resolved, With respect to the memory of our dear departed brother, that our charter be draped for a period of sixty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

H. A. NAVAROSKI,

A. TROCKENBROD,

H. H. LANGSTON,

Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Buckeye Lodge No. 116, S. U. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from this world to his eternal home our brother, W. J. Reed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved ones whom he has left behind with the prayer that He who has seen fit to transport him to that higher life, may also send comfort to those to whom it has caused such great sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one copy sent to the family and one be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

R. C. DEGAN,

J. R. PAISLEY,

S. MEEKER,

Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Auto City Lodge No. 160, held July 5, 1917:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove our brother and fellow-workman, Bro. George O'Brien, who was killed in-

stantly in Saginaw, Mich., July 20, 1917; and,

WHEREAS, His untimely death has caused deep sorrow, not alone to his bereaved father, but as well to a large number of friends and circle of brother switchmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, By members here assembled, that our sympathy be extended to the sorrowing father and relatives in this, their time of deep sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to the memory of our brother a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting; a copy sent to the bereaved father, a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

E. S. ARMSTRONG,
F. J. COTTER,
H. L. MONTGOMERY,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Old Kentucky Lodge No. 214, Ludlow, Ky., June 28, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from us the wife of Bro. M. Grady, whose death occurred June 1st; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as brothers, extend to our bereaved brother our heartfelt sympathy in his hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent Bro. Grady, one spread on the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved brother, and a copy sent to JOURNAL for publication.

M. M. MILLER,
M. CANFIELD,
CHARLES SWARTZ,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Old Kentucky Lodge No. 214, Ludlow, Ky., held June 28, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father has removed from us our beloved brother, William Powers; and,

WHEREAS, Because of his death his wife and family have suffered the loss of a beloved husband and brother and

this lodge a worthy member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our sympathy be extended to the bereaved family in this, their hour of deep affliction; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a mark of esteem to his memory; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, one sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

M. M. MILLER,
M. CANFIELD,
CHARLES SWARTZ,
Committee.

LUDLOW, Ky., July 1.

At a regular meeting of Blue Grass Lodge No. 50, held in Ludlow, Ky., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from the cares of this life the beloved husband of our dear sister, Mary Powers, who was killed in the performance of his duties; and

WHEREAS, His untimely death has caused deep sorrow. Therefore be it

Resolved, That our sympathy be extended to our sister with the prayer that God will comfort and cheer her; and be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to Sister Powers, and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

IDA ROGERS,
MAYME CANFIELD,
MAYME CARTRIGHT,
Committee.

LUDLOW, Ky., July 1.

At a regular meeting of Blue Grass Lodge No. 50, held in Ludlow, Ky., Thursday, June 28th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has removed from our little circle our esteemed sister, Elizabeth Grady, whose death occurred on June 1, 1917.

WHEREAS, Her death has caused

great sorrow in our lodge, also to a large number of friends. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved husband and family our sincere sympathy in this dark hour; and be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to her memory our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved husband, and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

MRS. IDA RODGERS,
MRS. D. MILLER,
MRS. ANNA CANFIELD,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted by Stock Yards Lodge No. 68 at its regular meeting, held June 17th:

WHEREAS, On account of the death of our beloved brother, Edward Johnson, which occurred June 12th, a few hours after receiving fatal injuries while in the performance of his duties, a bereaved wife has suffered the loss of a beloved husband and this lodge an upright and faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members here, in lodge assembled, extend to the bereaved wife their sympathy in her time of so great loss; be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to our deceased brother, that our lodge charter be draped for thirty days; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved wife, and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

F. E. PRATT,
H. P. YOUNG,
THOS. KENNEY,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Englewood Lodge No. 63, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from this life the husband of our dear sister, Elizabeth Woods; and

WHEREAS, Because of his death his

family will mourn and miss a loving husband and father; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members here assembled that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved family; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

MAE MOORE,
FANNY B. WILSON,
MRS. J. FRESH,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Evening Star Lodge No. 209, Buffalo, N. Y., held July 11th:

WHEREAS, The Messenger of Death has again visited our lodge and removed from us our beloved brother, Edmund V. Collins, whose death occurred July 7th, after a short illness; and

WHEREAS, The members of this lodge realize in his death the severance of an esteemed brother, the loss of an upright and respected citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members here in meeting assembled, that our sympathy be extended to his sister and brothers in this their time of deep sorrow, with the prayer that God who has taken him from them will comfort and cheer them; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication; and be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to our deceased brother that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

MARTIN M. LAVELLE,
JOHN J. KEOUGH,
JAMES A. FLYNN,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Progress Lodge No. 58, Chicago, Ill., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Edward D. Mc-

Intyre, whose untimely death occurred July 10th; and,

WHEREAS, His death has caused deep sorrow, not alone to his wife and family, but to a large circle of friends and brother switchmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of Progress Lodge No. 58, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved wife and family in their time of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to the memory of our departed brother, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and one be sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

W. A. WELSH,
P. J. MCGOVERN,
W. M. EGAN,
Committee.

Cards of Thanks.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 12, 1917.

M. R. Welch, Grand Secretary and Treasurer, S. U. of N. A.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I wish to acknowledge receipt of insurance in full, for which we were truly grateful.

My advice to every switchman who could qualify would be to insure in Class B for the full amount.

With best wishes and a grand future for the S. U. of N. A., I am,

Fraternally,

IRVING D. WINNIE,
Lodge No. 29.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 17, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We desire to sincerely thank the members of Central Lodge No. 39 for their many acts of kindness extended to us at the time of the death of our beloved brother and son, William Ertel, which occurred while in the performance of his duties June 19th. Especially are we grateful to them for the beautiful floral offering presented us.

We are also thankful to the Grand Lodge for the promptness in settlement of the insurance he held in the union.

Wishing the Switchmen's Union that

degree of success so worthy an organization merits, we are,

Yours sincerely,

MRS. MARY BOOS,
PAUL ERTTEL,
MRS. MATILDA ERTTEL,
EZRA ERTTEL,
MRS. BERTHA BERLINGHOOF,
MRS. CLARA POWELL,

Beneficiary, father, mother, brother and sisters.

NOTICES.

To All Whom It May Concern:

The strike on Wabash Railway, inaugurated Feb. 5, 1916, by members of the Switchmen's Union employed therein, has, by a majority vote been declared off; effective Aug. 1, 1917.

M. R. WELCH,
Secretary Advisory Board.

On July 9th, in or about the station at El Reno, Okla., J. T. Sterling, 321 Kickapoo street, Shawnee, Okla., had stolen from him, or lost, his receipt case containing receipts up to date, watch certificate, division annual pass Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., and other papers of importance to him, but of no value to anyone else. Finder of all or any of these articles will greatly oblige by sending same to owner at the above given address.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of C. W. Deyer—known as Slim, or Billie—an old-time switchman, will oblige by notifying his mother, Mrs. M. A. Kelly, 1612 West Erie street, Chicago, Ill.

John W. Drury Lodge No. 36 will give its annual picnic and outing at Calumet Grove, Blue Island, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 11, 1917. Dancing, boating, fishing, races and games, which are the makings of a good time, can be had there. Meals and refreshments will be served at the grove. Gates open from 1 p. m. until midnight. Tickets, 25 cents a person. Cars leave Sixty-third and Halsted streets (south

of Elevated) every ten minutes direct for grove. Transfers are good on these cars. Brothers, if you want to have a good time and enjoy yourself, don't forget date and place. Bring your families and take advantage of the opportunity.

G. W. Snowden, member of Lodge No. 19, has lost his May, June and July receipts (Nos. 2631, 2632, 2633). Finder of them will oblige by sending same to W. S. Lemon, 523 West First North street, Salt Lake City, Utah, treasurer of Lodge No. 119.

Bro. Frank L. Lathrop of Harmony Lodge No. 117 recently lost a pocket-book containing all his Switchmen Union receipts, registration card, and Fainters and Decorators' Union card. Finder will kindly oblige by sending them to F. J. Wilbur, secretary-treasurer of Lodge No. 117, 151 South Albany avenue, Chicago.

Der Kaiser's Prayer.

Mine Gott, vill you be mine pardner?
You don't know who I am?
I am der German Kaiser,
Der Emperor Will-I-yam.
You know, I whipped dem Belgians,
Und mit bullets filled Russia full,
Und I'll whip France und Italy,
Und blow up Johnnie Bull.
For all dem other nations, I don't give
a dam;

If you will just be my pardner und
whip dot Uncle Sam.
You know, I got dem submarines,
All Europe knows dot well;
Vell, but dot Edison got a patent now
Vot blows dem all to hell.
Now, Gott, if you do dis
Den you I vill always love,
Und I'll be the emperor of the eart'
Und you be Emperor above.
But, Gott, if you refuse me dis,
Tomorrow night at leven'
I'll call my Zeppelins out
Und declare war on heaven.
I wouldn't ask dis from you
But it can be plainly seen
Dot when Edison pushes dot button
I got no submarine.

C. A. HALER,
No. 134, St. Louis, Mo.

The Test.

The test of a man is the fight that he makes,

The grit that he daily shows;
The way he stands on his feet and takes

Fate's numerous bumps and blows.
A coward can smile when there's naught to fear,

When nothing his progress bars,
But it takes a man to stand up and cheer

While some other fellow stars.

It isn't the victory after all

But the fight that a brother makes.
The man who, driven against a wall,
Still stands up erect and takes
The blows of fate with his head held high,

Bleeding and bruised and pale,
Is the man who'll win in the by and by,
For he isn't afraid to fail.

It's the bumps you get and the jolts you get,

And the shocks that your courage stands,

The hours of sorrow and vain regret,
The prize that escaped your hands
That test your mettle and prove your worth;

It isn't the blows you deal,
But the blows you take on the good old earth

That shows if your stuff is real.

—Exchange.

Too Soon for That.

The widowed Lady Giveaway walked down the village street bowing graciously to the cottagers whom she loved to patronize and domineer.

She passed Farmer Jacobs and beamed upon him, but he did not return her greeting.

The widow stopped him and remarked sternly:

"I know you are in trouble, Jacobs, but that shouldn't prevent your raising your hat to me."

Farmer Jacobs looked at her dully for a second.

"Pardon, m'lady," he said, "but me poor wife's only been dead two weeks, and I ain't started looking at the women yet."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

MISCELLANEOUS



Selected items of interest by well-known writers, clipped from the Labor Press and the leading newspapers and magazines of the country. No comments are made, and credit is always given to the paper or magazine from which they are taken



British Labor Message to American Workers

To tell how the British workers here tried to conserve the health and standards of living for the masses and at the same time do their full share for their country is the mission of the labor representatives sent to American workers by the British government. How well they succeeded in accomplishing these things at home is demonstrated by the fact that the government recognizes the labor movement as the agency through which agreements must be made as to all labor relations. Trade union standards are accepted as government standards, and labor union officials co-operate with government representatives for defense of the nation.

The labor commission is indicative of the sort of assistance the allies need.

The imperative need of the entente allies is supplies—supplies for the armies and food for the civilian populations. The submarine campaign of the central allies has with deadly effectiveness been destroying the ships carrying supplies to Great Britain and France. The entrance of the United States into the war comes at a time of great need, when most of all there is need of our food and war supplies.

In preparing the vast resources of our country so as to render most effective assistance to our allies, the United States is confronted with all of the intricate problems of organizing so as to furnish things that are needed most in the shortest possible time.

The problems that confront us at present are chiefly the problems of production. An essential element in production and one which is of paramount importance is labor or the human side. It involves complicated problems because human workers, while in one relation are agents of the processes of production, in another relation are the supreme ends for which production, civilization and the nation itself exist.

It follows, then, that any provisions for labor must be planned with infinite care in order that workers may render service and yet at the same time that wonderful thing called human life may be protected in its opportunities and its rights. Because workers are human beings all their relations, including industrial relations, must be organized in accord with that ideal which alone can maintain a morale that will result in effective co-operation and service. That guiding principle is justice.

Because of the great importance of labor relationships to the government and to employers doing war work, the organized labor movement desired to take counsel with representatives of the organized labor movement of Great Britain, to learn from their experiences, the principles that they could recommend and their mistakes in order that we might avoid unnecessary blunders.

When it was announced that the British government would send to this country a war council of men most

capable of giving advice to us in our hour of emergency and our common need, the President of the American Federation of Labor cabled to Premier Lloyd George asking him to send in the commission representatives of the workers of Great Britain. Lloyd George replied promptly, cordially agreeing to send representatives. The following were appointed to constitute the commission:

Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, Privy Councillor and Member of British House of Commons; Secretary of British Trades Union Congress, and Member Parliamentary Committee.

Hon. James H. Thomas, Member of Parliament, and General Secretary National Union of Railwaymen, Great Britain and Ireland.

Joseph Davies, Member of the Secretariat of the Prime Minister.

H. W. Garrod, Representing Labor Department of Ministry of Munitions.

A cable was also sent to the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir George Foster, asking that the Canadian government send representatives. The following were appointed:

Gideon D. Robertson, Vice-President National Association of Railway Telegraphers.

J. C. Waters, President Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

A meeting of the Committee on Labor, including Conservation and Welfare of Workers, of which President Gompers is chairman as a member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, was arranged for May 15th, in order that all members of this committee might have advantage of the knowledge, the experience and the advice of the representatives of the labor movements in those countries which have been for months engaged in the war. The meeting was held in the American Federation of Labor Building.

The Committee on Labor consists of representatives of all elements that are in any way concerned in production and the problems of production. We can not meet the needs of the war unless there is understanding and co-operation between all those who have to do with production. The main object of the Committee on Labor is to bring about understanding and to enable those who must work together to

talk over their common problems and to reach agreements. The work of war production is a national problem and demands patriotic co-operation from both employers and employees in support of the ideals of the republic. The ideals of the republic are high standards in opportunities of life and development.

The fundamental principles on which the Committee on Labor has been working are the conservation of present standards and physical and spiritual wellbeing in order that we may not come out of the war with a nation broken in health, in spirit, and with selfrespect undermined.

The thoughts and the information presented to this committee by the representatives, especially of the labor movement of Great Britain, are of vital importance to all citizens of this country. The representatives of the Canadian labor movement explained that they had not been able to do the constructive work that had been accomplished in Great Britain and, therefore, the addresses of the representatives of the British labor movement alone are published here for the benefit of the American labor movement. These stirring, inspiring addresses are full of meat for our careful consideration and for our guidance in taking up the tasks that are before us.

The labor movement of the United States has yet to make its working agreement with the government and to secure guarantees that will protect workers in the performance of services to the nation.

ADDRESS OF THOMAS.

Mr. James Thomas: Mr. President and friends. Were it not for the fact that it usually falls to my lot to introduce other speakers, I should be somewhat embarrassed by the compliment that you have already paid me. But it is indeed a pleasure, as well as a privilege, that my colleagues and myself are here first at the invitation of Mr. Gompers and secondly by the request of our own government. The primary object of our visit is not to instruct you how to do your work, not to tell you that we could do it much better, but rather, having gone through the experience of two and one-half years of war with all its misery and suffering, we may be able to say to you

something of our mistakes whereby you may profit by those mistakes and the cause of the allies will therefore be strengthened.

BRITISH LABOR MOVEMENT ANTI-WAR.

The labor movement of Great Britain is definitely anti-war. I do not believe there is in the whole world a labor movement so opposed to war in all its forms as the British labor movement. I do not disguise the fact that previous to the war I was a peace man. I looked upon war as hell let loose; I looked upon war as appealing to the basest and worst in mankind and I hoped for the time, worked and prayed for the time, when the workers of the world would have made war impossible. But holding those beliefs and recognizing, as I have said before, the evils of war we were faced as a nation and we were faced as a movement with something that was even worse than war, and it was national dishonor. In the trade union movement we believe in collective bargaining. We believe that the interest of the whole citizenships should demand mutual respect and confidence between all sections of the people, and as a trade union leader, whenever I make an agreement on behalf of the men I always look upon it as a duty to myself and my organization that I shall insist upon every employer observing any agreement that we make. But, in insisting upon that, I also recognize that there can not be one standard of honors demanded by us from the other side without we are prepared to practice the same standard of honor ourselves.

In other words, just as I believe it is a paramount duty on my part to insist upon an employer observing an agreement, so I insist that it is the duty of the men I represent to be loyal and observe any agreement I make on their behalf. That I put to you as the basic principle of collective bargaining.

Now, if that standard of honor is necessary in the ordinary affairs of life, if that standard of honor is essential as between employer and employee, I put it to you how much more important, how much more vital is it that at least that standard of honor should be observed between the nations of the world. Therefore, when we as a nation have committed our-

selves by treaty obligation to the protection of gallant little Belgium, we as a labor movement were brought face to face with this fact, that here is a discharging of the obligation that she is committed to, here is a nation prepared to fulfill all the promises she has made, and what can we as a trade union movement, believing in that principle, do other than to say to the nation, "We will not only agree with you but we will support you in your action." Because, friends, I put that clearly as against the assumption of those that one is to adopt the attitude of your country, right or wrong. Kings and nobles may make a mistake in political policy. Kings and nations may make a mistake in their forms of government, but neither king nor governments have the right to involve a nation in a war unless it is a war that is to the advantage and the well-being of the people as a whole.

In the South African war I had my own house wrecked. I was mobbed and hounded from pillar to post because I felt a mistake had been made by our people, and feeling that a mistake had been made I had the courage of my convictions to say so and do all I could to prevent it. Therefore, I regard that as rather showing that we did not approach this question in any jingo spirit, but we rather approached it from the standpoint of endeavoring to ascertain whether our country, in taking this step, was justified, and if justified, what was our position. Therefore, the labor movement as a whole having decided to stand by the government, we were immediately brought up against the proposition of whether our support meant merely lip service or really a genuine sacrifice. The mere making of speeches is a detail; the mere support of a government by a public declaration is valueless to that government unless it carries with it some practical sacrifices and a recommendation that you are prepared to do something to back your opinion. Therefore, the British trade union movement having first decided to support the war, immediately applied itself to the ways and means by which it could best do it, and the first thing it did was to declare there should exist during the

period of the war an industrial truce. That is to say, that with the war raging as it was, it would be madness and folly to have side by side with that war raging, an industrial war in our own country, and we entered into an agreement with the employers whereby they, on the one hand, agreed that they would not interfere with or reduce the conditions prevalent at the time, in return for which we, on the other hand, agreed that we should not attempt to set up any new standard conditions, and that truce was practically agreed to by the whole of the organized workers of Great Britain.

WAR PROFITEERING.

But we very soon found out what, after all, is not peculiar to our country but what is peculiar to all countries, that there are people who were prepared to take advantage of abnormal circumstances created by the war. Our navy—and here let me say that the United States itself owes a debt of gratitude to the gallantry of the British navy—has succeeded by courage and work, hard and arduous, of freeing the sea, but we found that there are people prepared to take advantage of the navy's great work. We found our food prices soaring very, very high indeed. We found within the first few months of the war an increase of something like 30 per cent. in the cost of living. At this moment the government returns show that the increase is 94 per cent. above that of pre-war.

Now we, as a labor people, would not have complained if this sacrifice was justified by the circumstances created by the war, because, friends, do not make the mistake of assuming that you can enter into this war simply as a technique. God knows you will have to make many, many sacrifices if you are going to do useful service. Therefore, we could not expect things to go on as normal, but we did resent and we did complain, for we have felt that side by side with this increased cost of living there could be no justification for balance sheets of firms engaged on war work alone showing an increase of 200 per cent. and 300 per cent. above pre-war. We could not reconcile the fact that the soldier's wife, without low separation allowance, struggling along and paying 2 cents and 3 cents

more for a few pounds of bread with firms like Spillers and Bakers declaring a dividend of over 200 per cent. more than they did in the year before. We felt the war was so important that if sacrifices were to be made, there must be sacrifices on the part of all and not on the part of a few.

The result was that we immediately used our machinery and our power and our influence to draw public attention and the government attention for the control of these things. We asked the government to see that whilst men were called upon to give their life, it was not too much to expect other people to give up some of the luxuries that they were enjoying. Therefore, I am giving this illustration to show that consistent with our desire to make sacrifices ourselves, we naturally and jealously safe-guarded the interest of our own people as well as the community by insisting that the sacrifice should not be one-sided, but should be made by all classes of the people.

SACRIFICES OF THE WORKERS.

The next difficulty with which we were faced was this: In the first eighteen months of the war over four millions of our men volunteered for the front—not conscripted, not compelled—but they left the workshop, the factory, the mine, the desk, business and leisure and at the call of duty responded. The spirit of those men was a magnificent spirit. The spirit of those men showed the highest possible form of patriotism, but with four million men taken out of industry it was clearly evident that some change had to be made, with the result that the government called into conference the trade union leaders and executives of every trade and industry, and said to them, "We are now faced with this problem, that women must get into industries in which previously they have been excluded. Women must go and bear some portion of this burden and we want you, as a labor and trade union movement, not only to agree to these changes but to render all the assistance you can to the women when they come in." We said that so far as we are concerned we first want to be satisfied that there are no men out of work because clearly, friends, it would be absurd to agree to bring women

into occupations in which they were not previously engaged and at the same time have men out of work and by that means efficiency be wasted. We were satisfied that it was essential to bring women into industry, but in agreeing to that we first made a condition that wherever a woman was engaged in taking the place of a man by a written agreement it was laid down that her presence would not prejudice or interfere with the right of a man to take his place when he came back from the fighting line. We felt that was an essential condition and one fair to our men who had so gallantly volunteered.

Secondly, we felt it was a duty to those who had volunteered that they should not find, when they came back, that women's labor had reduced the standard of their work. It was agreed that wherever women were employed doing the same work as men, they should be paid the same rate regardless of any sex, with the result that there is at this moment something like one million and a quarter women who were never previously engaged in industrial occupations, performing all kinds of manual work and doing it as well as men and at the same time the positions of the men are safeguarded, the conditions of the women are fair and equitable and they have the greatest consolation of knowing that they are making a magnificent contribution to the great war that is now taking place.

LACK OF MUNITIONS.

But, sir, other difficulties arose. For instance, it was very soon discovered that our men were not having a good chance; they were not having a fair chance. We Britishers never complain about being beaten in a fair fight. I do not think you Americans would complain about being beaten in a fair fight; but you, with us, I believe would complain if you were beaten and never had a fair chance. We found that our men were facing guns and high explosives at the front, with all the hell and the hammering that they were getting and never had a chance to get back. For months and months our young gallant men were like rats in a trap. They could not reply by guns or munitions; thousands of them being mowed down daily

by all manner of hellish devices being used against them and they had no chance.

At this date I might say I was always against reprisals because I do not think you can compete with Germany for barbarism. Therefore, any form of reprisal would simply make it worse. But I happened to be at the battle of Hill 60 where the first gas was used and I saw after a two days' battle, not hundreds, but thousands of our men—some I knew, brought out and laid on the ground with oxygen being pumped into them. The effect of the gas was that it formed a sort of lava around the lungs and strangled them. Men I spoke to knew they were going to die within a few hours, hundreds of them knew there was no possible opportunity, some of my own fellow country men, some of my own fellow railroad men. Not from one man did I hear a solitary complaint that he was going to die, but I had many complaints that they had not had a fair deal. I immediately came back to our country and I said to the Prime Minister, "These men must not be allowed to fight with one hand behind their backs; they must have a fair deal or you will break the morale of the best spirited men in the world."

Those incidents, friends, were all new and the result was when we found that there was such a shortage of munitions, the government immediately directed its attention to the providing of munitions. Some one asked us during some of our conferences here what was the real incentive that caused our men to make so many sacrifices. The answer is a simple one, because they had their brothers, their sons, and their relatives being mutilated daily. They were getting letters from the front; they read of these things, and it brought it right home to them that they ought to do everything they could do to help them. The government, therefore, said, "Our difficulty with regard to munitions is this, that if every skilled man in the country was to work twenty-four hours per day, there would still be a shortage for ourselves, but I do not think I am giving you any secret that for the first twelve months with the Russian army there were two men in the reserve and as the first Russian soldier was mowed down the other rushed up to pick up

the rifle or he could not be a beligerent. That was the condition of the Russian army with over two millions reserves in the first nine months.

Therefore, not only was our difficulty in supplying munitions to our own people, but supplying them to the other allies as well. The government said, as I have stated, if every skilled man was turned on to this job there would be a shortage. The result was that they called labor into conferences, as they did on every stage of all proceedings. The government, from the commencement, in every stage called into their conference organized labor and said to them, "We want you to agree to unskilled men and women being taught and trained for this work." Our trades unions agreed, but they made this condition, that every privilege that they gave up was to be treated as a war privilege, and by a government guarantee all these privileges, all these rules, that were relaxed were to be restored immediately the war was over, with the result that again there was brought into the manufacture of munitions hundreds of thousands of men and women previously unskilled who were trained in various ways and gave assistance in the manufacture of what was hitherto skilled industry.

ENROLLMENT OF MUNITION WORKERS.

But that was not all. We found that there was a shortage of labor in one spot and a surplus in another, as you can quite understand. There may be, for instance, a surplus of labor in New York and in exactly the same trade there may be a shortage in Washington. Therefore, the point that we were faced with was this: If Washington wants a given class of labor and there is no labor of that kind in Washington and there is plenty of that kind of labor in New York, how shall we get over the difficulty by transferring and being able to use that labor at New York in Washington? There was set up what was called an enrollment for munition volunteers, that is to say, that men and women—men especially—were asked to enroll as munition volunteers and they having enrolled agreed to allow the government to send them to any place or factory wherever their labor was required and

they, on the other hand, had agreed to accept the position wherever it was.

But you can quite conceive of this difficulty; supposing the wages in New York were higher than the wages in Washington? It would be hardly fair to ask the workers to come from New York and work at Washington in their own trade at a less rate than they could get in New York. Therefore, by agreement it was arranged that whichever place was the highest, the man going to a particular district would carry with him the highest rate; that is to say, if the rate at New York was higher than the rate at Washington, he would make the New York rate here. If, on the other hand, Washington was the highest and the man came from New York, he would receive the Washington rate if it happened to be higher than the other.

ADJUSTMENTS NECESSARY FOR MOBILITY OF LABOR.

But in addition there was naturally a domestic difficulty which would arise, namely, that the man would be leaving his family in New York. The government undertook to pay a subsistence allowance of seventeen shillings and six pence per week to every man who had dependents, so that the wages he earned in the new place, as it were, would practically go to the maintenance of his family and the subsistence allowance practically kept him in the particular town where he was. By that means many thousands of volunteers were enrolled and that difficulty was gotten over. In addition, of course, the railroads were empowered to issue free passes to them so that either once a fortnight or once a month, as the case might be, they were given free traveling allowances to their homes.

(Continued in September Journal.)

Too Tough.

The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon's keen wit was always based on sterling common sense. One day he remarked to one of his sons:

"Can you tell me the reason why the lions didn't eat Daniel?"

"No, sir. Why was it?"

"Because the most of him was backbone and the rest was grit."—*Tit-Bits.*

Remittance Roll of Honor for Month of July, 1917.

The following is a list (by numbers) of the lodges from which remittances were received by the G. S. and T. during the month of July.

July 2d: Lodges 5, 15, 34, 40, 61, 71, 102, 128.

July 3d: Lodges 55, 96, 100, 104, 117, 141, 173, 193, 194, 215, 228.

July 5th: Lodges 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 37, 46, 50, 60, 72, 73, 84, 86, 92, 97, 105, 115, 136, 144, 145, 160, 161, 166, 171, 174, 179, 182, 184, 187, 188, 209, 212, 220, 229.

July 6th: Lodges 11, 14, 38, 41, 49, 51, 54, 67, 78, 79, 83, 88, 91, 95, 98, 103, 113, 114, 116, 119, 146, 148, 149, 151, 152, 169, 172, 186, 191, 210, 214, 226, 227, 230.

July 7th: Lodges 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 36, 42, 47, 52, 56, 58, 62, 65, 68, 80, 82, 87, 93, 101, 107, 110, 112, 120, 123, 124, 126, 129, 131, 133, 142, 147, 163, 170, 180, 195, 198, 199, 205, 208, 216, 219, 224.

July 9th: Lodges 4, 6, 8, 24, 25, 31, 33, 35, 39, 43, 57, 62, 63, 69, 70, 77, 81, 85, 89, 90, 138, 154, 157, 161, 168, 181, 189, 197, 202, 217, 218, 221, 225.

July 10th: Lodges 44, 45, 48, 94, 103, 134, 137, 177, 192, 203.

July 11th: Lodges 75, 135, 158.

July 12th: Lodges 106, 109, 145.

July 13th: Lodges 74, 140, 206.

The reports of Lodges 125, 130 and 155 have not yet arrived. According to Section 13d of the constitution it is necessary that all treasurers make their monthly remittances on or before the fifth day of each month, and if they do not do so a fine of ten cents per capita shall be imposed upon all such delinquent lodges.

Members should interest themselves and render all assistance in their power by paying their dues and assessments on time so that treasurers may remit to the G. S. and T. by the fifth day of each month.

His Strong Point.

"Is your husband much of a provider, Malindy?"

"He jes' ain't nothin' else, ma'am. He gwine to git some new furniture providin' he gits de money; he gwine to git de money providin' he go to work; he go to work providin' de job suits him. I never see such a providin' man in all mah days."—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

Culture is not measured by the greatness of the field which is covered by our knowledge, but by the nicety with which we can perceive relations in that field, whether great or small.—*R. L. Stevenson*.

NOTICE!

Members changing address are requested to fill out form below and send it to the Editor.

If received at Buffalo, N. Y., before the 15th of the month, the following month's issue will go to new address; otherwise to the old address.

To have a JOURNAL forwarded from former residence, two cents postage must be sent to postmaster. Uncalled for JOURNALS are destroyed by postmasters within a few days from time of receiving them, so it is important to attend to this matter promptly to avoid disappointment.

Name Lodge No.
 Street..... Town..... State.....
 Has moved to.....Street
 Town..... State.....

Statement of Claims Paid During the Month of July, 1917

| No | NAME | Lodge | Disability or Death | Date of Disability or Death | Date Proof Papers Received | Date Paid | PAID TO | RESIDENCE | Amt. |
|------|----------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 2347 | Carl G. Wedel | 74 | Death | 6-11-17 | 7-9-17 | 7-16-17 | Genevieve, wife | Niles, Mich. | \$ 750.00 |
| 2348 | W. F. Powers | 214 | Death | 6-1-17 | 6-26-17 | 7-16-17 | Mary J., wife | Cincinnati, Ohio | 1,500.00 |
| 2350 | M. J. Lawler | 144 | Death | 6-8-17 | 6-26-17 | 7-16-17 | Catherine, mother | Elmira, N. Y. | 1,500.00 |
| 2351 | A. V. Rider | 188 | Death | 6-7-17 | 7-13-17 | 7-16-17 | Louisa, wife | Rock Island, Illa. | 1,500.00 |
| 2352 | F. F. Wagner | 89 | Death | 6-11-17 | 6-29-17 | 7-16-17 | Frances, wife | Buffalo, N. Y. | 750.00 |
| 2353 | John H. Palen | 39 | Death | 5-31-17 | 7-6-17 | 7-16-17 | Addie M., wife | Buffalo, N. Y. | 750.00 |
| 2354 | Wm. Whereatt | 107 | Death | 6-12-17 | 6-23-17 | 7-16-17 | Margaret, wife | Superior, Wis. | 1,500.00 |
| 2355 | E. H. Johnson | 68 | Death | 6-12-17 | 6-27-17 | 7-16-17 | Anna G., wife | Chicago, Illa. | 1,500.00 |
| 2356 | Graham Vosburg | 197 | Death | 6-15-17 | 7-16-17 | 7-16-17 | Dorothy, wife | Los Angeles, Cal. | 750.00 |
| 2357 | J. E. Noble | 137 | Death | 6-18-17 | 7-12-17 | 7-16-17 | Dorothy, wife | Portland, Ore. | 750.00 |
| 2358 | Wm. Ertel | 89 | Death | 6-19-17 | 6-29-17 | 7-16-17 | Mary Hoos, sister | Buffalo, N. Y. | 1,500.00 |
| 2359 | John O'Rourke | 4 | Death | 6-20-17 | 7-16-17 | 7-16-17 | Victoria, wife | Valparaiso, Ind. | 1,500.00 |
| 2360 | Geo. O'Brien | 160 | Death | 6-21-17 | 7-16-17 | 7-16-17 | William, father | Buena Vista, Mich. | 1,500.00 |
| 2362 | M. J. Cott | 209 | Death | 7-4-17 | 7-11-17 | 7-16-17 | Ida, wife | Buffalo, N. Y. | 750.00 |
| 2363 | H. Maryan | 39 | Death | 7-2-17 | 7-13-17 | 7-16-17 | Sara J., wife | Ebenezer, N. Y. | 750.00 |

\$17,350.00

Claim 2361—Proof papers not returned.

Previously reported \$2,524,124.79
 Paid since last report 17,250.00
 Total \$2,541,374.79

Acknowledgment of Claims Paid in June, 1917

Irving Winnie, Blue Island, Illa. \$1,500.00
 Mrs. Emily Wallace, Chicago, Illa. 1,500.00
 Harry Mahoney, nephew Geo. T. Anthony, Alton, Illa. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Anna Fitzgerald, Buffalo, N. Y. 750.00
 Mrs. Catherine O'Malley, Cleveland, Ohio. 1,500.00



Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

GRAND LODGE SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 1, 1917.

BROTHERS:

You are hereby notified that dues and assessments are due and payable to the Treasurer the first day of every month (see Section 64d). Grand Dues are fifty cents (50) per month; members holding Class "B" certificate, assessment \$2.50; Class "A" certificate, assessment \$1.25; Class "C" certificate, assessment 65 cents (see Section 28f). A failure on your part to comply therewith is a forfeiture of membership in the Union without further notice (see Sections 64e and 71a Subordinate Lodge Constitution). This assessment is to pay beneficiary claims only.

The Treasurers of Local Lodges are required to remit to the Grand Lodge, Grand dues and assessments collected from members, as above provided, not later than the fifth day of the month (see Section 54e).

Yours in B., H. and P.,

M. R. WELCH,

Grand Secretary and Treasurer.



LODGE DIRECTORY BY STATES

Alabama
Mobile 166

Arkansas
Little Rock ... 198

California
Los Angeles .. 42
Oakland 153
San Francisco. 197
San Jose 101

Connecticut
Bridgeport 40

Colorado
Denver 35
Colorado City.. 46
Pueblo 49

Illinois
Alton 25
Blue Island ... 39
Cairo 205
Centralia 109
Chicago 17
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Chicago 36
Chicago 58
Chicago 68
Chicago 79
Chicago 83
Chicago 91
Chicago 117
Chicago 199
Chicago 208
Chicago 230
Coal City 18
Danville 175
Dolton 189
East St. Louis. 16
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Freeport 149
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Peoria 72
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Rock Island ... 183
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East Chicago.. 145
Elkhart 151
Fort Wayne... 78
Gary 47
Hammond 67
Indianapolis .. 146
Michigan City. 74
Muncie 45
Terre Haute... 94

Iowa
Cedar Rapids.. 92
Council Bluffs. 6
Fort Dodge... 203
Mason City... 170
Marshalltown. 126

Muscatine 187
Oelwein 34
Oskaloosa 38
Ottumwa 39
Valley Junction 174
Waterloo 34

Kansas
Arkansas City.. 104
Chanute 77
Emporia 33
Fort Scott.... 65
Herington 32
Kansas City ... 2
Kansas City... 42
Parsons 50
Topeka 12
Wichita 35

Kentucky
Ludlow 214

Louisiana
New Orleans... 225
Shreveport ... 103

Massachusetts
Springfield ... 73

Minnesota
Albert Lea 97
Duluth 23
Minneapolis ... 7
Minneapolis ... 30
Minneapolis ... 133
St. Paul 21
St. Paul 206
Staples 154

Michigan
Cadillac 93
Detroit 13
Detroit 160
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Jackson 61
Ludington 75
Muskegon 143
Plymouth 27
Saginaw 110
West Bay City. 51

Missouri
Kansas City... 1
St. Joseph 9
St. Louis 27
St. Louis 54
St. Louis 124
Springfield ... 105
Sedalia 30
Trenton 161

Montana
Butte 48
Great Falls... 31
Laurel 148

Nebraska
Lincoln 130
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Journal—Wm. Bell, 610 Henderson Av.

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Journal—J. J. Fenton, No. 10, The Dunsmuir.

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Sec. and Treas.—E. M. Lee, 193 15th Ave.

Journal—Geo. Turner, 2122 S. 7th St.

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President—Bert Swanson, 1538 E. 26th street.

Sec.—W. J. Johnson, 1503 E. 21st St.

Treas.—J. F. Keneffick, 3525 Cedar Ave. South.

Journal—L. O. Bendixen, 639 E. 17th Street.

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Journal—J. A. Walsh, 2120 S. 11th St.

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Journal—F. K. Malana, 631 National Ave.

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Journal—S. M. Ryan, 10530 Dupont Av.

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Sec.—H. M. Finnie, 119 N. Quinton Blvd.

Treas. and Journal—John Nelson, 404 Madison St.

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Sec.—C. Derousie, 552 Crawford Ave.

Treas. and Journal—Geo. Stubbs, 670 Ferdinand Ave.

Journal—E. A. Jennings, 81 Pearl St.

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Sec.—Jos. A. Keegan, 1617 Indiana Ave.

Treas.—Henry Gale, 431 South Ave.

Journal—I. O. Begley, 362 Marion St.

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Pra.—T. M. Healy, 183 E. 73d St.

Sec. Joseph Barth, 558 W. 42d St.

Treas.—Charles Buckingham, 258 W. 65th St.

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Treas.—G. F. Peterson, 1111 N. 15th St.

JAMES MILLS LODGE No. 17, South Chicago, Ill., meets first Sunday at 7.30 p. m., and fourth Saturday at 2 p. m., Jar-muth Hall, 9120 Commercial Ave.

President—Joseph Cross, 7939 Escanaba Ave.

Sec.—John Burke, 8816 Buffalo Ave.

Treas.—George H. Hooa, 9960 Commercial Ave.; phone South Chicago 3923.

Journal—J. J. Lynn, 9801 Commercial Ave.

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President—M. J. Horan.

Treas.—A. P. Ayersman, Box 19.

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Sec.—G. W. Rutter, 2318 Walnut St.

Treas.—Journal—E. R. Rutter, 2225 Park Ave.

SEDALLIA LODGE No. 20, Sedalia, Mo., meets first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., in Labor Temple Hall, 313-315 South Lamine St.

President—J. M. Egan, 406 E. 7th St.

Sec.—Treas.—G. E. Wilson, 420 E. 11th St.

Journal—T. Howell, 233 E. Saline St.

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President—L. J. O'Rourke, 409 W. Rich St.

Sec., Treas. and Journal—E. J. Hexter, 550 Kilbourne St.

GATEWAY CITY LODGE No. 22, La Crosse, Wis., meets first and third Mondays at 7.30 p. m., in K. of P. Hall, 809 Rose St.

President—Charles Stannard, 616 St. James St., No. La Crosse, Wis.

Sec. and Treas.—J. H. Brinkman, 533 Berlin St.

LICKING LODGE No. 23, Newark, O., meets second and fourth Thursdays, 7.30 p. m., in O. R. C. Hall, 31½ South Park Place.

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THE SWITCHMEN'S HOME LODGE No. 24, Mandan, N. D., meets in Macca-bee's Hall, 8 p. m., first and last Sunday of month.

President—Peter Wagner, 108½ Fourth Ave. N. W.

Sec.—B. L. Anderson, 106 4th Ave. N. W.

Treas.—Martin Larson, 308 5th Ave., N. W.

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Sec.—J. J. Simon, 912 E. Broadway.

Treas.—A. W. Harvey, 1514 Jersey St.

ROYAL BLUE LODGE No. 26, Cincinnati, O., meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p. m., in Doyle's Academy, northeast corner Court and Central Aves., Hall No. 8

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Sec.—H. J. Holbrock, Hussey Hotel, 5th and Bay Miller Sts.

Treas.—R. E. McKenna, 439 Elberon Ave., phone Warsaw 2018.

Journal—J. M. Smith, Glenway and Mansion Aves., Price Hill.

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President—George S. Knapp.

Sec.—Orville B. Tousey.

Treas.—Daniel F. Murray.

ZENITH LODGE No. 28, Duluth, Minn., meets first and third Sundays at 2.30 p. m., in Sloan's Hall, 20th Ave., West and Superior St.

President—W. E. Baker, 2429 W. 7th.

Sec.—J. T. Morando, 2126 W. First St.

Treas. and Journal—C. H. Stang, 2203 W. 2d St.

Journal—P. Flaherty, 120 W. 4th St.

BLUE ISLAND LODGE No. 29, Blue Island, Ill., meets second and fourth Sundays at 8 p. m., Moose Hall, 261 Western Ave.

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Sec.—H. N. Allen, 10508 So. Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Treas. and Journal—Thos. Earner, 331 Vermont St.

MINNEAPOLIS LODGE No. 30, Minneapolis, Minn., meets second Sunday at 8 p. m., and fourth Sunday at 2 p. m., Richman Hall, 3d Ave. S. and Fifth St.

President—Jas. Coyne, 817 N. Lyndale Ave.

Sec.—Morris Full, 301 Plymouth Ave., North.

Treas.—A. A. Wilson, 1111 16th Ave., S. E.

Journal—Jas. F. Smith, 1902 5th Ave. N.

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Sec.—E. H. Okeson, 686 Bradley St.

Treas.—L. E. Pitman, 273 Fuller Ave.

Journal—L. W. Appleton, 506 Partridge Street.

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Sec.—R. O. Griffith, 110 Rural St.

Treas.—Elmer Dukes, 105 Constitution St.

Journal—W. L. Merwin, 714 East St.

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President—E. C. Page, 1125 Franklin St.

Sec. and Treas.—D. W. Dacey, 703 Washington St.

Journal—J. Burgess, 417 Dane St.

CENTENNIAL LODGE No. 35, Denver, Col., meets first and third Monday at 8 p. m. in Lower Howe Hall, 1548 California St.

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Treas.—John Shea, 3026 Ross Court.

Journal—W. E. Secord, 3965 Xavier St.

JOHN W. DRURY LODGE No. 36, Chicago, Ill., meets at Garfield Hall, 5444 Wentworth Ave., first Sunday at 8 p. m., and third Sunday at 2.30 p. m.

President—D. J. Geary, 6431 S. Green St.; phone Normal 1450.

Sec.—John Selp, 6341 5th Ave.

Treas.—James E. Maher, 5754 5th Ave.

ST. LOUIS LODGE No. 37, St. Louis, Mo., meets first and third Sundays at 8 p. m., in Druid's Hall, cor. Ninth and Market Sts.

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Sec.—W. G. Roller, 3741 Laclede Ave.

Treas. and Journal—Grant Hammond, 4942 Lilburn Ave.

PRESQUE ISLE LODGE No. 38, Erie, Pa., meets the first and third Wednesdays at 8.30 p. m., at Cunningham's Hall, cor. 20th and Peach Sts.

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Sec.—L. H. Wagner, 619 E. 22d St.

Treas.—J. B. Haggerty, 655 W. 10th St.

CENTRAL LODGE No. 39, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second and fourth Tuesdays 8.30 p. m., and third Tuesday 10 a. m., in Boyer's Large Hall, corner Swan and Emslie Sts.

President—W. F. Schleus, 67 Monroe St.

Sec.—Arthur G. Lembke, 37 French St.

Treas.—Wm. Krieger, 500 Winslow Av.

Journal—Chas. Kinnmartin, 1819 Gene-see St.

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Sec.—L. V. Ducoty, 4 Tattersall Ct.

Treas.—L. R. Williford, 148 Lake Ave.

SILVER CITY LODGE No. 42, Kansas City, Kan., meets third Wednesdays at 8.30 p. m., Lupham's Hall.

President—O. J. Cason, 3118 Jefferson, Kansas City, Mo.
Sec. and Treas.—Geo. Fox, 1717 Woodland Bvd.

PRIDE OF THE WEST LODGE No. 43, Los Angeles, Cal., meets second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m., in Taft Hall, Walker Theater Bldg., 780 S. Grand Ave.
President—M. McNulty, 840 W. 54th St.
Sec.—Treas. and Journal—T. A. Bailey, 942 Bixel Ave.

UTICA LODGE No. 44, Utica, N. Y., meets 7.30 p. m., second and fourth Saturday, Labor Temple, 2d floor.
President—J. Mahar, 725 South St.
Sec. and Journal—Fred Strobel, 525 Niagara.
Treas.—F. Hayes, 915 Brayton Park Pl.

GAS BELT LODGE No. 45, Muncie, Ind., meets second and fourth Sundays 2.30 p. m., at 2205 S. Madison St.
President—Charles F. Thorpe, 1515 W. 7th St.
Sec., Treas. and Jour.—Chas. Lawrence, 2205 S. Madison St.

HAPPY THOUGHT LODGE No. 46, Colorado City, Col., meets second Sunday, 8 p. m., and fourth Sunday 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall.
President—J. J. Elliott, 9 S. Third St.
Sec. and Treas.—C. F. Sonntschsen, Box 202.

GARY LODGE No. 47, Gary, Ind., meets at K. of C. Hall, East 6th Ave., second Sunday at 1.30 p. m., and fourth Sunday at 7.30 p. m.

President—H. W. King, 335 Marshall St.; phone 2320.

Sec.—T. R. Williams, 9718 Ewing Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Treas.—Geo. W. Staab, 548 Broadway; phone 1077.

Journal—G. W. Scott, 408 Harrison St.

COPPER CITY LODGE No. 48, Butte, Mont., meets second and fourth Sundays, 8 p. m., at Carpenters' Hall, West Granite Street.

President—Geo. Cassidy, 1116 California Ave.

Sec., Treas. and Journal—P. O'Shea, 837 S. Main.

THREE RAIL LODGE No. 49, Pueblo, Col., meets fourth Thursday 8 p. m., New Labor Temple, North Union and Richmond Sts.

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Sec.—A. B. Glaster, 426 W. Fifth St.

Treas.—H. C. Hutchison, 1623 Wabash Ave.

Journal—J. F. Beard, 217 W. 7th St.

PARSONS LODGE No. 50, Parsons, Kan., meets second and fourth Sundays 7.30 p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall, 1906 1-2 Main St.

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Treas.—A. Strachan, 210 Raymond Ave.
Journal—Geo. Pringle, 201 State St.

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President—Wm. Lyons, 8 Bonnell St.
Sec. and Treas.—Wm. Walz, 23 Church Street.

Journal—J. A. Weed, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

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President and Journal—W. T. Barlow, 3005 S. 13th St.

Sec.—C. C. Perrine, 3550 Marine Ave.

Treas.—F. W. Zwick, 4441-a Pennsylvania Ave.

LAKE SHORE LODGE No. 55, Cleveland, O., meets second Monday 8 00 a. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall, 788 E. 152d St.

President—A. L. Hell, 13706 Othella Ave.

Sec.—G. N. Horne, 18104 Nottingham Road.

Treas.—O. M. Tippin, 18416 Nottingham Road.

Journal—F. E. Jackson, 802 Rudyard Rd., N. E.

HARLEM RIVER LODGE No. 56, New York City, meets first Wednesday and third Thursday 10 a. m., in Union Hall, 444 Willis Ave.

President—P. J. Finnegan, 383 E. 137th Street.

Sec.—A. J. Cuff, 631 E. 135th St.

Treas.—J. W. McEntee, 2534 7th Ave.

Journal—D. M. Beardsley, 716 E. 136th Street.

LAKE ERIE LODGE No. 57, Sandusky, Ohio, meets second and fourth Saturdays at 7.30 a. m., in Trades and Labor Assembly Hall.

President—G. Schiller, 420 Osborne St.

Sec.—Treas.—A. J. Diedrick, 511 Jackson St.

PROGRESS LODGE No. 58, Chicago, Ill., meets first and third Sundays at 8 p. m., at Marquette Hall, 1910 W. 12th St.

President—S. D. Orr, 3928 W. Polk St.; phone Garfield 3556.

Sec.—Walter M. Egan, 1846 So. St. Louis Ave.; phone Rockwell 6788.

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VEHICLE LODGE No. 59, Flint, Mich., meets first Wednesday 8 p. m., and third Sunday 9 a. m., Olympic Hall, 616 1-2 So. Saginaw St.

Preg.—G. H. Moore, 814 Louisa St.

Sec.—M. E. Benson, 728 Louisa St.

Treas.—T. S. Jones, 607 Payne St.

MONROE LODGE No. 60, Rochester, N. Y., meets fourth Thursday at 8 p. m., in Painters' Hall, 42 Exchange St.
 President—J. P. Crosson, 140 Frost Ave.
 Sec., Treas. and Journal—F. E. Hall, 359 West Ave.

JACKSON LODGE No. 61, Jackson, Mich., meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p. m., Engineers' Hall, Webb Block, S. Mechanic St.
 President—H. L. Barger, 521 Adrian Ave.
 Sec.—O. R. McKibben, 612 S. Pleasant St.
 Treas.—E. Bigalke, 219 Chapin St.
 Journal—H. S. Hasbrouck, 816 Detroit Street.

GILT EDGE LODGE No. 62, Pittsburg, Pa., meets second Sunday, 7.45 p. m., and fourth Sunday, 1.45 p. m., Union Labor Temple, Washington and Webster Aves.
 President—D. A. Harshbarger, 228 Pennant St., South Hills.
 Sec.—James Earley, 5144 Carnegie Ave.
 Treas.—F. W. Brown, 278 46th St.
 Journal—C. E. Cavanaugh, 169 45th St.

NORTH STAR LODGE No. 63, Winnipeg, Man., meets first Sunday, 2.30 p. m., third Sunday, 8.30 p. m., 496 Jessie Ave.
 President—W. A. Walden, 487 Warsaw Ave.
 Sec. and Treas.—A. J. Young, 496 Jessie Ave.

FORT SCOTT LODGE No. 65, Fort Scott, Kans., meets first and third Sundays, 2.30 p. m., K. of P. Hall, Wall St.
 President—Henry Ward, 711 S. Barbee St.
 Sec. and Treas.—T. M. Cooper, 117 N. Little St.

MARTHA LODGE No. 67, Hammond, Ind., meets second and fourth Fridays, 8 p. m., I. O. O. F. Hall, 177 E. State St.
 President—Elmer Scott, 1192 Van Buren St.
 Sec.—E. E. Randall, 584 Sibley St.
 Treas. and Journal—A. L. Crout, 1014 Park Place.

UNION STOCK YARDS LODGE No. 68, Chicago, Ill., meets first Sunday, 7.30 p. m., third Sunday, 2.30 p. m., McNally's New Hall, 47th and Halstead Sts.
 President—H. P. Young, 4353 Washtenaw Ave.
 Sec.—Wm. C. Weitzel, 5253 Hermitage Ave.
 Treas.—F. L. Connors, 7741 Green St.
 Journal—John Cole, 6416 Bishop St.

HOUSTON LODGE No. 69, Houston, Tex., meets first Tuesday, 8 a. m., fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., Gordon & McCullen Hall, 1209 Hogan St.
 President—D. E. Martin, R. D. No. 2, Box 88 E.
 Sec., Treas. and Journal—J. T. Wood-rome, 1714 Mary St.

OLEANDER LODGE No. 70, Galveston, Tex., meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 8.30 p. m., Cooks and Waiters' Hall.
 President—M. M. McGarrity, 1414 36th Street.

Sec.—W. J. Henderson, 2913 Ave. Q.
 Treas.—F. K. Hottal, 2810 Ave. R.
 Journal—J. J. Graney, 38th and Ave. H.

QUEEN CITY LODGE No. 71, Seattle, Wash., meets second Sunday, 2 p. m., fourth Sunday at 8 p. m., Room 106, Labor Temple, Sixth Ave. and University St.
 President—J. E. Hiles, 4323 Dayton Ave.
 Sec.—F. T. Corrigan, 419 Queen Anne Ave., Beverly Court Apts.
 Treas.—J. H. Arbuthnot, 1347 17th Ave. South.
 Journal—T. B. Gemmill, 6316 13th Ave. S.

PEORIA LODGE No. 72, Peoria, Ill., meets first and third Sundays, 8 p. m., Schmitt's Hall, Hecox and S. Adams Sts.
 President—Wm. H. Smith, 201 Merri-man St.
 Sec.—C. T. Middleton, 1518 Lincoln Ave.
 Treas.—W. S. Dimon, 127 Lincoln Park Place.
 Journal—R. W. Bundy, 806 Butler St.

BAY STATE LODGE No. 73, Springfield, Mass., meets first Wednesday of each month, 8 p. m., 118 Plainfield St.
 President—W. N. Clark, 40 Hanover St. W.
 Sec. and Treas.—E. T. Clark, 118 Plainfield St.
 Journal—H. D. Marsh, 93 Marengo Pk.

CLIPPER LODGE No. 74, Michigan City, Ind., meets fourth Thursday 7.30 p. m., Burkhardt Hall, Franklin and Sixth Sts., third floor.
 President—Arthur Voss, 221 Detroit St.
 Sec. and Journal—E. E. Hibberd, Franklin St.
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 President—A. Prefontaine, 105 E. Melindy St.
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 Treas.—F. L. Smith, 403 E. Melindy street.
 Journal—M. Sherlock, 413 E. Melindy Street.

SOUTHERN KANSAS LODGE No. 77, Chanute, Kan., meets second and fourth Thursdays, 7.30 p. m., Morrison's Hall.
 President—W. J. Smith, 1115 S. Grant St.
 Sec.—C. D. Coulter, 518 S. Central.
 Treas.—G. G. Baaler, 1112 S. Evergreen Ave.
 Journal—K. Hendrickson, 718 S. Evergreen Ave.

FORT WAYNE LODGE No. 78, Fort Wayne, Ind., meets at 736 W. Berry St., fourth Tuesday 8 p. m.
 President—Joseph A. Deahl, 713 Fredricks St.
 Sec.—G. T. Sunley, 1910 Koenig St.
 Treas. and Journal—G. W. Thieboit, 736 W. Berry St.

JACKSON PARK LODGE No. 79, Chicago, Ill., meets second Sunday 8 p. m., and fourth Sunday at 2 p. m., Southland Hall, N. W. corner 56th and South Halsted Streets.

President—C. D. Wiltale, 7232 University Ave.
 Sec. and Journal—J. H. Landers, 822 West 50th Place.
 Treas.—E. G. Wilson, 6342 Vernon Ave.

UNION LODGE No. 80, Grand Rapids, Mich., meets first and third Tuesdays at 7.30 p. m., Simmons Hall, 758 Division Ave. S.
 President—W. H. Parks, 904 Arlington Place, S. E.
 Sec.—Chas. H. Edinger, 32 Sycamore Treas.—H. A. Coble, 1050 Sheldon Ave., S. E.

GREAT FALLS LODGE No. 81, Great Falls, Mont.
 President—L. W. Brisley, 422 5th Ave., S. W.
 Sec.—G. P. Dewitt, 501 5th Ave. S. W. Treas. and Journal—John Kinniburgh, 10 9th St., S. W.

PARK LODGE No. 82, Herington, Kan., meets second Saturday, 8 p. m., and fourth Tuesday, 3 p. m., I. O. O. F. Hall.
 President—W. E. Haggard, 910 W. Walnut St.
 Sec.—Treas.—H. Mann, 212 W. Walnut Street.
 Journal—A. E. Heath, box 534.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LODGE No. 83, Chicago, Ill., meets at Pussy Hall, corner 75th St. and Drexel Ave., first and third Monday nights.
 President—J. Kindbelter, 372 E. 88th place.
 Sec. and Journal—W. G. Weamer, 6928 Kimbark Ave.
 Treas.—M. S. Meehan, 8540 Maryland. Phone, Hyde Park 5539.

MAPLE LEAF LODGE No. 84, Oelwein, Ia., meets first Tuesday, 8 p. m., and second Tuesday, 4 p. m., in Temple Hall.
 President—W. E. Hamilton, 624 5th Ave., W.
 Sec., Treas and Journal—H. N. Campbell, 446 So. Frederick

WICHITA LODGE No. 85, Wichita, Kans., meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m., A. O. U. W. Hall, 138 N. Lawrence St.
 President—J. E. Ceurvorst, 335 N. Washington St.
 Sec. and Treas.—D. W. Entsminger, 426 S. Chautauqua St.

SANGAMON LODGE No. 86, Springfield, Ill., third Sunday, Odd Fellows' Bldg., 5 Monroe St., 2.30 p. m.
 President—T. J. Murphy, 641 N. 4th St.
 Sec. and Treas.—Wm. Burns, 1117 N. 6th St.
 Journal—Wm. Gilmore, cor. 15th and E. N. Grand Ave.

COLUMBIA LODGE No. 87, Portland, Ore., meets second Sunday, 2 p. m., Woodman Hall, Russell and Rodney Ave.
 President—B. F. Charles, 208 S. 17th St.
 Sec. and Treas.—A. F. Schumann, 424 Columbia St.
 Journal—J. T. Beach, 822 Haight Ave.

ENTERPRISE LODGE No. 88, Green Bay, Wis.
 President—Truman Culsh, corner Elmore and Division.

Sec.—M. A. Thompson, 503 Ashland Ave. S.
 Treas.—H. E. Jansen, 926 S. Jackson St.
 Journal—M. H. Cleary, 802 N. Chestnut St.

OTTUMWA LODGE No. 89, Ottumwa, Ia., meets first and third Sundays at 8 p. m., in Labor Hall, cor. Main and Court Sts.
 President and Treas.—O. C. Kenney, 706 W. 4th St.
 Sec. and Jour.—S. H. Loring, 120 N. Holt St.

DENISON LODGE No. 90, Denison, Tex., meets second Wednesday at 8 p. m., and fourth Wednesday at 2.30 p. m., in Labor Hall, 300 W. Main St.
 President—B. S. Clark, R. F. D. No. 4
 Sec. and Treas.—J. M. Phillips, 115 E. Morton St.
 Journal—H. H. Crockett, 509 E. Main.

IRONDALE LODGE No. 91, Chicago, Ill., meets in Duffy's Hall, cor. 106th St. and Torrance Ave., second and fourth Sundays at 7.30 p. m.
 President—R. J. Norton, 9220 Commercial Ave.
 Sec.—H. A. Flynn, 9137 Houston Ave.
 Treas.—C. J. Welmer, 10210 Ewing Ave.

STANDARD LODGE No. 92, Cedar Rapids, Ia., meets in Turner Hall, S. 3d St., between 4th and 5th Aves., first Wednesday, 4 p. m., and third Wednesday, 8 p. m.
 President—G. E. Mead, 1649 N. 6th St., West.
 Sec. and Journal—G. M. Stonebraker, 816 Camburn Court.
 Treas.—Fred Pirkl, 1314 S. 1st St., W.

TRUE BLUE LODGE No. 93, Okaloosa, Ia., meets first Sunday, 8 p. m., and third Sunday at 7.30 p. m., at 802 1st Ave. W.
 President—O. F. Cox, 408 1st Ave., W.
 Sec. and Treas.—J. Brown, 802 1st Ave., W.
 Journal—Geo. Oswandle, 215 B Ave. W.

ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH LODGE No. 94, Terre Haute, Ind., meets first and third Fridays 8 p. m., in Central Labor Union Hall, 624 1-2 Main St.
 President—M. M. Scherich, 2332 Spruce Street.
 Sec.—D. B. Joice, 2039 N. 8th St.; New phone 3203-J.
 Treas.—O. D. Barnett, 117 S. 15th St.; phone 1036-J.
 Journal—H. H. Byington, 318 N. 16th Street.

ASHTABULA LODGE No. 95, Ashtabula, O., meets second Sunday at 7.30 p. m., and fourth Sunday at 2.30 p. m., in Foresters' Hall, Morrison's Bldg., Main St.
 President—C. F. Chapell, 173 Prospect.
 Sec. and Journal—C. G. Nelson, 402 Columbus St.
 Treas.—Charles L. Kain, 12 McGovern Ave.

LIMA LODGE No. 96, Lima, Ohio.
 President—M. Clifford, 831 N. Union St.
 Sec. and Treas.—M. C. Clancy, 988 N. Elizabeth.

FREEBORN LODGE No. 97, Albert Lea, Minn., meets first Wednesday at 8 p. m., in Red Men's Hall, cor. William and Broadway.

President—J. P. Woods, 810 Water St.
Sec. and Treas.—A. L. Hove, 258 S. Pearl.

Journal—Morris Hagen, 725 Jefferson Street.

CADILLAC LODGE No. 98, Cadillac, Mich., meets first and third Fridays, 8 p. m., Trades and Labor Council Rooms.

Pres. and Treas.—T. Long, 1049 Haring Street.

Sec.—A. Craig, 510 Aldrich St.
Journal—B. J. Long, 521 1-2 N. Mitchell Street.

LITTLE GIANT LODGE No. 100, McKees Rocks, Pa., meets second and fourth Sundays 7.45 p. m., in Christian's Hall, 219 Chartiers Ave.

President—J. J. Connors, 816 Island Ave.
Sec.—E. T. Brown, R. D. No. 1, Box 40.
Treas.—Robt. McCarthy, 400 Woodward Ave.

Journal—H. M. Dunmire, 623 Harriet St.

ALUM ROCK LODGE No. 101, San Jose, Cal., meets in A. O. U. W. Hall.

President—Frank E. Webber, S. P. Yard Office.

Sec. and Treas.—P. J. McKay, 126 N. 4th St.

LEHIGH LODGE No. 102, Lehigh, Pa., meets in Reber's Hall, second and fourth Sundays, at 8 p. m.

President—M. A. Cochran, 716 1-2 W. Whitehall St., Allentown, Pa.

Sec.—Treas.—Granville Mertz, Box 120, Packerton, Pa.

Journal—Geo. Dolan, 389 Brush, Allentown, Pa.

SHREVEPORT LODGE No. 103, Shreveport, La., meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p. m., in Frank Ryan's residence.

President—Frank Ryan, Bossier City, La.

Sec.—Treas. and Journal—S. C. Moore, 926 McNeal St.

SWEET CLOVER LODGE No. 104, Arkansas City, Kan.

President—J. A. Kanuth, 420 Fulton Ave., Hannibal, Mo.

Treas.—G. B. Hammon, 511 S. C St.

OZARK LODGE No. 105, Springfield, Mo.

Treas.—B. F. Cole, 1111 W. Center St.

TUBE CITY LODGE No. 106, McKeesport, Pa., meets first and fourth Sundays 7.30 p. m., Roth's Hall, St. Clair and Jerome Sts.

President—P. J. Brennan, 1005 Walnut Street.

Sec. and Treas.—C. E. Minnick, 518 Scott St.

Journal—R. B. Goe, Dravosburg, Pa.

HEAD OF THE LAKE LODGE No. 107, Superior, Wis., meets first Monday at

8 p. m. and third Sunday 2.30 p. m., Tower Hall, corner Tower and 13th Sts.

President and Journal—F. K. Barnard, 1309 Clough Ave.

Sec.—J. C. O'Connell, 1124 Grand Ave.
Treas.—W. J. Schustrum, 1725 Hughlett Ave.

ROUGH RIDER LODGE No. 108, Hornell, N. Y., meets first and third Thursdays 8 p. m., A. O. H. Hall, St. Ann's Federation Bldg.

President—James Carroll, 47 E. Main Street.

Sec.—Treas.—A. C. Jones, 51 Jane St.
Journal—J. W. Baldwin, 50 Oak St.

OKAW LODGE No. 109, Centralia, Ill., meets first and third Sunday afternoons at 421 S. Elm St.

President—John W. Berbaum, 609 W. 6th St., South.

Sec.—H. F. Watts, 323 S. Locust St.
Treas.—H. B. Oberst, 505 N. Hickory St.

SAGINAW LODGE No. 110, Saginaw, E. S., Michigan, meets on the first Sunday 9.30 a. m., in Myrtle Hall, 524 Potter St., East Side.

President—A. Packard, 926 N. Sixth Ave.
Sec.—Treas. and Journal—H. S. Gay, 1028 N. Sixth Ave.

NETCONG LODGE No. 112, Stanhope, N. J., meets I. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Sundays 7.30 p. m.

President—C. Bird, Allen St., Netcong, N. J.

Sec. and Journal—W. S. Sickles, Netcong, N. J.

Treas.—James O'Neal, Mechanic St., Netcong, N. J.

EAST END LODGE No. 113, Cincinnati, O., meets 704 E. Pearl St., third Tuesday, 8 p. m.

President—J. T. Cain, 262 Page St.

Sec.—F. E. Alwin, 2734 Hoff Ave.

Treas. and Journal—A. T. Carius, 843 Overton St., Newport, Ky.

BROOME LODGE No. 114, Binghamton, N. Y., meets second and fourth Monday 8 p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall, 299 Chenango St.

President—John McMahon, 42 Griswold St.

Sec. and Treas.—Geo. Martin, 41 Mendelssohn St.

JERSEY CITY LODGE No. 115, Hoboken, N. J., meets at Rankin's Hall, 125 27th St., first and third Sundays at 8 p. m.

President—J. Londregan, 20 10th St., West New York, N. J.

Sec.—Treas.—Martin Keating, 42 Clifton Terrace, Weehawken, N. J.

Journal—Thos. Drennan, 622 Monroe St.

BUCKEYE LODGE No. 116, Conneaut, O., meets first Sunday 10 a. m. and third Thursday 8 p. m., G. A. R. Hall, Stanley Block, Main St.

President—J. Q. Cox, 462 Mill St.

Sec.—W. A. Kremer, 390 Beaver St.

Treas.—E. C. McCloskey, 693 Broad.

Journal—R. H. Christensen, Harbor St.

HARMONY LODGE No. 117, Chicago, Ill., meets in Colonial Hall, cor. Chicago and Western Aves., second and fourth Sundays 2.30 p. m.

President—Jas. Murray, 1108 N. Monticello Ave.; phone, Albany 4931.

Sec.-Treas.—F. J. Wilbur, 151 S. Albany Ave.; phone Kedzie 595.

Journal—Wm. F. Johnston, 740 Spaulding Ave.

SALT LAKE LODGE No. 119, Salt Lake City, Utah, meets second Tuesday at 3.30 p. m., at Labor Temple, 2d East, between 1st and 2d South.

President—P. H. Hughes, 471 Chicago Street.

Sec.-Treas.—W. S. Lemon, 523 W. 1st St., N.

LINCOLN LODGE No. 120, Lincoln, Neb., meets first Sunday 2.30 p. m., and third Sunday 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 215 N. 11th St.

President—J. H. Francisco, 2011 K St.

Sec.—V. R. Umphres, 3124 F St.

Treas.—A. G. Strouse, 2919 F St.

Journal—W. A. Weston, 2117 D St.

IVORYDALE LODGE No. 123, Elmwood Place, O., meets in Keller's Hall, Walnut St. and Main Ave., second and fourth Fridays at 8 p. m.

President—J. J. Stadlander, 502 Elmwood Ave.

Sec.—J. M. Folt, 6408 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

Treas.—Anthony Ash, 300 Elmwood Av.

Journal—T. R. Turner, 410 Oak St.

EL RENO LODGE No. 124, El Reno, Okla., meets in Red Men's Hall, 112 Russell St., second and fourth Tuesdays, 7.30 p. m.

President—D. H. Selvers, 620 S. Choc-taw St.

Sec.—Dacy Havendon, 320 S. Foster St.

Treas.—G. F. Hodgkinson, 918 W. Woodson St.

Journal—Fred L. Downey, R. R. No. 4, Packers Add.

NECHES LODGE No. 125, Beaumont, Tex., meets K. of P. Hall, second and fourth Sundays, 8 p. m.

President—L. C. Kelly, 1547 Laurel St.

Sec.-Treas. and Journal—C. E. Wood, P. O. Box 1002.

HAWKEYE LODGE No. 126, Marshalltown, Iowa, meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m., 610 S. 3d St.

President, Sec. and Treas.—Frank Reese, 208 S. Sixth Ave.

Journal—W. P. Carver, 608 Cole St.

ST. ANTHONY'S LODGE No. 128, Minneapolis, Minn., meets second Sunday 2.30 p. m., 2422 Seventh St., S.

President—W. D. O'Connell, 52 E. Hennepin St.

Sec.-Treas.—A. L. Maebey, 2429 7th St., S.

ELECTRIC CITY LODGE No. 129, Scranton, Pa., meets second Sunday 2.30 p. m., fourth Thursday 7.30 p. m., G. A. R. Hall, Pennsylvania and Linden Sts.

President—R. W. Flynn, 406 Railroad Ave.

Sec.—Patrick T. Ryan, 406 Railroad Ave.

Treas. and Journal—J. P. Crowley, 274 Railroad Ave.

FORT HAMILTON LODGE No. 130, Hamilton, O., meets second and fourth Thursdays, 8 p. m., Crescent Aid Hall, 7th and Walnut Sts.

President — Thomas Connell, General Delivery.

Sec. and Treas.—W. J. Welsh, 428 Wood St.

Journal—P. Welsh, 524 S. 4th St.

SHAWNEE LODGE No. 131, Shawnee, Okla., meets first and third Sundays 6.30 p. m., Stern's Bldg, East Main St.

President—C. C. Fertig, 415 N. Roosevelt St.

Sec. and Journal—J. T. Sterling, 321 N. Kickapoo St.

Treas.—E. L. Fisher, 329 N. Aydelotte Street.

TRI-CITY LODGE No. 133, Rock Island, Ill., meets second Tuesday 8 p. m. and fourth Sunday 9.30 a. m., Industrial Home Hall, Moline, Ill.

President—Wm. Melike, 510 39th St.

Sec.—J. B. Pritchett, 3016 10th Ave.

Treas.—Ben Jacobson, 602 39th St.

Journal—J. W. Perry, Silvis, Ill.

SUCCESS LODGE No. 134, St. Louis, Mo., meets first and third Fridays 8 p. m., Bremen Hall, 3607 N. 11th St.

President—L. M. Olliges, 4430 Bessie Ave.

Sec.—W. F. Keane, 4116 Blair Ave.

Treas.—J. J. McCarthy, 5436 Geraldine.

PUGET SOUND LODGE No. 135, Tacoma, Wash., meets first and third Mondays 8 p. m., Milwaukee Hall, 23d St. and Jefferson Ave.

President—J. W. Vail, R. F. D. 4, box 872-a, Fern Hill Sta.

Sec.—Raymond Olsen, 3610 S. 7th St.

Treas.—C. E. Whitman, 2716 A St.

Journal—C. R. Hess, 3106 East D St.

RUBBER CITY LODGE No. 136, Akron, Ohio, meets second and fourth Sunday 9.30 a. m., Turner Hall.

President—Wm. Grigsby, 92 E. Mill St.

Sec.—Joseph A. Kroesen, 1146 S. Main St.

Treas.—R. R. Shackleton, 336 Hickory street.

SPOKANE LODGE No. 137, Spokane, Wash., meets first Sunday 8 p. m., at Baker's Hall, 722 First Ave.

President—J. H. Brighton, 124 S. Pine Street.

Sec.-Treas.—E. A. Edlund, 1627 Normandie St.

Journal—J. J. Rhoe, 320 S. Browne.

ALAMO LODGE No. 138, San Antonio, Tex., meets second and fourth Fridays 8 p. m., Trades Council Hall, 114 1-2 South Alamo St.

President—R. G. Askew, 321 Burleson Street.

Sec.-Treas.—H. E. Tillett, 319 Burleson St.

Journal—A. Von Blon, 203 S. 4th St., Waco, Tex.

SECOND CITY LODGE No. 140,
Nashua, N. H.
Treas.—J. Gilmore, 2 Chase St.

SUSQUEHANNA LODGE No. 141, Susquehanna, Pa., meets first and third Thursday, 8 p. m., at 84 High St., Oakland.
President, Sec. and Treas.—D. H. Griswold, R. F. D. No. 2.

OPEN PORT CITY LODGE No. 142, Muskegon, Mich., meets first and third Sundays at 11 a. m., at North Yard's Office, upstairs, P. M. Ry., Ottawa St.
President—C. H. Root, 85 Octavius St.
Sec.—Treas.—Geo. Hanson, 88 Jackson.

TELEGRAM LODGE No. 144, Elmira, N. Y., meets first Monday 8 p. m. and third Tuesday 8.30 a. m., Eagles' Hall, 108 Lake St.
President—M. W. Powers, 902 Lake St.
Sec.—Wm. Murphy, 818 W. 7th-t.
Treas.—T. J. Hurley, 1006 College Ave.
Journal—J. W. Bowes, 448 W. 5th St.

CALUMET LODGE No. 145, East Chicago, Ind., meets first and third Sundays 7.30 p. m., in I. O. O. F. Hall, Forsyth Av.
President—H. Zimmerman, 4743 Barring Ave., E.
Sec.—G. H. Childs, 4818 Olcott Ave.
Treas.—E. Morrissey, 4914 Northcote Ave.
Journal—C. Moss, 4732 Olcott Ave.

INDIANAPOLIS LODGE No. 146, Indianapolis, Ind., meets first and third Mondays 8 p. m., Morrison's Hall, 50 Monument Pl.
President—P. O'Shea, 702 E. Georgia St. (Flat 1).
Sec.—C. A. Akers, 1701 N. Capitol Ave.
Treas. and Journal—H. L. Hicks, 1956 Park Ave.

GATE CITY LODGE No. 147, Texarkana, Tex., meets second and fourth Tuesdays 8 p. m., 1320 Maple St.
President—J. T. Smith, 306 Pecan St., Texarkana, Ark.
Sec.—Treas.—Wm. Kelley, 1320 Maple St.
Journal—F. J. Bumb, 112 State St.

YELLOWSTONE LODGE No. 148, Laurel, Mont., meets first Sunday, 8 p. m., and third Sunday 2.30 p. m., Laurel Fire Hall.
President, Sec. and Treas.—W. F. Boston, Box 502.
Journal—W. E. Donaldson.

FREEPORT LODGE No. 149, Freeport, Ill., meets first and third Sundays 7.30 p. m., Knights and Ladies of Security Hall, Stephenson St.
President and Journal—John D. Hogan, 28 Fairview Avenue.
Sec. and Treas.—Wm. H. O'Malla, 197 Benton.

ELKHART LODGE No. 151, Elkhart, Ind., meets first and third Mondays 7.30 p. m., in Painters' Hall, 306 S. Main St.
President—W. C. Worrell, 511 S. 5th St.
Sec.—R. L. Le Fevre, 713 Thomas St.
Treas.—E. D. Parker, 1009 Garfield Ave.
Journal—John Knowles, Jr., 906 Harrison St.

SYRACUSE LODGE No. 152, Syracuse, N. Y., meets fourth Monday 8.30 p. m., in Trades Assembly Hall, 134 W. Onondaga St.

President—R. E. Corser, 1520 W. Onondaga St.
Sec.—T. Shannahan, Shonnard St.
Treas.—A. H. Richardson, 732 Otisco St.

TRIANGLE LODGE No. 154, Staples, Minn.
President—R. E. Davenport.
Sec.—J. Guth.
Treas.—W. A. Cummings, Box 625.
Journal—R. P. McGivern.

THANKSGIVING LODGE No. 155, Chicago, O., meets in K. of C. Hall, first Friday at 7.30 p. m., and third Friday at 3 p. m.
President and Journal—Charles Bradley.
Sec. and Treas.—J. S. Swartz.

HOBOKEN LODGE No. 157, Hoboken, N. J., meets in Grubers' Hall, Washington and Newark Sts., first and third Sundays 9.30 a. m.
President—T. Sweeney, 46 Seneca St., Hornell, N. Y.
Sec.—Wm. Shindle, Rutherford, N. J.
Treas.—J. Whelan, Hackettstown, N. J.

GOLDEN GATE LODGE No. 158, Oakland, Cal.
Sec. and Treas.—C. J. McCarthy, 697 Brockhurst St.

AUTO CITY LODGE No. 160, Detroit, Mich., meets first and third Thursdays 8 p. m., Petroskey's Hall, cor. Vinewood and Dix Ave.
President—John W. Ireland, 599 Baker St.
Sec.—E. S. Armstrong, 80 Henry St., River Rouge, Mich.
Treas. and Journal—F. J. Cotter, 739 Cavalry Ave.

HUSTLING LODGE No. 161, Trenton, Mo., meets second and fourth Thursdays, Weaver's Hall.
President—F. V. Sheffield, 2013 N. Main Street.
Sec. and Treas.—J. R. Weaver, 1601 Lulu St.
Journal—D. Ferguson, 1715 N. Main St.

BESSEMER LODGE No. 163, Albion, Pa., meets third Friday, 8 p. m., at Firemen's Hall.
President—J. F. McConegly, Cranesville, Pa.
Sec.—Treas.—J. H. Redmond.
Journal—C. L. Newton.

BIENVILLE LODGE No. 166, Mobile, Ala., meets first Tuesday 8 p. m., 409 Claiborne St.
President—J. Connors, 260 Beauregard St.
Sec.—W. W. Benthall, 458 N. Jackson St.
Treas.—C. W. Rayfield, 357 Earl St.
Journal—F. J. Lewis, 314 N. Joachim St.

PHILANDER LODGE No. 168, El Paso, Texas.
Pres.—A. M. Sanders, 1318 E. Boulevard.
Sec.—Treas. and Journal—C. F. Barham, Jr., Lockie Hotel.

GOOD HOPE LODGE No. 169, Youngstown, O., meets third Tuesday 10 a. m., 243-245 Federal St.

President—J. F. Owens, 30 Thornton Ave.
Sec. and Treas.—F. Owens, 724 Wilson Ave.
Journal—F. S. Merwin, 741 Himrod Ave.

MASON CITY LODGE No. 170, Mason City, Iowa, meets first and third Sundays 7.30 p. m., Labor Hall.

President—J. C. Waller, 704 N. Monroe Ave.
Sec. and Treas.—Homer P. Widows, 28 4th St., N. W.
Journal—Robert Johnson, 910 Elm Drive.

PRIDE OF THE HILLS LODGE No. 171, Holloway, O., meets first and third Thursdays, K. of P. Hall.

President—L. A. Hinds.
Sec.—J. J. Thulman, 419 Coal St., Wheeling, W. Va.
Treas.—T. B. Warder.
Journal—G. P. Sims.

VALLEY LODGE No. 172, Sayre, Pa., meets second and fourth Wednesdays 8.30 p. m., P. O. S. of A. Hall, Lockhart St.

President—D. H. Ramey, 110 Willow St., Athens, Pa.
Sec.—John Goodall, 316 Chemung St.
Treas.—F. J. Cafferty, 99 Clinton Ave., Waverly, N. Y.
Journal—Thomas F. Frost, 412 Broad St., Waverly, N. Y.

TWIN CITY LODGE No. 173, La Salle, Ill., meets first and third Sundays 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, corner 1st and Gooding Sts.

President—A. J. Kerwick, 35 6th St.
Sec. and Journal—J. E. Bowers, 308 Fourth St.
Treas.—P. B. Davis, 134 Gooding.

DES MOINES LODGE No. 174, Valley Junction, Ia., meets first Sunday and third Thursday, 7.30 p. m., Masonic Hall, Valley Junction, Ia.

President—M. E. Sherman, 101 E. 12th St., Des Moines, Ia.
Sec.—D. J. Farrell, 1753 E. Maple, Des Moines, Ia.
Treas.—A. L. Ketter, Box 17.

DANVILLE LODGE No. 175, Danville, Ill., meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m., A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Main and Hassel Sts.

President—John H. Smith, 527 Porter St.
Sec., Treas. and Journal—John King, 1210 Tennessee St.

WHIRLPOOL LODGE No. 177, Niagara Falls, N. Y., meets the second and fourth Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Carpenters' Hall, 2207 Main St.

President—S. T. Caldwell, 2900 McKoon Ave.
Sec. and Treas.—J. M. Whelan, 2313 Main.

BLACK DIAMOND LODGE No. 179, Pittston, Pa., meets first and third Tuesdays at 8.30 p. m., at St. Aloysius' Hall, S. Main St.

President—Wm. Reed, 18 Green.
Sec.—Treas.—B. B. Rader, 37 Curtis St.
Journal—John Hopkins, 6 Drumons St.

WHEAT BELT LODGE No. 180, Fargo, N. D., meets first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., Eagles' Hall, 66 5th St.

President—G. W. Weisert, 729 4th, N. Sec., Treas. and Journal—T. J. Cavanaugh, 523 4th Ave. S., Moorhead, Minn.

BIG FIVE LODGE No. 181, Dallas, Tex., meets last Sunday in month 8 p. m., Co-operative Hall, 1704 Commerce St.

President—C. C. Judy, 614 Grand View Ave.
Sec. and Treas.—Thomas J. Peters, 2708 Birmingham Ave.
Journal—W. P. Hocker, 416 Wash Ave.

KALI-INLA LODGE No. 182, Halteyville, Okla., meets first and third Thursdays 7 p. m., Mesma Hall.

President and Journal—John Yockstick.
Sec.—Treas.—John W. Witt, Box 285.

WINDSOR LODGE No. 184, Windsor, Ont., meets second Wednesday at 8.15 p. m., and third Sunday at 9 a. m., at Foresters' Hall.

President—Thos. Barrows, McKay Ave.
Sec.—J. W. Alldritt, 203 London St.
Treas.—J. J. Lonnee, 68 Crawford Ave.

BLACK RIVER LODGE No. 186, Lorain, O., meets K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p. m.

President—Edw. Tomb, 212 Tenth St.
Sec.—Harry Westfall, 1782 Broadway.
Treas.—T. J. Britt, 212 10th St.

BEND CITY LODGE No. 187, Muscatine, Ia., meets first and third Sundays at 7.30 p. m., in Trades Labor Assembly Hall.

President and Sec.—John H. Roth, 111 Neldig Ave.
Treas.—F. A. Timm, 1008 Spring St.

MAD RIVER LODGE No. 188, Dayton, O., meets second Monday 8 p. m., 28 Virginia Ave.

President—M. J. O'Connor, 51 Lombard Ave.
Sec.—Treas.—William M. Thompson, 28 Virginia Ave.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE No. 189, Dolton, Ill., meets first and third Sundays 8 p. m., Village Hall.

President—L. O. Fike, 24 E. 118th place, Chicago, Ill.
Sec.—H. I. Ferguson, 134 Park Ave.
Treas.—C. H. Smythe, 221 Park Ave.
Journal—E. J. Wirtz, Jr., 125 Park Ave.

LYONS LODGE No. 191, Lyons, N. Y., President and Journal—James McDermott, Congress Hall.

Sec.—A. Tuffy, Elmer St.
Treas.—James Harrigan, 100 Geneva St.

TIGER LODGE No. 192, Detroit, Mich., meets second and fourth Mondays 8 p. m.,

American Eagle Hall, Bethune and Brush Sts.
 President—A. Templeton, 83 Andrus, Hamtramck, Mich.

Sec.—P. Koops, 217 Bethune Ave.
 Treas.—John F. Tonjes, 185 Euclid Ave., East.
 Journal—C. F. Goff, 284 Owen Ave.

FRANKLIN PARK LODGE No. 193, Franklin Park, Ill., meets second and fourth Sundays, 7.30 p. m., Switchmen's Hall.

President—Richard Scott.
 Sec.—Albert H. Barton.
 Treas.—Frank Brinkerhoff.
 Journal—J. F. Squires, Kolze, Ill.

KEYSTONE LODGE No. 194, Hallstead, Pa., meets first Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. and third Wednesday at 7.30 a. m., Swartz Hall, Main St., over postoffice.

President—Wm. Squires, 180 Hawley St., Binghamton, N. Y.
 Sec.—Wm. Carroll.
 Treas. and Journal—Fred Decker, 242 Maine St.

THUNDER BAY LODGE No. 195, Fort William, Ontario, meets first Thursday, 8 p. m. and third Sunday, 2.30 p. m., Trades and Labor Hall.

President and Treas.—A. G. McGregor, 323 Ogden St.
 Sec.—C. H. Lundgreen, 231 W. Francis.
 Journal—J. J. Clarke, 213 McVicar St., Port Arthur, Ont.

SAN FRANCISCO LODGE No. 197, San Francisco, Cal., meets first and third Sundays 8 p. m., 2876 24th St.

President—P. M. Kelly, 4300 19th St.
 Sec. and Treas.—W. J. Howard, 2876 24th St.
 Journal—G. Vosburg, 2876 24th St.

TERMINAL LODGE No. 198, Little Rock, Ark., meets first Thursday and third Sunday at 8 p. m., in Printers' Hall, Frank's Building, 3d and Louisiana Sts.

President—G. H. Ferrell, 1009 E. 8th St.
 Sec.—E. G. McCoy, 505 W. 31st St.
 Treas.—E. B. Toler, 3920 W. 14th St.
 Journal—E. B. Leonard, 415 W. 32d St.

CHICAGO LODGE No. 199, Chicago, Ill., meets second Sunday, 2 p. m. and fourth Sunday, 8 p. m., at room 811, Masonic Temple, State and Randolph Sts.

President—Wm. Daniels, 3754 S. Wash-tenaw Ave.
 Sec.—J. W. Hemen, 3319 Lowe Ave.
 Treas.—E. D. Brough, 1214 E. 46th St.; phone Drexel 6606.
 Journal—Jas. J. Maher, 3535 S. Wash-tenaw St.

PASCO LODGE No. 202, Pasco, Wash., meets third Tuesday 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall.

President—C. R. Ridout, Cunningham Hotel.
 Sec. and Treas.—F. J. Maxfield, 320 N. 7th St.
 Journal—C. R. Quincy, Gen. Del.

FORT DODGE LODGE No. 203, Fort Dodge, Ia., meets second and fourth Sun-

days 7.30 p. m., G. A. R. Hall, Central Ave. and 8th St.

Sec.—Treas.—J. A. Gray, 1230 4th Ave. S.

DELTA LODGE No. 205, Cairo, Ill., meets third Saturday, 8 p. m. Union Labor Temple, 12th St. and Commercial Ave.

Sec.—Treas. and Journal—Geo. J. Gilmore, 510 Walnut St.

MIDWAY LODGE No. 206, St. Paul, Minn., meets first Thursday, 8.30 p. m., and third Tuesday, 2.30 p. m., in Brooks' Hall, University and Prior Ave.

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 Sec.—Treas.—C. S. Perry, 1911 W. Minnehaha St.
 Journal—Joseph P. Vincent, 503 Plymouth Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.

AUBURN PARK LODGE No. 208, Chicago, Ill., meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m., in Auburn Hall, cor. 79th St. and Lowe Ave.

Pres.—Jas. P. Casey, 7554 Lowe Ave.
 Sec.—Maurice Glover, 6339 Fairfield Av.
 Treas.—A. J. Sterling, 7835 Green St.
 Journal—Chas. Rice, 5926 Union Ave.

EVENING STAR LODGE No. 209, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second Wednesday 8 a. m. and 8.30 p. m., and fourth Wednesday 8.30 p. m., Boyer's Hall, Swan and Enmale Sts.

President—Martin M. Lavelle, 145 Ham-burg St.
 Sec.—Thomas A. Davis, 359 Elk St.
 Treas.—John J. Keogh, 194 Abbott Rd.
 Journal—Herbert H. Murphy, 219 West Ave.

MONONGAHELA LODGE No. 210, Pittsburgh, Pa., meets second Sunday at 10.45 a. m. and fourth Sunday at 8.15 p. m., in A. O. H. Hall, 2315 Sarah St., S. S.
 Pres.—L. J. Sauers, 62 S. 30th, S. S.
 Sec. and Treas.—W. J. Mangan, 99 11th St., S. S.

BRADDOCK LODGE No. 212, North Braddock, Pa., meets second Sunday 2 p. m., Rubenstein Hall, 1032 Washington St., Braddock, Pa.

President—E. W. Wonderly, 1103 Kirkpatrick Ave.
 Sec.—Treas.—R. M. Stell, 1345 Belle Ave

OLD KENTUCKY LODGE No. 214, Ludlow, Ky., meets second Sunday at 8 a. m. and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m., in Odd Fellows' Hall, Elm and Butler Sts.

President—M. M. Miller, 2 Euclid Ave.
 Sec.—J. H. Canfield, 71 Trevor St., Covington, Ky.
 Treas.—Chas. Schwartz, Crescent Springs, Ky.
 Journal—F. W. Neebaum, Elm and Kenner.

TRUE SPIRIT LODGE No. 215, Cleveland, O., meets first Sunday at 2 p. m., and third Saturday at 8 p. m., in Murray's Hall, cor. W. 65th and Lorain Ave.

President—Peter Hayes, 9520 Allerton Ave.
 Sec.—W. E. Goldrick, Gresham, Ohio.
 Treas.—Geo. Kadel, 3119 W. 84th St.

OKLAHOMA CITY LODGE No. 216, Oklahoma City, Okla., meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 119 1-2 N. Broadway.

President—Willson McDonald, 311 E. Sixth St.
Sec.-Treas.—A. H. Church, 727 E. Fourth St.

CHICKASHA LODGE No. 217, Chickasha, Okla.

President—L. R. Russell, 218 Pennsylvania Ave.
Sec., Treas. and Journal—Vah Dunham, 924 Michigan Ave.

NO. MCALESTER LODGE No. 218, No. McAlester, Okla.

President—J. Walden, 215 W. Chickasha St., McAlester, Okla.
Sec. and Treas.—A. C. Drumb, 65 Bolen Ave.

HULBERT LODGE No. 219, Memphis, Tenn., meets second Monday 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall, Penna. and Iowa Aves.

President—W. C. Younger, 1359 Lauderdale St.
Sec. and Treas.—J. W. Jackson, 911 Polk Ave.

NICKEL PLATE LODGE No. 220, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second and fourth Tuesdays 8 p. m., McCarthy's Hall, Seneca and Walter Sts.

President—Chas. Crane, 89 Vincennes Street.

Sec.—A. S. O'Neill, 17 Seneca Parkside.
Treas.—E. C. Holohan, 2410 Seneca St.
Journal—F. B. McDonald, 140 Hubbell Ave.

LACKAWANNA LODGE No. 221, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second and fourth Fridays 8 p. m., and fourth Friday 9 a. m., McCarthy's Hall, Seneca and Walter Sts.

President—John Wright, 2261 Seneca St.
Sec.—W. M. Dehn, 212 Lockwood St.
Treas.—H. T. Turner, 725 Abbott Rd.
Journal—H. J. Davis, 31 Church St.

STILL CITY LODGE No. 224, Peoria, Ill., meets second and fourth Sundays at 8 p. m., in Erb's Hall, 211 Fulton St.

President—W. V. Deviney, 1103 N. Monroe.

Sec.—W. J. Deady, 506 Charlton St.
Treas.—J. V. Reath, 1103 Maywood Ave.

PONTCHARTRAIN LODGE No. 225, New Orleans, La., meets second and fourth Thursdays at 2 p. m., at McMahon's Hall, 1014 Dryades St.

President, Sec. Treas.—Thos. J. Donovan, 1529 S. Liberty St.
Journal—H. J. Scott, 1916 N. Villere St.

ERIE LODGE No. 226, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second and fourth Wednesdays 8.30 p. m., and third Saturday, 8.30 a. m., Roth's Hall, Babcock and Clinton Sts.

President—J. P. Collins, 781 S. Division Street.

Sec.—Geo. Helfrich, 78 Manitoba St.
Treas. and Journal—W. H. Watchorn, 50 Brea St.; phone Crescent 316-M.

FLICKER TAIL LODGE No. 227, Jamestown, N. Dak., meets third Sunday

at residence of M. J. Enright, 214 7th Ave., S.

President—J. H. Hayes, Box 291.
Sec. and Treas.—Jerry Funda, Gen. Del.
Journal—W. G. Suffa, Box 621.

MANCHESTER LODGE No. 228, Shortsville, N. Y., meets third Thursday, 8 p. m., Pratt's Hall.

President—H. C. Quinter, Box 225.
Sec.-Treas.—M. F. Bolan.
Journal—R. E. Quinter.

ANTHRACITE LODGE No. 229, Kingston, Pa., meets first and third Sundays, 7.30 p. m., Donahue's Hall, corner Market and Chestnut Sts.

President—E. Russell, 129 Pringle St.
Sec. and Treas.—W. R. Graver, 20 Wyoming St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Journal—Jacob Friant, 311 Madison St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.

KENSINGTON LODGE No. 230, Chicago, Ill., meets first Wednesday, 2 p. m., and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., in Beauchamps Hall, 11411 Michigan Ave.

President—Dan Maloney, 1050 W. 72d street.

Sec. and Journal—F. W. Calwell, 1206 E. 55th St.

Treas.—George P. Kavanaugh, 255 W. 119th St.

CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL, Chicago, Ill., meets first Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., in Chicago Federation of Labor Assembly Room, sixth floor, Mortimer Bldg., 166 W. Washington St.

President—E. D. Brough, 1214 E. 46th St.; phone Drexel 6806.

Sec.-Treas.—W. J. Trost, 600 Mortimer Bldg., 164-166 W. Washington St.; phone Franklin 1360.

BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL, Buffalo, N. Y., meets first Monday 8.30 p. m., McCarthy's Hall, Seneca and Walter Sts.

President—John J. Bodkin, 53 Remolino St.
Sec.—R. A. Eubanks, 253 Cumberland Ave.

Treas.—W. F. Schleus, 67 Monroe St.

CINCINNATI DISTRICT COUNCIL, Cincinnati, O., meets first Monday Frey's Hall, 6th and State Aves., 8 p. m.

President—A. T. Carls, 843 Overton St., Newport, Ky.

Sec. and Treas.—H. D. Nolan, 2803 Warsaw Ave.

CLEVELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL, Cleveland, O., meets second Tuesday, 8 p. m., Letter Carriers' Hall, Beckman Bldg., 409 Superior Ave.

President—T. J. Hanrahan, 9423 Denison Ave.

Sec.—C. A. Frawley, 3869 W. 15th St.
Treas.—G. N. Horne, 18014 Nottingham Road.

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT COUNCIL, St. Louis, Mo., meets last Friday of month at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market Sts.

President—H. Kerr, 1111 St. Louis Ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

Sec.-Treas.—F. Pete son, 1111 N. 13th St., E. St. Louis, Ill.

Had Heard of Her.

"Who ever saw a perfect man?" asked an evangelist at a revival meeting. "There is no such thing. Every man has his faults, plenty of them."

Of course no one had ever seen a perfect man, and consequently the statement of the revivalist was received with silence. The revivalist continued:

"Who ever saw a perfect woman?"

At this juncture a tall, thin woman arose.

"Do you mean to say, madam," the evangelist asked, "that you have seen a perfect woman?"

"Well, I can't say that I have seen her," the woman replied, "but I have heard a great deal about her, my husband's first wife."—*The Railroad Telegrapher.*

Canadian exports and imports of merchandise during the first eleven months of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917, had a value of \$1,771,955,000, of which \$1,028,960,000 represented exports and \$742,995,000 represented imports. The total for the same period last year was \$1,098,945,000. If the imports and exports of the United States were as large, per capita of population, as Canada's, our total would exceed \$25,000,000,000, whereas it slightly exceeded \$8,000,000,000.—*Ex.*

We cannot expect that anyone should readily quit his own opinion and embrace ours, with a blind resignation to an authority which the understanding acknowledges not.—*Locke.*

Let Him Die.

With fear and trembling he approached the doctor. "I know there's something wrong with my heart, doctor. I have a feeling that I'm not going to live very long."

"Nonsense! Give up smoking."

"Never smoked in my life, doctor."

"Well, stop drinking."

"I am a total abstainer from alcoholic drink."

"Well, try going to bed earlier; get more sleep."

"I am always in bed by nine o'clock."

"Oh, well, all I can say is, my dear sir, that I think you had better let nature take its course. You're altogether too good for this world."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

"The fanaticism and bigotry and intolerance of the past ages have no place in the limelight of today, and those who love righteousness, liberty and human freedom and justice and truth and manhood, need only to be shown a power dangerous to our free institutions to finally rise in their might and overwhelm it."—*Edward Allen.*

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Bureau of Statistics—Library
of Labor Division
256 State House

JOURNAL OF THE SWITCHMEN'S UNION

OF NORTH AMERICA

SEPTEMBER, 1917

Vol. XIX



No. 9

Published Monthly at Buffalo, N. Y., by
The Switchmen's Union of North America
326 Brisbane Building

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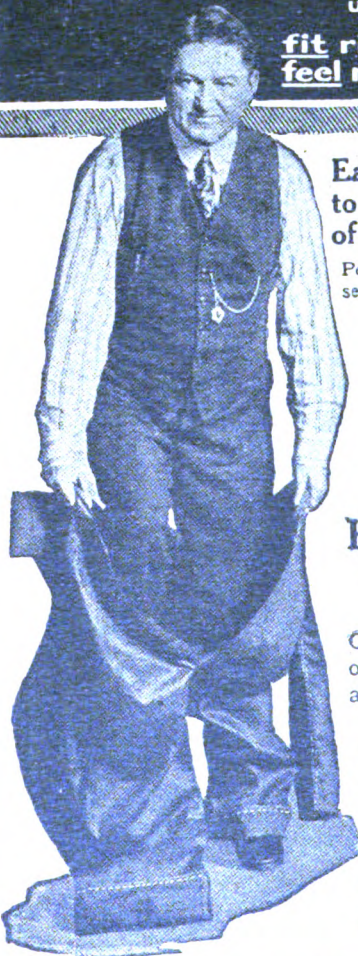
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THE JOURNAL

OF THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

Published Monthly at 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y., by the Switchmen's Union of North America

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance

W. H. THOMPSON, Editor and Manager



VOL. XIX

SEPTEMBER, 1917

No. 9

A Declaration of War Does Not Suspend or Repeal the Constitution of the United States

BY JOHN G. RIORDAN.

Our forefathers sought to accomplish principally two things in drawing up the Constitution: First, to establish a form of government in which the powers delegated by them should be so hedged about and limited as to make absolutism in any form impossible; and, second, to secure a permanent written guaranty of the natural and inherent rights which their fathers had won in a century-long conflict with arbitrary rulers, and had passed on to them.

It is this last feature which is the really important part of the Constitution to the average citizen, that more than anything else, appeals to him, and ties him to his government in bonds of loyalty and patriotism. These rights guaranteed to us in the supreme law of the land are, briefly: Religious freedom, right of free speech and free press; right of assembly and petition and to bear arms; security against occupation of houses by the military; security against unreasonable searches and seizures; se-

curity against condemnation for crime except upon presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and against being twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, or being compelled to be a witness against one's self in a criminal case; security against deprivation of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or of private property for public use without just compensations; right to trial by jury; protection against excessive bail and fines, the prohibition of *ex post facto* laws, and provision for the writ of habeas corpus.

The Constitution also provides:

"The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof . . . shall be the supreme law of the land. . . ."

The "supreme law of the land," therefore, is the Constitution, and such laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof. This is the highest authority in "the land," and must, therefore, control the actions of, and

be obeyed by, the President, members of Congress and of the judiciary, as well as the proletariat. It is binding on all alike. And no command or interdiction emanating from any branch of government can operate to repeal or suspend the "supreme law of the land." It is well that this is so. If it was otherwise we would have a government of men and not of laws, and at each national crisis government would be confronted with that peculiar human weakness so characteristically displayed by the government that our forefathers heroically fought to separate themselves from, with its attending social upheaval and uncertainty; and the intolerant forces, avowedly hostile to constitutional government, grasping the opportunity to throw off the restraints which the "supreme law of the land" imposes, and yielding to the impulse of the moment, cast aside the great wisdom and knowledge of human experience embodied therein, and impatiently and impulsively hasten to adopt changes, which would profoundly effect, if not repeal, that immortal document—"the supreme law of the land"—that is so vital to, and so greatly prized by, a grateful people.

DURING WAR CIVIL RIGHTS MAY BE SUSPENDED.

The commander-in-chief of the army and navy may by proclamation suspend civil rights and establish martial law on the actual field of military operations. This means that the civil authorities give way to the military authorities. All offenses committed within the proscribed area are triable before a "court-martial." The proclamation declaring martial-law must be limited to the sphere of military operations. If a small part of the country is occupied by military operations, martial law cannot be extended to parts not effected.

In *Jones vs. Sewart* (40 Barb. 563) the court says:

"That the President can of his own accord assume dictatorial power, under any pretext, is an extravagant assumption. The proposition cannot be entertained by any court; no such inquiry can arise under the Constitution of the United States; it does not reach to the proportions or statute of a question.

"It is, however, maintained, if the President does not possess this power in his civil capacity, that he does possess it in his military capacity as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States. A commander of an army has, of course, within the sphere of his military operations against an enemy, all power necessary to insure their success. Gen. Rosecrans had a right, I have no doubt, the other day, to destroy all property which caused any obstacle to his operations against Bragg; and if he discovered any plot to mar those operations or to give intelligence to the enemy, or to afford them any kind of aid or comfort, he would have a right to try the offenders, whether civilians or soldiers, by court-martial. But his power does not extend beyond his lines. If a man at Cincinnati has a correspondence with Bragg, giving him intelligence of the plans of Rosecrans, the latter cannot have the offender arrested in Cincinnati, brought within his lines, and tried by a court-martial. This man is, indeed, emphatically a traitor; he is guilty of high treason against the United States of America, but he is to be tried by a civil tribunal, according to the course and practices of the established law. . . . Neither can even the commander-in-chief of the army extend martial law beyond the sphere of military operations."

In the case of *Johnson vs. Jones* (44 Ill., 142), the court held that residents of loyal districts outside of the actual field of military operations could not be arrested on the order of the President upon accusations of being a Knight of the Golden Circle in sympathy with the rebels and plotting to overthrow the government (August, 1863). It was held that a state of war does not suspend the Constitutional guarantees and the liberties of the citizens. Neither war nor rebellion in one part of the country *prima facie* suspends the law in other parts thereof. The test whether a state of war or peace exists at a given time and in a given part of the country is whether the courts are open and whether it is the theatre of active military operations.

During the Civil War, when the integrity of the union was threatened, those in sympathy with the rebellion

extended their secret operations into the northern states with the aid of such plotters as the Knights of the Golden Circle. The President, by proclamation of Sept. 24, 1862, declared that all aiders and abettors of the rebels and all persons in the United States guilty of disloyal practices were subject to martial law and liable to punishment by military commission.

In the case of *ex parte* Milligan (4, Wall 2), it was held that the military court which, in 1864, tried Milligan for treason, and sentenced him to death, was without jurisdiction. This for the reason that the military court sought to exercise jurisdiction in the state of Indiana, which was not the theatre of actual warfare; and as the courts of the states were open, they alone had jurisdiction. The Supreme Court laid it down that no doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of the provisions of the Constitution can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government. The court declared that it was not within the power of Congress, any more than of the President, to authorize military trials of civilians in peaceful areas, and that the guaranty of trial by jury was intended for a time of war, as well as for a time of peace.

As was pointed out in the famous case of *Johnson vs. Duncan* (3 Mart., La., 530), when Gen. Jackson attempted to declare martial law in New Orleans during the War of 1812, the Constitution of the United States does not provide that in time of public danger the executive power shall reign supreme. It does not thrust into the hands of a dictator the reins of government. The framers of the Constitution were too well aware of the hazards of such a provision, and had they made it, the states would have rejected a Constitution stained with such a clause.

Denunciation vs. Explanation.

There are millions of people so constituted that the explanation of any phenomenon always seems to them to be nothing more or less than a "justification" for it, and this is the reason for the "disgraceful" row between

Roosevelt and Gompers at the meeting in Carnegie Hall recently, to welcome the Russian commission. It was not "disgraceful" on the part of Gompers. Whatever disgrace there was attached to it lies on Roosevelt. He started to "denounce" what he called the "race riots" and the killing of black men at East St. Louis. Gompers, very properly, determined not to let him get away with mere denunciation, and started to explain the cause, attributing it correctly to the determination of the employers to use the Negroes' cheap labor as a substitute for the more expensive labor of the whites. He declared that the labor men of Illinois had warned them that this very thing would happen; that the injustice of social and economic conditions brought around this thing as an inevitable result. But Roosevelt would have none of this. He turned his verbal batteries at once upon Gompers. He would, he said, stand for no "explanation that apologized for murder!" Murder is murder (a favorite Rooseveltian platitude), and was not debatable. It did not need any explanation. All one could do was to denounce it. He gradually worked himself into such a passion that, forgetting the possibilities of murder, he furiously yelled, "I wish I could get my hand on him! I can scarcely keep my hands off him!"

Doubtless nothing would have pleased Theodore better than if he had had the opportunity to throttle Gompers. And, if he had done so, he would instantly begin to put up "explanations" to "justify" the killing; for that would hardly have been murder, according to the Roosevelt code.

But, most certainly, Gompers justified nothing; he simply tried to explain, to go to the fundamental cause and root of the matter. But Roosevelt would have none of it and at once howled him down, bullied him, and expressed a wish that he might get his hands on him, just as hundreds of the East St. Louis whites did regarding the negroes in their midst. But the experience should be profitable to Mr. Gompers. He is something of a "denouncer" himself, and has often shut off opponents by the same method. But in this case he is right. The East St. Louis phenomenon is explainable,

and he has the explanation—an explanation that explains, and does not in the least “justify.” If he could not get it over with the “temperamental” fire-eater from Oyster Bay, it is nothing more than what he himself has done on innumerable occasions to other opponents, most particularly Socialists.

But the cold fact is that men like Theodore Roosevelt are far more responsible for these murderous episodes than are Gompers and the labor men. The latter, at any rate, seek to point out the underlying cause of these hideous things. The Roosevelts will have none of it. Prating of “social justice,” they will not see the social injustice of the present economic system in this respect, and desire to strangle those with temerity enough to attempt to show them. While men like Roosevelt are listened to, negroes will be killed indefinitely. Gompers and men of his kind at least try to point out the social and economic causes that underlie these horrors, and thus endeavor to remove the effects. And the Roosevelts, judging from Theodore’s exhibition, would go almost to the point of murdering them to shut them up, on the idiotic assertion that “explanation” is “justification.”

The incident should have a beneficial effect, both upon Gompers and labor in general. There will be some profit in it, if it leads them to “denounce” less and “explain” more. The capitalist and autocrat care little for denunciation; it is explanation they fear, as is well demonstrated by Roosevelt’s insensate rage at Gompers.—*New York Call*.

A Study in Economics.

In this country one often notices signs of a misunderstanding in regard to what labor is trying to do. From the charges made one might think that labor was a destructive agency. To its friends, and to all that are related to labor, that is, to the public at large, it seems worth while that its real nature should be emphasized.

Labor is not trying to destroy anything. It is essentially constructive. All it asks is a fair chance. It should be borne in mind that labor is not, as has been claimed in the past, a mere

commodity. It is human power. It expends itself for the purpose of maintaining, not only its own life, but the life of those dependent upon it. And those dependent upon labor include the whole world. The very people who exploit labor live on labor. In the past they gave labor as little as possible. Consequently labor was abused and degraded and weakened. Out of the labor market, like a great pen of slavery, came millions to be sacrificed, consisting not only of men, but of women and children.

For generations labor has been struggling to make this sacrifice impossible and to place itself on the basis where it belongs, where it can secure from the whole world the recognition of its service. It knows, and it is striving to make the whole world know, that, without it, human life cannot continue. As soon as a full understanding is reached it believes that its claims will be appreciated at their true worth and properly rewarded.

The struggle of labor has been bitter and long. The failures have been many and the successes have been all too few. But steadily it has grown more enlightened. Now it asks as its right for a share in its results that shall enable the laborers to develop themselves as women and men, as mothers and fathers, as sisters and brothers. As its right it asks for a voice in the shaping of the conditions that affect its own welfare, relating to health, and to hours, and to regulations of service. Instead of doing harm to the world by its demands, it confidently asserts that it does good, through co-operating with the law that makes injury to great masses of human beings harmful to all society, destructive to the generations of today, menacing to the generations to come.

The weakness of labor in the past has been the direct result of failure to co-operate. Now it has learned the lesson. Throughout the country the laborers are struggling to work together as one man. Their harmony has been made a reproach. From the charges made against them it might reasonably be inferred that, in being allowed to work at all, they were granted a privilege. The absurdity of this attitude is plainly seen when one asks what the world would be without

them. As a matter of fact, there would be no civilization.

But does not capital count for anything? Surely it does. There would be no civilization without the co-operation of capital. But what is capital? As all economists now agree, it is stored-up labor. It is the surplus that has gone to those who have made profit from labor, the vast surplus that stands, both for the teeming prosperity of the world and for the appalling economic inequalities. The labor movement is humanitarian. It is a struggle against waste, against waste of human life, of human abilities and capacities, of possibilities in the way of intellectual and moral and social development. It sees great rewards going to the few, and a bare living, or no living at all, going to the multitude. Moreover, it sees the few weakened and degraded by surfeit even while the multitude suffers. Its ideal is the betterment of the whole race. It looks forward to the time when labor, instead of being despised as it is now, shall be honored, when the worth of a man shall be estimated, not in the money that comes from the toil of others, but in the service he is able to render society. It sees in the near future a general realization on the part of society that the gambling in labor, which is gambling in human life, must cease, and that a new ideal must be maintained, placing the welfare of mankind above the present concern for property. With confidence it looks to the enactment of laws safeguarding to every one that comes into the world a reasonable opportunity to make a living.

Labor is aware that already laws have been passed, greatly ameliorating the conditions of the labor market, restricting the hours in certain departments, and protecting the women and children. But these laws do not reach the heart of the matter. They operate like paternal kindness, like favors. They are only steps towards the establishing of conditions where all human beings born into the world shall be trained to develop the best in their nature and to give their most efficient service.

The treatment of labor in the past is the tragedy of history. It has been blasphemously accepted and encouraged as the will of God. Now the

world knows that it is the result of the thoughtlessness, the selfishness, and the short-sightedness of man. The hope of the future lies in the correction of this deep-seated blunder, which has weakened the foundation of human life throughout the world. In the recruiting of society, with the rights of labor safeguarded, we may look forward to a new era, far more wonderful than any yet known, rich with the promise of achievement and with the prospect of intellectual and moral advancement, giving the whole race a more certain hold on those principles of wise living that alone can lead to happiness.—*John D. Barry, in The Bulletin.*

Dollar Patriots and the High Cost of Living.

That our country has its full share of dollar patriots has been indicated by the record of the last few weeks.

A newspaper item states that the E. W. Bliss Company, of New York, the only private long-range torpedo manufacturing concern in this country, recently bid for torpedoes to be delivered to the Navy Department. As the Secretary of the Navy believed the bid too high, the company cut the bid \$300 on each torpedo. The price was still considered too high and the Secretary of the Navy referred the matter to the Bureau of Ordnance to estimate a reasonable price. The Bureau reported an estimate, cutting the price \$1,500 on each torpedo, and as a result this company announced that it would gladly accept the order at the reduced price.

Every student of what has been occurring in the country has been aware that the so-called prosperity which has been enjoyed since the beginning of the European war was not a condition affecting the mass of the people, but rather a wonderful prosperity affecting a small minority. For a large number of the people, the condition was reversed, for the cost of living increased more rapidly than the purchasing power of their wages.

The profits made by some of the corporations during this period are startling. In 1914 the net profits of the American Beet Sugar Company were \$452,074.00, in 1916 their net profits were \$2,445,189.00. In 1914 the net

profits of the Cuban-American Sugar Company were \$2,705,723.00; in 1916 the company's net profits were \$8,235,113.00. It is evident that the stockholders had their dividends sweetened by the private tax which they levied upon the public.

The American Woolen Company declared net profits of \$2,788,602.00 in 1914, while their net profits for 1916 were \$5,862,819.00. Armour & Co., meat packers, declared a net profit of \$7,509,908.00 in 1914, and for 1916 declared net profits of \$20,100,000.00. Swift & Co., another meat packing firm, declared a net profit of \$9,450,000.00 in 1914, and \$20,465,000.00 in 1916. The United Fruit Co. declared a net profit of \$2,264,911.00 for 1914, and \$11,943,151.00 for 1916. The United States Steel Corporation declared a net profit of \$23,496,768.00 for 1914, and \$271,531,730.00 for 1916. And so it would be possible to go down the line and indicate the evidence which proves one reason for the rapid increase in the cost of living, and the further evidence that the United States is blessed with a full share of dollar patriots to whom the waving of the American flag is a preliminary to gouging the public.

One of the interesting phenomena during the past year or so is that the newspapers have given much space in calling attention to the 10 and 15 per cent. advances in wages granted by corporations whose dividends during the year had in more than one instance increased from normal to from 300 to 1,000 per cent. One problem created by the great increase in business has been the utter failure to approximate an even distribution of the profits. Workers with a constantly increased cost of living bearing down heavily upon them, will not remain content with 10 and 15 per cent. advances in wages while their employers in many instances have declared increased dividends amounting to 100, 200, 300 per cent. and upwards.—*Iron Molders' Journal*.

The Human Scrap Heap.

The extraordinary demand for man power in every country of the civilized world, has compelled a recourse to human scrap-heaps that have been disregarded for generations, and the

discovery has been made that wonderful values have been discarded and left to rust that might well have been put to use in adding wealth and happiness of the world.

As increased efficiency in department of railroad management has led to the mining of scrap heaps of discarded material to the enormous profit of the railroads, and has been followed by systematic assorting of these "discards," and the recovery of millions of dollars worth of material for which profitable use has been found; so the movement recently inaugurated in Chicago having for its object the return to productive employment of the vast army of men who have been crowded out of industry because of their development of gray hair, regardless of the gray matter which the hair covered, is proving a source of wealth to the country that exceeds even the riches recovered from the low grade dumps which are scattered over the mining districts of the West, and which the present high prices for the materials has caused to be worked.

The railroad companies have been the worst sinners in the criminal displacement of men who have passed the age of 45 in the working forces of the country. Some of the railroads have gone even further than this absurdly low age limit, and have discriminated against men much younger than 45 in the transportation department. Men of 35 and upwards who are unskilled are absolutely barred from opportunity to secure employment except as common laborers, while men who lose their jobs from any cause at 40 find it exceedingly difficult to regain their foothold in the service.

That the age limit as arbitrarily placed upon employment is unwise and unscientific is shown by the record of achievement of men of mature years running all through history. This fact was brought out most effectively in a session of the house of representatives at Washington a year ago, when Uncle Joe Cannon, who had passed his eightieth year, was the recipient of a remarkable demonstration. Representative Sherwood of Ohio, who is himself older than the distinguished Illinoisan, recounted a few of the achievements of men who

would be discarded in the industrial life of America long before they reached the age of their best work. Mr. Sherwood said:

"We are here today with a living and knock down argument against the theory of Dr. Osler. It is a mistake to suppose that a man who has reached the age of eighty years has reached the acme of his intellectual development. Pope Leo XIII and John Adams were in the full possession of their intellectual powers at ninety. John Wesley was at the height of his eloquence and at his best at eighty-eight. Michael Angelo painted at eighty, the greatest single picture that was ever painted since the world began. He made the sky and the sunshine glorious with his brush at eighty-three. General von Moltke was still wearing the uniform at eighty-eight, and at seventy he commanded the victorious German army that entered the gates of Paris. George Bancroft was writing deathless history after eighty. Thomas Jefferson, Herbert Spencer, Tallyrand and Voltaire were giving out great ideas at eighty. Tennyson wrote his greatest poem, "Crossing the Bar," at eighty-three. Gladstone made his greatest campaign at eighty, and was master of Great Britain at eighty-three. Humboldt, the naturalist, scientist—the greatest that Germany has ever produced—issued his immortal "Kosmos" at ninety.

But the most disastrous feature of this unwise policy as it relates to the effect it has upon the fortunes of the railroads themselves, is the antagonism inspired by the sense of injustice implanted in the minds of the victims and their relatives and associates.

There are actually hundreds of men today who have been unable for years to secure employment at the trade which they have mastered through long years of efficient service because they have passed the age of 45. Very many of them have been willingly listed for service under the United States Government at their specialty, for Uncle Sam, in his extremity, does not despise gray hairs where they may be profitably utilized.

Then there are dependent relatives whose minds are poisoned against the railroads because of the wrongs from

which the head of the family has suffered and which have reacted on their own welfare. Young men now working their way through college, studying law, or otherwise preparing themselves for positions in the world of power and influence, can never forget that the way of preparedness for life's struggle has been made harder for them because the family provider has been suddenly cut off from his income and has been debarred from further remunerative employment by the operation of the deadly age limit.

This infamous discrimination is also responsible for the attitude of many petty bosses toward the older men in the service, whom they know will be slow to resent their arbitrary course because they know that once they are separated from the jobs they are holding, they will be thrown on the "human scrap heap," regardless of efficiency or ability to meet the requirements of the service.—*Railroader (in the Labor Gazette).*

Things You Ought to Remember.

That the union is composed of men and women who are trying to help humanity. That you are a part of the union and responsible for its condition. That if the union makes mistakes it is your duty to help correct them. That your union dues should be paid before any other indebtedness. That the officers of your union are selected by the majority and should be respected by you.

That you have the right to aspire for anything within the gift of the organization by using the proper means.

That should the union become dissolved we would go back to the brutal conditions under which we used to work.

That today the union makes you an independent individual and not the cringing creature you were before the union was established.

That we, in this country, should avail ourselves of the opportunity to join the union, because under many governments in Europe it is criminal to join an organization of labor.

That there is much still to be done by the union and that we need it today more than ever before.

That if flour sells for \$10.00 a bar-

rell you will have to get more money in order to buy the flour.

That you should always help another union by patronizing union made products.

That you are one of those who never think seriously about your union unless there is a wage scale or an election up.

That you never attend your meetings unless you have nothing else to do.

That you are bound to attend the meetings of your union as much as you are bound to meet the other obligations of your daily life.

That the good union man always has the interest of his employer at heart.

That the organized trade union movement does not stand for wrongdoing.

That intoxication at any time, and especially during working hours, is a crime that organized labor detests and despises and will not condone.

That dishonesty in handling the affairs of your employer should mean your instant discharge.

That as we look for justice from others we are bound also to render justice to those whom we deal with, especially our employers.

That the best return for a day's work is the thought that you have done your full duty.

That kindness to the weak brother means more than dollars and cents, in many instances.

That courtesy at home and on the street denotes the true gentleman, no matter what his wealth is.

That proper consideration for the feelings of others always bespeaks nobleness in the individual.

That as the world grows older the struggle becomes greater.

That those who are not up and doing every hour of the day are going to fall behind in the race for life.

And finally, that it is a distinct honor to wear your union emblem in a conspicuous place and to be proud of the fact that you are a member of your organization.—*Teamsters' Journal*.

Labor is a necessity to human existence; being such, it is obvious that under natural conditions it should be a pleasure, not a penance.

The National Association of Manufacturers and Labor Nervous.

The National Association of Manufacturers in their convention held recently in New York City seem to have had only a mild time of it in their ever and unceasing fight on the trade unions. Perhaps it is because they feel that with conditions as they are today, with the unions in a fairly good saddle and fairly mounted and equipped, that the old methods of wholesale annihilation of the unions are obsolete, and it has been found that the unions instead of going out of business were growing stronger and more militant as the fight to deprive them of their rights progressed. It is fair to assume that this was the consensus of opinion though it is not so reported in the proceedings. Mr. Frederick J. Koester of San Francisco, who has headed the fight of the unions in that city, made a report to the effect that they (the infamous law-and-order committee) had mixed it with the unions for some time, but he admits that they did not come off or out of the scuffle with any less scars than the unions did, and in fact one may infer from his statement that the unions had the best of it, for he makes the admission that they were confronted with something that was worthy of any man's respect. There is one thing that they have found in the sword-measuring with union labor in that city and other cities, and that is that labor's emblem of freedom is now a factor to be reckoned with. Expression of surprise was given to the extent the union label had entered the mental process of the workers' gray matter; especially is this so of the members of the family who do the most of the purchasing for household consumption—and that is the "women." If the women get well drilled into the fight and make a concerted demand for the union label on their purchases, there is no help for the poor anti-union employer. In this case they have decided to add more guns to their batteries and train some of them on the Union Label Trades Department, which is the department of the much hated American Federation of Labor which champions the union label and has been doing some work among the women's organizations throughout the country.

Many fields have been entered this year by the women that have been undeveloped heretofore. We have no objection to their entering this fight with more guns; we hope they will, for it will stir up some latent forces that have not yet been stirred up on our side of the line. We have lots of reserve on hand and a stirring up will keep it from rusting out. So come along, gentlemen, with your new high pressures, and we will meet you—not less than half way.—*The Tobacco Worker*.

Labor, Once Hated, is Now Courtied.

A short half century ago the organizations of labor in this country were looked upon with suspicion and their members treated with open, undisguised discourtesy and brusqueness by the average citizen of the United States. They were quite generally considered to be organizations instituted for the sole purpose of provoking trouble through interfering with the undisputed rights of the employer and calculated to serve no useful end whatever. Under these conditions, with popular opinion almost solidly against them, the pioneers in the movement needed courage and dogged determination to continue on the course mapped out by the clear-visioned men who saw in organization of the toilers a medium through which the wrongs from which they suffered could be righted. It was the consciousness of certain power to follow that kept them at their task and gave the men of today the unions of achievement that are feverishly courtied by those who desire to have their policies woven into the fabric of governmental reality.

A retrospective view over this short period of time shows the great changes the years have wrought. The once heartily despised organizations of labor now occupy a position that receives courtesy and friendship from those who are interested in the progress and welfare of humanity, and that commands respect, and even meekness from those who are arrogant toward the powerless. Now the influence of organized labor is sought from all sides. On every hand the sympathy and aid, influence and power of organized labor are zealously sought.

And what is the magic thing that

has brought about this great change in the course of a few short years? Why is the organized worker of today accorded the respectful consideration due a man, rather than as in the old days, treated like a beast of burden?

The answer is a simple one. In unity there is strength, and the workers have had the intelligence to appreciate this fact, the courage to carry out their convictions and the stamina to successfully organize. In a single word the cause of the change is organization.

The American wage-worker is proud of his achievements in the field of organization, though he is not by any means satisfied with the present status of affairs and has not the slightest intention of slowing down in his efforts to bring his brothers still on the outside within the fold. In truth, his work has only started, the end being still but an indistinct vision in the distance.

The rule is yet "agitate, educate, organize," and the more rigidly this rule is adhered to the greater will be the influence of the workers upon the affairs of the nation and the world.

The world is moving forward rapidly, and in every corner of it labor ought to be out in front, setting the pace.—*National Labor Journal*.

Profit Sharing and Bonus Plan.

The United Mine Workers through its executive board has sent out a warning against any form of bonus payments or profit-sharing schemes. This action was taken for the best of reasons. It has behind it all the wisdom of the labor movement, acquired by long years of experience with every variety of "profit-sharing" scheme and bonus system.

What are the facts about bonus paying as stated by employers themselves? Less than a year ago the welfare committee of the National Civic Federation completed an investigation of profit-sharing by American employers and published its report. The chairman of the committee was Louis A. Coolidge, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company and one of the largest employers of labor in New England.

Mr. Coolidge found and so reported

that profit-sharing schemes are seldom found in establishments where the men belong to unions and work under union wages and conditions, and that two-thirds of such schemes have proved unsuccessful.

He admitted that the facts justified the claim of union men that payments other than straight wages are confined almost entirely to unorganized industries, where the wages, plus the bonuses or other excess payments, do not equal the wages alone in union plants.

The whole question for the coal miner to decide is whether he wishes to receive all that is coming to him every pay day in the form of wages, to which he is legally entitled, or whether he is willing to accept part of it in the form of a thinly disguised charity offering that can be withdrawn whenever the employer feels like it.

There is a very interesting story behind the present movement to substitute the bonus system for the fair wage system. When the war boom began more than a year ago and the demand for the men became greater than the supply, every large employer in the country realized that wages would have to be increased. Many employers paid the increase as a matter of course. Others, with an eye to the future, decided to grant the increases in such a manner as would permit them to be withdrawn as soon as the end of the war or some other development offered an excuse. In spite of the permanent increase in the cost of living they wished to prevent any permanent increase in the standard of wages. They knew that any fiat wage increase would have to stand. The day has long passed when wages, as such can be reduced. But bonuses are a different matter.

So a group of men in New York and New England got together and launched a quiet but active and effective movement among employers. They called a conference and marked the invitations "confidential." They even gave anonymous interviews to newspapers in which they pointed out that wages once raised could not be reduced at the will of the employers and that increases granted at this time must not be given in such a way as to let the men feel that they were to

be permanent or that they were given in a form that would make them a legal right.

Therefore, urged these employers, any increase given to the men should be paid in the form of bonuses, with the understanding that the extra payments represented only the generosity of the employer and his eagerness to share a temporary prosperity. With this made clear to the employee, they explained, it would be easy to reduce or cut off the bonuses at any time. because the employee would be made to look upon the extra money as a free will offering over and above fair wages.

It was an excellent scheme for defeating a permanently higher standard of wages and converting the upward movement into a temporary handing out of philanthropy—a philanthropy which could not be claimed as a right and which could not be discontinued without provoking protests or strikes. And the scheme has been successfully carried out by many anti-union employers—employers who dealt with helpless, unorganized men—men who had to take what was given them and let the future take care of itself.

—*Brewery Workers' Journal.*

Labor Wins Its Place at Washington.

(By Andrew C. Hughes, *International President Coopers' Union.*)

When Samuel Gompers, through the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and by the Labor Committee of the Advisory Commission Council of National Defense insisted that "representatives of wage-earners must be on every board, national, state and local, that has to do with the administration of the Conscription Act," his right to do so goes unquestioned.

Unquestioned, too, was President Wilson's selection as two principal members of the Russian Commission, James Duncan, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Russell, perhaps the best known American socialist, unqualified in his championship of the cause of labor.

Labor, since the entrance of America into the war, has attained a new and strong position of authority. Not that its representatives have stolen into high places during the confusion

and excitement of a world war while the attention of the Governments has been directed at the foe beyond the gates; labor leaders of the Gompers type have been needed in those high places and called to them. They have been consulted concerning the conduct of the war in order to prevent the blunders England made in the beginning under Lord Kitchener, who formed a perfect army for the field and forgot about the requirement of having an efficient army of workers at home.

In other days wars were hand-to-hand. Conflicts between great armies of men, more or less directed by their officers. Today, war is between machines. To win on the first line victory must have been supplied from the lathes, the forges, the foundries and the mills. Because man for man mechanics count for more than soldiers. Those who wage a war must assist in its direction.

When Lloyd George assumed the dictatorship of England he found that but one-fifth of the lathes were worked at night. After two weeks in power not one was allowed to stop except for repairs.

With this charge came a new British attitude toward labor, an understanding lacking before. When Mr. George was drafted into the premiership of England he appointed Arthur Henderson, a labor man, one of his councilors. The same was done in France by Premier Ribot when he appointed Albert Thomas, a French labor leader, minister of munitions. It was Russian labor acting with Russian soldiers that brought about the downfall of the czar, and a new free Russia was born.

Hindenberg of Germany courts and appeals to German labor. Germany's chancellor shows great respect for labor's representatives, and realizes the mighty strength of Germany comes largely from the bone and sinew of men and women making munitions in German shops and factories. America's measure of part taking in the war will be largely affected by labor and its ability to supply ships and food and men and munition supplies.

Fortunately the miserable job done in the Mooney case in San Francisco is not characteristic of the present administration when dealing with labor

or the American labor leader in this age of labor's appreciation.

The fact that Mr. Duncan and Mr. Russell have come forward to help struggling Russia, that Gompers has gathered masters of capital and leaders of labor at Washington to discuss the worker's part in the war represents the real position of America and its government toward labor, and labor toward America.

Gompers well said that America's treatment of its workers must bring no burdens upon them that military necessity does not demand. Our President well said at that memorable meeting "That this war had for its purpose the lifting of the standards of liberty and humanity rather than lowering them."

All that labor possesses it earned, and no man shall take it away.—*The Coopers International Journal*.

Trimmers.

There never was anything gained by trimming. The fellow who does an honest day's work is the man who gets ahead. Sure, you may loiter and loaf, and kill time here and there, and bluff the boss by saying you were held up here or there, but how long can you do it before he gets wise? Don't make any mistake about it (as Casey says he will soon get on to your little game and when he does out you go. Well, perhaps you can get another job, but the second boss will soon find you out, also, and out you go again. Then you will go to the business agent and tell your tale of woe and, of course, you don't forget to mention that you were fired because you were such a good union man, and it is a shame because so many suckers up where you worked stand for anything, although they are the best men in town. Of course you add that you are a charter member of the union and worked hard to build it up; although the agent knows you were reinstated several times and would never pay your dues unless you had to. This is the kind of so-called union man that pulls the unions down. They give the agent and every one else the horrors. They give a good union man the chills. There are, however, only a few of them left, as we are weeding them out as fast as we can, but every now and then some

cheap, shyster boss will hire one of those lazy, good-for-nothing gentlemen, and they come down to union headquarters, and, not knowing them, we admit them into the union because they are working for some employer and our agreement compels us to take them in. After a while they get fired and then some other employer wonders why we have them in the union. We don't bring those birds into the union, the bosses are responsible for that. We can't get rid of them, they hang on like a bad cold. The union despises a man of this kind. There is nothing more disgusting to the business agent than this kind of a man, or the man who is discharged for being intoxicated. We are not preaching prohibition, but if there is anything that disgusts a business agent more than anything else, it is to have to go to the employer to reinstate men of this kind. The agent does it sometimes for the family of the individual, but, Oh, how he loves his job. No, gentlemen of the employing class, we don't want this kind of a man in our union. We want to get rid of him, and we have very, very few of them left. You hire them without looking them up, or, perhaps for a dollar or two less than the scale, and, of course, we must take them into the union, believing you would hire only a "perfect man." So there you are! What are you going to do? Quit hiring them.

—*Ex.*

You and Your Union.

Some people imagine the world would stand still only for their individual influence. There are some members in unions that would have you believe they are the chosen few who do all—everything—so that the union may run, when, as a matter of fact, the union would be much better off without them. Brothers, get this into your heads as soon as possible, that the union will run (and perhaps run better) when we have all passed away. There is no one of us but what the union can get along without. It would be a poor union that depended on one or two members for its existence, so, you don't own the union—it belongs to all members who pay their dues. Of course, it is your duty and my duty

to do our share of the work and not leave it all to the other fellow, but we are not bosses of the union by any means. We are bound to protect the union against wrong doers. We, as men, must see to it that the union is run for the benefit of the membership; that its moneys are properly accounted for, etc., so that we may be able to hand over to those who come after us a better union than we received from those who preceded us. No, the days of union bosses are passed and gone forever, insofar as our International is concerned. No one now can peddle the union, or browbeat the membership, and no one man in the union can do as he pleases with the members or the funds. We had some of these so-called leaders at one time in our organization. You remember them, but they are gone, never to return. Too bad. Some of them had brains if they had only used them properly and exercised them honestly. I wonder if they did have brains? They themselves and others thought they had, but they did not, because any man or set of men with brains should know that they could not fool and betray the membership and get away with it. It simply can't be done. They fooled themselves and no one else. You have to play square if you want to stick in the labor movement, either as a member, local officer, or an international officer. So get wise, all you fellows who know it all. Get this into your cranium—the only way to win is to be honest with your union and faithful to your friends. Work hard for your union, observe your obligation to help a brother, be charitable with the fellow who through no fault of his own, has fallen down. By doing this you will remain a respected member of your union when all the smart Alecks have passed away. Refresh your memory once more, you old boys, by looking back over the years since 1903, and ask yourself, where are all the wonderful world-beaters we had with us thence, and then ask yourself again why are they gone and who is to blame for their absence? Give the answer to your members at the next meeting.—*I. B. T., C., S. & H. of A.*

Must labor sacrifice its freedom and do and die; and must it not even speak or ask the reason why?

The Spirit of Mob Rule.

Persecution has ever been the means adopted by those who dominated our religious and political institutions. The pages of history are crimsoned with stories of men and women who sacrificed their lives in defense of what they believed to be the right and the true. Pacifists and exponents of force alike have suffered the wrath of those who benefited by false systems of government. Governments have sprung up, thrived and perished in proportion as they served the interest of the masses or attempted to oppress them. The blood of the martyrs has ever been the seed of revolution, both political and religious. The government, or nation, which resorted to coercive measures to repress the activities of those whose opinions ran counter to established customs or laws, merely added fuel to the revolutionary flames which finally consumed it.

It is one of the peculiarities of the race to cling to ideas even though it means the sacrifice of one's own life. If men will sacrifice their lives for an idea which involves only their spiritual well-being, how much more readily will they defend with their lives the things upon which life itself depends?

The attempt to check the agitation for better working conditions and increased wages by deportation, as was done in Bisbee, Arizona, or by lynching, as was done in Butte, Montana, will fail of its purpose and will only react upon the perpetrators of these crimes. If any one violates the law, or if he threatens to commit an unlawful act, the arm of the law is long enough to reach out and hale him before the bar of justice. Mob rule, whether adopted by the workers or by the shirkers, must be suppressed. Nothing is more dangerous to free institutions or threatens the perpetuity of government by law than the spirit of mob rule. But this spirit of mob rule sometimes finds lodgment in the minds of those commissioned to execute the law, who permit their personal prejudices or material interests to sway them in the performance of their duties.

Nor is it always those who cry "law and order" loudest who are the real conservators of the law. Not infrequently they use this cry as a shield

to divert attention from their own violations of the law.

The mob which drove the workingmen and their sympathizers out of Bisbee no doubt thought they were performing a public service. And from the viewpoint of the exploiters, they were right. With them it was not a question as between right and wrong on the part of the workers' effort to secure a living wage and more tolerable working conditions. This mob which was composed of business and professional men, viewed the situation from the standpoint of their own material interests. Strikes had greatly hampered them in their pursuit after profits. They cared little how the men who worked in the mines lived or whether their wages were adequate to provide decently for their families or not; they were concerned only in the regular employment of the workers that they might sell them goods. When the workers suspended work for an indefinite period, and they saw their goods remaining on the shelves unsold, or, if sold at all, sold to customers who had no means of immediate payment, they became desperate. To avoid bankruptcy, they were willing to deport every man in the town who was in any way identified with the labor movement and displace them with men who were willing to work for any kind of wages and under any conditions of employment.

This is the history of every labor struggle. Corporate wealth finds its strongest ally among the small business and professional men whose incomes are cut off when a strike is on. Suspension of work on the part of the "tin bucket brigade" means a suspension of profits and a suspension of profits spells bankruptcy to the expiring middle-class business man.—*Railway Federationist*.

Flea and Philosophy.

A philosopher, a flea and a dog once found themselves resting under the same shade tree by the roadside.

Suddenly, by way of expressing the sociable side of his nature, the flea began to bite the dog. Thereupon the dog fell to scratching with a right good will.

The philosopher observed the scene

thoughtfully for a moment and then remarked to the dog:

"Please accept my heartiest congratulations."

"Upon what, pray?" inquired the dog as he stopped his scratching.

"Upon your good fortune in being plentifully supplied with fleas."

"I am afraid I don't quite follow you," responded the dog.

"Perhaps not. It very often happens that beings don't know what is good for them. And besides, I must admit that this is not at all a simple matter. But, you see, I know what I am talking about, because I am a philosopher. In order to understand the flea question properly, you must look at it philosophically."

"What do you mean philosophically?" inquired the dog.

"I mean that you must focus your intelligence upon it in a detached, impersonal way. This is not always easy, as I said before. For instance, when a flea bites you, your first impulse is to curse and revile the flea and do everything in your power to destroy it. That, however, is really short-sighted. The better way to look at it is by reflecting that the flea develops initiative in you, keeps you self-reliant and in other ways exercises a beneficial influence upon your character. Of course, I don't say that this might not be overdone if the fleas were too numerous, but all the best philosophers are agreed that a certain amount of fleas are good for a dog."

"I don't see it," said the dog, doggedly.

"The philosopher is right," spoke up the flea. "He is absolutely right. You don't realize that I am really your friend. What I do I do entirely for your sake."

This speech set the dog into a veritable fury, which caused him to attack the flea so vigorously that the flea considered it the part of wisdom temporarily to transfer his domicile from the hide of the dog to the hide of the philosopher, who lost no time in applying scratches to the points where the flea made his presence known.

"Please accept my heartiest congratulations," said the dog. "I feel very deeply the loss of my friend, the flea, but I am willing to accept it in a sacrificial spirit. Of course, being a philosopher, you will not fail to look upon

his visitation in a philosophical, that is, in a detached, impersonal way, recognizing the indisputable fact that a certain amount of fleas are undoubtedly good for philosophers. As for myself, I think I will be running along, because if I stayed the temptation of the flea to desert you might be too great."—*Railway Federationist*.

The People's Congress?

As yet there is no indication that the Senate has wakened up to the fact that the country demands conscription of large incomes in a very different sense from anything yet proposed.

The Senate has not yet seriously turned to the location of our taxable resources. A very grave mistake was made in levying tax on incomes below \$3,000. Since the beginning of the war the cost of living has gone up twice as fast as the average income. This is not a time to tax the smaller incomes, but to raise the income exempted, if any change is made.

For example, the number of persons receiving a net taxable income of \$2,000 to \$3,000 can be safely estimated at about 200,000. Assuming for them an average income of \$2,500, their total income upon which the 4 per cent. tax would be levied would be \$100,000,000. But the total tax yield would be only \$4,000,000. Is that yield commensurate with the burden put upon these 200,000 people?

We do not know how many people in 1916 had taxable incomes over \$100,000. We know that in 1915 the number of persons reporting such incomes was 3,824. Altogether, their taxable incomes in 1915 reported amounted to \$1,103,650,000. It was a goodly sum. If all excess above \$100,000 of income had been taken from each of these persons in the form of taxation, the net returns to the government in 1915 would have been \$721,000,000.

Such a tax would today, of course, raise far more than \$721,000,000. Today we have far more than 3,824 persons with incomes in excess of \$100,000. The number of such persons grew from 2,348 in 1914 to 3,824 in 1915, an increase of 1,500. Yet in 1915 our prosperity was only beginning. Assume, however, that the number of those with incomes over \$100,000 has increased only at the rate

of 1,500 per year since 1914. If we assume only this rate of increase, 6,848 persons will report such incomes in 1917. If all their excess over \$100,000 each were conscripted by taxation, they would yield not merely \$721,000,000, but somewhere between \$1,500,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000.

Otto H. Kahn tells us that if we levied merely a 40 per cent. tax on excess profits—corporation profits in excess of the average of pre-war years—we should get \$800,000,000. If the rate were 50 per cent. we should get \$1,000,000,000.

It would be interesting to know whose interests are being cherished by a Congress which neglects such sources of revenue and proposes to put heavy taxes on tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, cheap amusements, Ford automobiles, graphophones, postage stamps, express and parcels post and dozens of other necessities or comforts of the average man's life.

Is this a Congress of the United States, or is it a Congress only of those interests that can afford highly paid representatives to go to Washington and plead for exemption from taxation?

It has been hinted that there are members of Congress who are eager to make the American people sick of the war. No more certain means toward that end could be adopted than the proposition to extort the heaviest sacrifices, in blood and money, from the common people while the privileged classes sit idly by and grow rich.—*N. Y. Evening Mail*.

Opulence vs. Thrift.

The following great news was cabled from Paris to the *New York World*:

"Six American college boys, serving as able-bodied sailors and gunners, started last night to enter the Cafe de Paris, one of the smartest restaurants. The doorman, noticing that they wore common sailors' uniforms, attempted to bar them.

"During an argument Manager Louis appeared and recognized among the Americans several who had spent past vacations in Paris with their wealthy parents.

"The Americans were admitted and paid for a six-hundred-franc (\$120) dinner with a thousand franc (\$200)

note, directing the waiter to split a big tip with the doorman who tried to keep them out.

"The six youths are stopping at the Ritz Hotel and renting limousines by the day instead of using taxicabs."

This will, of course, strengthen the impression the people of Paris and of France had before—namely, that all Americans are millionaires. The Pulitzers, owners of the *World*, are millionaires.

But the American Society of Thrift just lately published statistics according to which 66 persons of every 100 in the United States leave no inheritance of any money value when they die. Only 9 per cent. leave more than \$5,000 worth and the average for the other 25 per cent. is less than \$1,300.

The American Society for Thrift wants the American working people to save. They could not save, however, when flour was \$4 a barrel and potatoes 50 cents a bushel—how can they save at a time when flour is \$13 a barrel and potatoes \$2 a bushel and all other necessities of living have gone up in proportion—while wages have hardly raised 40 per cent.?

It is these working people—especially the 66 per cent. that leave nothing—who pay for the \$120 dinners of these young Morganatic warriors in Paris and everywhere else.

We are being told every day in all the capitalist papers that we are fighting "for democracy" and the "small nations" in Europe. At times, however, we ought to remember the big nation at home. We ought to remember the "democracy" of old working men—55 and over—who get up very early in the morning in Chicago to feed out the garbage cans, while J. Ogden Armour of Armour & Co., has been making \$7,500,000 annually in profits. Just now the "patriots" in press, pulpit and playhouse tell us that a "full garbage can is unpatriotic"—and the rich ladies in the defense councils are especially anxious to advise the working people how to make nourishing meals out of potato peelings.

If Mr. Ralph Pulitzer will not publish these facts—because they are "crack-brained"—Mr. James Gordon Bennett of the *New York Herald* should print them in the Paris edition of his paper because they are "so interesting." Mr. Bennett has been living

in Paris for the last thirty years and he is one of the men who gave the French the idea that all Americans are millionaires—and this is a millionaire democracy where the people own \$225,000,000,000 worth of property.—*Milwaukee Leader*.

Keeping Up the Union.

Disgruntled Member: "What's the use of keeping up the union? Sure, what's the use? I don't get any benefit out of it."

Of course you don't; neither does the man who closes his eyes and ears get any good out of a theatrical performance. Neither does the lodge or church member receive any aid or comfort from his fellow members if he remains away from the meetings and fails to pay his dues. The fact is, disgruntled brother, this is a big and busy world. If you want to enjoy the big things of life you must stop knocking; keep in the swim; add your little effort to the sum of human happiness and be on hand when the distribution takes place. Reach out with the rest or you will be left. You keep away from the meetings, possibly you are always behind with your dues and assessments. When the "union" is brought up in conversation you are about as well qualified to speak of its doings as a child unborn. You lock yourself up in your own narrow environment, then expect those around you should let everything go to the fates and listen to you. If you don't show yourself occasionally and show that you are interested you will be left alone. You will be entirely forgotten and you won't get any benefit out of it. But instead of knocking and finding fault with everything and everybody, suppose you come out and take a hand with the rest of the members. If you do you will find more in trade unionism than you ever dreamed of and before you know it you will find lots of pleasure in being an active member with the rest of them to right the many wrongs which confront the human family and you will have gotten lots of benefit out of it.

Suppose you try it, Disgruntled Brother.—*Journeyman Barber*.

The secret of success has been told so many times that it has ceased to be a secret.—*Ex.*

The Term Calory.

Calory is a word so much used now by physicians and writers upon diet that there is no excuse for any one not understanding what it means. The dictionary definition of the word calory is: "One of two recognized units of heat, of which the 'greater calory' or 'kilogram calory' is the amount of heat necessary to raise one kilogram of water one degree C.; the 'lesser calory' or 'small calory' being the amount of heat necessary to raise one gram of water one degree C."

Calory, then, is a measure of heat. The human body may be likened to a furnace, and the food that goes into it to the fuel, for this, in fact, is exactly what it is, as it supplies the body with what enables it to keep up its heat. So the heat-giving qualities of our food are measured in calories.

There are 100 calories in twenty-two ounces of lettuce (three good-sized, firm heads); in one ounce of oatmeal; in one ounce of oatmeal; in one ounce of white flour; in one ripe banana; in one ounce of beans; in two tablespoonsful of brown sugar; in one and one-half ounces of beefsteak; in half a good-sized potato; in one orange; in five ounces (about three-quarters of a tumblerful of milk) in one ounce of butter or nut-margarine; in a piece of mince pie an inch wide at the thick end; in a slice three-quarters of an inch thick from a five-cent loaf of whole wheat bread.

An average man, weighing 154 pounds, leading a sedentary life, needs about 2,500 calories per day. The same man doing moderate physical work needs 3,000 calories; doing strenuous outdoor work he needs 3,500; resting in bed or lounging all day in a chair 2,000 will suffice. Of these a certain amount must be protein.

Opinions differ so widely on what percentage should be protein and the many kinds of protein differ so widely in their digestibility, their assimilability, their value as tissue builders and their palatability that it is impossible to go into that matter here. It may be said roughly that from 90 to 100 grains—say three and one-half ounces—of protein should be taken every day.—*Exchange*.

The Journal of the Switchmen's Union OF NORTH AMERICA

Published monthly by the Switchmen's Union of North America at No. 326
Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y. Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

Devoted to the best interests and advancement of all useful toilers.

All matter for publication should be in editor's office 15 days before date of issue intended for. Roster of Grand and Subordinate Lodges published in February, May, August and November issues.

Unless changes of address are received by the 15th of the month subscribers must look out for following month's issue at old address.

ADVERTISING AGENT:
IRVING V. KOCH, 122 S. Michigan Avenue,
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Advertising rates furnished upon application

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M. A. Sullivan, M. D., 326 Brisbane Bldg. Residence, cor. Ridge Road and South Park Ave., Lackawanna, N. Y.

VOL. XIX

SEPTEMBER, 1917

No. 9

EDITORIAL

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' DEPARTMENT, A. F. L. ATTITUDE ON B. OF R. T. STRIKE IN CHICAGO TO ELIM- INATE S. U. MEN.

Official Circular No. 43, issued July 30, 1917, by the Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L., a copy of which was recently received from its headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., con-

tains much encouraging information relative to the activities manifested by the allied crafts in different sections of the country where a most commendable effort is being conducted on different railroads for the purpose of securing fair recognition and fair wages for its allied craftsmen.

Some time ago considerable in the

way of concessions were made by the companies in the southeastern section of the country to the thousands of very poorly-paid shop craftsmen, but on account of the inflated living costs due to the war and food manipulators, it has become necessary for those men to insist upon further monetary concessions to equalize the relationship between their rate of wages received and their purchasing power after receiving them.

In this case, according to the circular, this issue has been referred to the Secretary of Labor, Hon. W. B. Wilson, Washington, D. C., for arbitrament and a substantial increase in wages has since been awarded to the men.

Negotiations for bettered conditions are also well under way by the department on the M., K. & T., and the committees in charge, armed with a 98 per cent. strike vote of the men involved, to use if necessary, together with very substantial offers already made by the companies, indicate that the craftsmen have their matters well in hand and will obtain most all, if not all of their demands in this controversy.

On the N. P. and G. N. good schedules have also been obtained for the department's representative membership on those lines.

On the C., St. P., M. & O. the machinists in particular have fared well in a new schedule lately agreed to, in which, besides an eight-hour day for most places with time and a half for all time worked after eight hours, they were able to obtain a 7½-cent hourly increase in their wages, which brings their hourly wage up to 53 cents, and many of the helpers now receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

On the Ft. S. & W. a splendid report from D. E. Winfree announces satisfactory settlement as to wage and working conditions, and shows very

substantial increases in hourly pay of the men, and considerable accomplished in effecting a substantial reduction in time limit from starting in at low rates until highest rates prevail.

Altogether the report on those lines indicates an aggressiveness and concertedness commendable with the objects and aims of the department, and further demonstrates the advantages and consistency of united efforts in the pursuit of just and timely conditions being sought.

Another matter taken up in this circular is especially timely, we believe, and will be of much interest to all members of the allied crafts, and those of the S. U. of N. A. in particular.

That there may be no unjust accusations of our own opinions as regards the matter of the department's ideas relative to the B. of R. T.'s strike in Chicago last month for the purpose of eliminating the members of the Switchmen's Union from the nineteen roads involved, we quote verbatim from the department's circular relative to the matter, and from which the union labor world can deduct its own inferences:

**STRIKE OF THE B. OF R. T. MEMBERS
EMPLOYED AS SWITCHMEN IN CHICAGO
TERMINAL YARDS.**

As reported in the press of July 28th, a strike of approximately 2,500 members of the B. of R. T. took place in Chicago terminal yards on that date, the following letter from President S. E. Heberling will more fully explain the nature of the controversy and expose the dastardly attempt being made by the Trainmen's organization to destroy the S. U. of N. A.:

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27, 1917.

Mr. John Scott, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I desire to notify the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of

Labor that the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has demanded the contract on the Michigan Central, on the Rock Island and other railroads where we hold same, with an implied threat against the companies, claiming that they are entitled to legislate for yards by virtue of the fact that they outnumber us, counting their membership in road service. As far as I know, none of the thirteen roads that were represented by the General Managers' Special Conference Committee have taken any cognizance of this threat to the extent of refusing to renew contracts with the Switchmen's Union.

I desire to inform you that the B. of R. T. on nineteen roads in Chicago have taken a strike vote and have ordered a strike for 6 a. m., Saturday, July 28th. The demands made by the B. of R. T. on those nineteen roads were: First, an 80 per cent. guarantee that all men in yard service shall be members of the B. of R. T.; second, that no switchman shall be hired unless he is a member of the B. of R. T.; third, that no switchman shall be reinstated except through the medium of the B. of R. T. committee.

This, the officials have refused to grant, and the B. of R. T. have refused to mediate the question. I will state for the information of the department that in several of those yards where the B. of R. T. hold the contract we have from 55 per cent. to 70 per cent. majority, and if their demands were granted it would mean the lockout of about two thousand members of our union in the Chicago switching district, or, in other words, the annihilation of the Switchmen's Union in that territory.

I have instructed every member of this union to remain at work, and if the contracts are offered to them in those yards they should accept same and protect them. I am leaving tonight for Chicago to personally fight this issue to a conclusion, providing the B. of R. T. will make good their threat to strike tomorrow morning.

With best wishes for the success of the department, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) S. E. HEBERLING,
President.

The fight on jurisdiction over switchmen between the S. U. of N. A. and

B. of R. T. is of long standing and has been bitterly contested on both sides. The Trainmen have resorted to the most contemptible methods to gain their ends, and have never hesitated to take the place of switchmen, no matter under what conditions.

If this is unionism from the Trainmen's point of view, we of the shop crafts know it by another name, and but for the disagreeable job of unearthing old skeletons, could recite many instances where our members on strike have also suffered in consequence of the Trainmen's narrowed conception of the true principles of organized labor.

No organization in the great American labor movement can boast of a more enviable record than the S. U. of N. A.; it is truly a militant and fraternal organization in the interest of its members and has accomplished more in promoting the welfare of the men in the yard service than the B. of R. T. with ten times their numbers.

We all can bear witness to the loyal and generous spirit of the S. U. of N. A. whenever called upon, and we feel assured that our members will most gladly respond with their assistance and co-operation in any way they can best protect the organization.

With best wishes, I am,

Faternally yours,

JOHN SCOTT,
Sec'y-Treas., Railway Dept.

INDIVIDUAL SELF-RELIANCE AND ACTIVITY OUR URGENT NEED.

A fine opportunity is now at hand for every member of the Switchmen's Union of North America to do his part in building up its membership.

At no time in its history was the time more opportune than now for organizing work in our cause.

But conditions in life are such that, in every social or fraternal organization we've got to go out after the material and use our individual powers of persuasion in order to induce those eligible to membership to become a part of our work and which, they must be made to understand, is their own.

There's no gainsaying the fact that

this requires a lot of good, faithful work on the part of all our members. But when each individual member is an integral unit upon whose efforts the success of the union must depend for its full development and strength, it can readily be appreciated, by at least every thoughtful member, how important it is that his best instructive and persuasive energies be exerted towards promoting, at all times, its upgrowth and advancement in every way possible.

Lying back on our oars and letting John or James attend to this part of the work for us because they are good workers and dependable fellows, will not square the rest of us with our obligations towards our union, and no person can do the full work of another.

For no one is the duplicate of anyone else; besides, no other can always have your opportunity, nor could they embrace it in the exact manner you can and make their appeal with your own identity of effectiveness, if they did have.

One may have much more brilliancy and persuasive tactics than any of the others in his lodge or in the yard where he works, and yet be unable to as successfully touch the heart of some wavering non-member as one of the most timid talkers of the entire bunch, and all this for the lack of the unexplainable something the quiet fellow has about him he hasn't so, and it's necessary for the quiet fellow to work on him.

All channels in rivers don't flow alike, nor do they in human channels.

Some human elements require the strenuous poundings of an acrimonious tongue, others the constant poundings of a nimble-tongued, and others the reasoning of an ingenious logician to convince the desired applicant that his place is in the organization abreast with all the others that represents his class of work.

Therefore there's a nature for every human type of persuasiveness to work upon in this cause, and yours fits in some of those angles or grooves required to bring in some one no other can square itself with.

With scarcely a racial bar to contend with, and with none whatsoever of a religious or political nature, every membership unit in our organization can find ample opportunity to express upon the mind of someone his individuality and appropriate explanations relative to the merits of the union in his own inimitable manner and with bright prospects of winning the one to whom he thus appeals to enter our noble cause.

In many labor organizations, and this one in particular, there's a too strong tendency to lean upon the aid of an organizer or grand lodge officer to do the work of the individual who in most cases could and should do it himself.

On account of the prohibitive expense that would be incurred, no labor union has many vice-presidents or organizers; and many times those they have are called for to attend to some little affair that the one sending in for the officer could attend to just as well himself if he had used ordinary discretion.

Then, too, many times the grand lodge officer is working on a task of much more importance at the time of receiving an order to go look after a less important one to the detriment of the one he has well in hand at the time of receiving it.

Not infrequently are urgents requests received for them to come and solicit prospective members when the brothers sending them in are doing not a thing to get the non-members in themselves and that, too, when they are working right on the very same engines with them.

We can't consistently ask another to

come and do a thing that we can do ourselves,—that is one of the first lessons parents teach to their small children.

Self-reliance in our abilities to appreciate the needs and sensible means of attending to them in life is the key to success in any calling or work, and there need be no fear regarding the progress of any person, or group of persons in the matter of successful advancement, when their intellects and activities are properly focussed upon the attainment of worthy objects.

**ACTION OF CHICAGO FEDERATION OF
LABOR RELATIVE TO ATTITUDE
OF B. OF R. T. STRIKE TO
LOCK OUT CHICAGO
S. U. MEN.**

WHEREAS, The Switchmen's Union of North America is a bona fide trades union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The membership of said Switchmen's Union of North America is composed of switchmen employed by railroads; and

WHEREAS, The said American Federation of Labor has, by resolution duly passed in convention assembled, decreed to said Switchmen's Union of North America sole jurisdiction over switchmen employed by railroads, and from thence hitherto the said Switchmen's Union of North America has judiciously exercised such jurisdiction over switchmen, to their great benefit and according to true union principles; and

WHEREAS, For a number of years past there has existed a certain rival organization claiming jurisdiction over switchmen employed by railroads, known as the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, whose membership is composed principally of conductors, flagmen and brakemen; and

WHEREAS, The said Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, For upwards of twenty years the said Brotherhood of Railroad

Trainmen has scabbed on the Switchmen's Union of North America on each and every occasion wherein the Switchmen's Union of North America struck for fair wages and decent working conditions; and

WHEREAS, The said Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for many years past has resorted to every nefarious means that the human mind could conceive to destroy the Switchmen's Union of North America; and

WHEREAS, The said Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, for the sole purpose of compelling members of the Switchmen's Union of North America to join the said Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, or give up their employment, has recently demanded of certain railroads that they enter into "percentage contracts" with the said Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; and

WHEREAS, The said Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has recently demanded of certain railroads with whom the Switchmen's Union of North America now has contractual relation, that they forthwith abrogate said agreements, and enter into contractual relation with the said Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, notwithstanding a large percentage of the switchmen employed by said railroads are members of the Switchmen's Union of North America; and

WHEREAS, All of said actions, pretenses and conduct on the part of the said Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen are contrary to and in violation of true trades union principle; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor, in meeting assembled, do hereby declare the said Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen to be, and it is, an outlaw organization, unrecognized by this Federation, attempting to usurp the jurisdiction, functions, rights and privileges of the Switchmen's Union of North America; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor do hereby condemn the diabolic conduct of the said Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in attempting to weaken or destroy the status of the Switchmen's Union of North America; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Chicago Federa-

tion of Labor do hereby confirm, ratify and approve the courageous efforts of the Switchmen's Union of North America—a bona fide trades union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—in combatting the cunning, treacherous trickery of the said Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and we do hereby tender to the Switchmen's Union of North America in its fight to survive the attack of said Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen every support, aid and assistance within the power of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

[The above resolutions were submitted by Bro. F. L. Conners, member of Stock Yards Lodge No. 68 (also a delegate from that lodge to the Chicago Federation of Labor), to the Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting held Sunday, Aug. 5, 1917. There were 420 delegates, representing the A. F. of L. crafts, present at this meeting, and the resolutions submitted to that body relative to the attitude of the B. of R. T. in its strike to exterminate the S. U. of N. A., and as regards its past attitude towards it, was adopted at this meeting without a dissenting vote.—Ed.

B. of R. T. IS LICKED IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS IN CHICAGO STRIKE.

The Switchmen's Union of North America experienced one of the greatest surprises in its history in July at Chicago, when the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen not only issued one of its strike votes for the purpose of enforcing its demands upon nineteen railroads there, pertaining to contractual yard conditions desired and which the companies refused to grant, but actually declared a strike to enforce its demands.

Notwithstanding the prestige due to its large membership and its many years of contractual relationship with railroads, and its long boasted ability to protect its members because of such

an array of membership and past accomplishments, it had been in the habit of doing much strike-vote taking, and but little in the way of striking. But this time came our surprise, when it not only voted to, but did strike and without the aid of other organizations, for about 24 hours, when the engineers, firemen and conductors came to its rescue and saved much of its scalp.

An innovation also was featured in this strike by the B. of R. T. in the nature of its demands that necessitated the Switchmen's Union of North America taking decided issue against it and arraying its members on the side of the company against the striking trainmen instead of going on strike with it, as in the past, where it held the working schedules, and felt constrained to resort to such drastic measures to adjust its differences with the companies and where the S. U. had substantial and in some instances a majority membership.

But since some of its demands this time made upon the companies, if acceded to, practically meant the elimination of our very substantial membership in those nineteen large terminals in which the B. of R. T. chose to do battle, there was no alternative for our members but to remain to work, which they did.

The strike was called by James Murdock, vice-president of the B. of R. T. assigned to that district.

In the brotherhood's circular letter of July 19, 1917, appears a recital of its budget of grievances concerning which its committeemen had had numerous conferences with the managers' committees. They were unable to agree with the managers on the interpretation of the meal-hour rules, as handed down by the committee of the Council of National Defense, on March 19, 1917, and especially so relative to other rules desired and pri-

marily designed by the B. of R. T. to control the hiring of yardmasters, assistant yardmasters and switchmen, and reinstatement of switchmen.

In that letter also went a strike vote for an expression of its members "to define the further action that you believe our committee should take in pressing these questions to a more satisfactory conclusion."

Apparently the action desired to enforce them was by a strike, for a strike became effective at 6 a. m. July 28, 1917, to accomplish desired aims, and lasted for 48 hours, when it was declared off without having attained a single thing its men struck for.

Aside from its demands for adjustment of the meal-hour as affected by the eight-hour work day, the chief demands were: that in the employment of yardmen the B. of R. T. men shall have preference; that yardmen discharged can only be reinstated by mutual agreement between officers of the company and the properly authorized committee representing them; that in the employment of yardmasters and assistant yardmasters the senior qualified yardman shall be given preference.

Had the companies armed the B. of R. T. with such contractual powers to virtually control the hiring of switchmen, yardmasters and assistant yardmasters, the reinstatement of discharged men and entire handling of grievances for yardmen, it can readily be comprehended about the chance one would have had in any of those terminals who would not subscribe to the doctrines of the B. of R. T.

It was a clear-cut closed shop issue to exterminate the S. U. men from those yards, in several of which the S. U. had a decided majority and soon would have had in most, if not all the others, unless coerced by the companies and trainmen in such manner

as to prevent a free choice and action on part of the men relative to their preferment or affiliation in the matter of membership in labor organizations.

The companies refused to sanction any such agreement as the strike vote of the B. of R. T. called for, and the S. U. men, not particularly enthused with suicidal intents, naturally stayed at work, since the main object of the strike was for the purpose of eliminating them from those yards.

So for once, as before stated, the S. U. continued at work for the companies regardless of a strike declared by an organization holding work schedules with them, and did everything in its power to keep business moving in normal manner.

The B. of R. T. can call the members of the S. U. anything they like in regard to the matter, but it might just as well be confided to it now as any time, that in any strike ordered by the B. of R. T. or any other organization, or group of them, for that matter, having similar objects in view that our members will be instructed to do just as they did at Chicago last month where such nefarious procedure was attempted.

The Switchmen's Union of North America claims the inherent right to organize the switchmen in any railroad yard in the country when the switchmen desire to join it, and will protest in every honorable manner possible any attempts on part of the railroads or any labor organizations that attempt to deny them a free right to affiliate themselves in its membership if they so choose to do.

Furthermore, it will insist upon the right to schedules governing work conditions relative to switchmen whenever and wherever its majority membership in yards entitle it to such contractual relationship.

Such recognition it is in all fairness

entitled to and will continue to insist upon having in the future as it has in the past.

The B. of R. T. is not a switchmen's organization, nor does it favorably appeal to switchmen where the S. U. of N. A. is organized and has a fair opportunity of explaining its mission and object to them; nor can the B. of R. T. maintain yardmen majorities on its own merits.

Realizing its inefficiency to keep its yard ranks organized, where the S. U. has a square deal in the way of negotiating membership in switching terminals, the B. of R. T. has for several years striven to make of the companies its business agents by guaranteeing to keep its membership up to a specified majority percentage and affording it perpetuity of schedules.

The S. U. has had no complaint with the B. of R. T. holding yard schedules where it could, by fair means with the switchmen themselves, persuade a majority of them to become members of it; but it justly contends that where an S. U. majority in any yard desires it to represent them in a contractual schedule with the company it likewise should have the right to such recognition.

The B. of R. T.'s unfair tactics with the S. U. and its predecessor, the S. M. A. A., has caused many clashes between the two organizations, and so avaricious has the B. of R. T. been for power that it has no scruples whatever so far as switchmen are concerned in yards in making schedules for them regardless of their desires in the matter.

Only for the fact that it will sacrifice its yardmen for conditions that the S. U. wouldn't entertain, and pull off any stunt whatsoever to block the S. U., is the B. of R. T.'s only reason for ingratiating itself into the good graces of railroad companies. But the stench from its own rottenness has

finally become too strong for even the railroads and they will no longer fall for it.

And while the Chicago strike lately pulled off was, as before stated, somewhat of a novelty for the S. U., it was a surprisingly simple task to make the big B. of R. T. sue for peace in a fight where it had to depend entirely upon its own men to do its fighting. It found itself licked and ready to run up its white flag within forty-eight hours, and required the aid of the engineers, firemen and conductors to save its hide in those nineteen terminals and get its members reinstated to former seniorship rights. Fighting alone it's the biggest coward in the labor movement, as its Chicago strike clearly indicates. It is large numerically, but decidedly weak in principle and grit.

LITTLE JEALOUSIES SHOULD YIELD TO MAIN OBJECTS.

As switchmen, are we all the while up and doing as we should be?

Are we zealously vouchsafing the trust handed down to us by the founders of our organization, or can we in any other manner than by a constant display and exercise of a whole-souled interest in its every effort to promote our best interests?

There is no 100 per cent. efficiency as a labor union until every member of it shoulders, all the while, his full share of responsibility for its successful action right now where he is.

The fixing of responsibility can find much of its domain right in the individual anatomy of each of our hides and, with not more than a tenth part of it, is there any need of carrying our troubles to others.

Purge ourselves from disorders of our own breeding and actively co-operate with others in accomplishing results of general concern to all, and our pathway will become rosey and prosperous.

ASSEMBLYMAN JAMES M. MEAD.

One of the perplexities aspirants to political honors experience in the State of New York is the shortness of elective office terms and the confusions incident to redistricting territorial boundaries.

The state assemblymen are elected for a term of one year and this year, in addition to the sacrifices necessitated on that account to make the race for re-election, some of them are confronted with upsets in the way of re-adjusted districts that add to the ordinary difficulties encountered in making such contests for political honors.

Hon. James M. Mead, who has been labor's only representative from Buffalo since the time of his election as assemblyman, now finds himself thus confronted in his race for the nomination as the Democratic candidate in the new fourth assembly district.

In his first race he received 4,999 votes and a year ago 6,500 votes, carrying the district by a majority of 2,700.

For a number of years the old fourth district has been represented by a railroad man from the ranks of the employes and has been the only assembly district so represented in the state and, through its assemblyman, the railroad workers have had to depend almost entirely for fair consideration of railroad labor laws desired by this large class of labor men.

Ordinarily Mr. Mead would have no difficulty in obtaining the Democratic nomination which, in that district, is equivalent to election. But this year, on account of the redistricting of assembly territories, he finds John A. Lynch, another assemblyman living in his district, and who also seeks the honor of representing the new fourth district in the legislature

Both have their friends in the high councils of the party, but if their claims were fairly submitted to the voters before the primaries and their fair expression honored at the primaries to be held Sept. 19th, there is no question but what Mr. Mead would have a walkover.

But, if left to the county committee, it may mean his defeat and the loss of a true and tried friend of labor in the legislative hall, where he has so faithfully served its cause.

Mr. Mead is a member of this union and has not only honored his constituents by his attentiveness to their legislative needs, but has been an honor to this organization as well because of his fidelity and activity in all matters pertaining to labor.

Every fair representative in any party should be upheld by the hosts of labor and, since Mr. Mead has been faithful to every such trust confided to him, there should be such an insistence upon the powers that be to insure his renomination and re-election from the fourth district that would be irresistible. But, in order that there is certainty of it, there must be such a manifestation of interest by the labor unions and his other many friends, that will demand the full respect his legislative record merits.

His opponent is an attorney and, naturally has but little time to devote to matters of legislation and, were his record published, we venture the assertion his absent days at Albany would largely offset, if not equal, the days present in the assembly, while Mead is practically always on the job, besides there is always a flood of lawyers and a dearth of good labor men in legislatures, and labor should stand by its friends above all others.

LABOR DAY—SEPTEMBER 3rd.

Monday, Sept. 3d, is Labor Day and, since the first Monday in September of each year has been dedicated as a holiday on which to celebrate labor's achievements and importance as the world's chief promoter and conservator of things useful, there should ever be an especial interest in that day's observance by those to whom it has been dedicated and set apart for. So this year's observances of Labor Day should find a more generally applied interest for all pertaining to its objects and aims.

For ages the cruel masters of the toilers keep their laborers in a state of abject servitude and even to this day their bond of deliverance into full possession of their labor rights has not been extracted from those posing as their masters.

Gradually, however, the working classes are unriveting the fetters which have so long kept them in subjection to those claiming mastership over them and, with the means now available for them to diffuse intelligence relative to their desires and rights in public affairs and redress their wrongs, they are encouraged as never before to take on full energy in their struggle for mastery of things useful, which are the products of their toil.

However just their contention was for such control of themselves, there was no hope for it before all the human work elements that entered the products upon which society depended for its maintenance became organized and conserved their group interests, the same as their more intelligent masters had long ago found the advantage in doing.

So, as labor began to organize and group its interests into a force for the common good, it likewise began to find itself able to secure better life

conditions to the extent of its abilities and inclinations to pursue co-operative efforts towards their securement. And, while organized labor is able on this day especially dedicated for its observance, to narrate a wonderful and meritorious achievement to its everlasting credit, the full battle of industrial freedom is yet far from won and the necessity for vigilant and vigorous activity on part of the organized forces of labor, responsible for the chief progress labor has thus far attained in its final drive against the retrenched opponents to its industrial and political freedom and wrest from them labor's full right and enjoyment of the products of its toil is as urgent a duty as it ever was and all should so appreciate its importance.

The struggle for such attainment has ever been the greatest world problem and no equitable social adjustments can exist until the producers of life's necessities and pleasures find a full distribution on an equitable basis relative to those whose handiwork created and distributed them. And so it is labor's mighty problem to eliminate every barrier that prevents workmen and work women from the enjoyment of the full fruits of their labor, whether in the political or industrial field.

As before stated it has already done much towards clarifying these matters. But there remains much to be done in both respects and, because of the entrance of a new influx of labor each year and the passing away of a like number of those having performed life's duties, there's an ever present necessity everywhere to grasp every opportunity to secure for labor its full, just recognition, and all those who fail to do so are either knowingly or ignorantly abetting the oppressors of those contending for just conditions for labor.

The world war now on has had a detrimental effect on organized labor and, to offset government tendencies to insist upon an abeyance of progressive activities, accentuates the necessity for extra precautionary measures on part of organized labor to conserve its interests.

No just tests of patriotism can be fairly interpreted to require a cessation of endeavor for equitable conditions for those furnishing the governments with the human and material sinews of war and President Wilson has said, in effect, that neither employers of labor nor the government should not ask for any deteriorations of conditions now enjoyed by the workers because of this war.

Union labor should make every possible effort to make Sept. 3d the most notably observed Labor Day during the history commemorating its recurrent celebrations.

Our own organization can and should, wherever possible, make a commendable showing on this occasion and, unless we misjudge the members' attitude regarding it, there will be a larger outpouring of our membership in this year's labor parades and other exercises where parades are not conducted, than on any previous similar occasion.

It is a sublime day for labor and labor should observe its significance to the fullest degree possible, for it is labor's own legal holiday and labor must control its celebration in its own consistent manner by making it the holiday it should be by all coming out and participating in its exercises.

THE SNAKES' RECOIL.

After a period of more than twenty-five years—twenty-six years, two months and fourteen days, to be more exact,—the Snakes (an epithet that

originated somewhere and applied to members of the S. U. of N. A., presumably because the letter "S," prominently arranged as the principal letter in the pin and charm designs worn by them to designate their labor union affiliation) had occasion to strike back, not in the fashion of the B. of R. T. on May 14, 1891, when it entered into a collusion with the C. & N. W. Ry. to lock out the S. M. A. A. switchmen, but this time to prevent the S. U. of N. A. members from being locked out in nineteen Chicago terminals.

With all of the persecutions heaped upon the members of the S. U. by the B. of R. T., and also upon its predecessor, the S. M. A. A., since that memorable day in 1891, and all the prejudice against them it was able to inject into the railroads, it found a sufficient number of "snakes" still on the jobs in Chicago to not only hold their own in a fight with the big brotherhood, (?) but to single-handedly make it sue for peace with the companies in forty-eight hours after starting its strike for the purpose of exterminating the members of the S. U. of N. A. from those terminals.

And yet it has the gall to insist upon switchmen affiliating in its membership on the plea of protecting their interests, when unaided by other organizations it has never won anything in the way of a fight that would be of any credit to an organization with one-hundredth of its membership.

For more than 27 years the B. of R. T. has had its claws stuck out to "gobble up" the entire railroad employees' situation, at least that part of it pertaining to the transportation department, and all that time has been sticking its talons into the switchmen in an endeavor to swallow them in toto, after which it next aspired to do likewise to the O. R. C., B. of L. E. and B. of L. F. & E. in their turn.

But so far the pesky "snakes" have steadfastly refused to enter into the jaws of the big would-be masticator, all of which is most nauseating to it, and so on divers occasions it has connived with railroads by the means of promised loyalty, percentage schedules, etc., to hurry along the job of destruction and assimilation it long ago undertook.

In its greed to do this job, its inability to furnish competent yardmen for the companies and keep its own men forever on good behavior, and its general despicableness in its dealings with them, it has finally awakened to the fact that there is a limit of demands and requests beyond which the railroads refuse to go with it.

It reached that limit in July, when it attempted to force the companies in Chicago to virtually enter into an agreement with it giving the B. of R. T. the power to lock the S. U. men out of the Chicago yards, and which if consummated of course soon meant their elimination in yards at other points.

But the "snakes" met it's challenge, and their recoil and whacks at the big bluffer will cause that big fake organization to sit up and take notice for some time to come before attempting another stunt of that nature in any city or terminal of consequence where the S. U. of N. A. has a substantial footing, as the big fellow found to its sorrow it had in Chicago.

The would-be heavyweight conglomeration brotherhood, when it comes to a real fight, will have to get into the toy class where it belongs, for, single-handed, it hasn't the fighting stamina or grit to lick anything in the way of a real labor union, much less so when it doesn't have the support of the railroad companies while making its fights, and which, for once,

it didn't have in the Chicago fight here alluded to.

Sensible switchmen, who give thought to labor matters, long ago realized that while there was need for the B. of R. T. as a representative of road men, and for whose interest it was established, are convinced it is a misnomer and a misrepresentative of yardmen, and that at no time in its history has it ever attempted to fairly represent them.

Its majority membership has always been composed of roadmen, and naturally must so be, and while that is the case its majority sentiment must just as naturally be biased towards roadmen at the expense of yardmen, and as it has always been since 1890, when it assumed its misnomer, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, for the purpose of giving itself free license to prey upon other classes of railroad employes and devour them in whatever manner deemed advisable.

At first it was thought that five years would suffice for it to swallow up all the transportation organizations, when it would have a clear field and be master of the entire railroad labor situation.

The switchmen were considered as good bait for the first step towards the consummation of the B. of R. T.'s multiplex anatomy, and which in 1891 the big fellow believed could be assimilated instantaneously, or at least would not require any great length of time for its great molars to chew out their struggles for self-autonomy, when they could next begin their grind on the O. R. C.

But that it over-estimated its grinding powers, and the sturdy grist of the "snakes" its tentacles first reached out for would not supinely become victuals for its contemplated labor mess, is pretty well demonstrated, we believe, from the fact that after more than

twenty-six years of agonizing endeavor on the part of the B. of R. T. to digest the first slice of its long hoped-for free labor field, it hasn't arrived at first base.

It can boast all it pleases of its 142,000, or higher figure estimated membership and parade them as its bludgeon of power to make the railroads "come across" with its demands, but its late lamented Chicago strike single-handed with the Switchmen's Union of North America has taught it that as a "snake" exterminator it is still far short on skill as compared with the Irish saint, and as a "snake" charmer a gypsy lass has it "skinned" by many blocks in its race.

Whatever the B. of R. T. expected to attain as the result of its recent onslaught on the Chicago switchmen, it has awakened to the fact that the railroad "snakes" will not stand for its program of extermination without fighting to their utmost to resent it, and the big fellow has also had a renewed acquaintance with the fact that when it comes right down to a battle between the two organizations alone, the S. U. is there all the way through the battle.

Notwithstanding the almost thirty years of persecutions against the switchmen by the B. of R. T. it can now re-emphasize the fact that there is, to its extreme sorrow, such a thing as the snakes' recoil.

CELERY CITY LODGE 66.

July 26th Assistant President James B. Connors instituted a new lodge at Kalamazoo, Mich., to be known as Celery City Lodge No. 66.

This new lodge unit starts on its united effort mission under most favorable auspices and, with a substantial and creditable charter membership, a part of which was trans-

ferred from Lodge No. 61 at Jackson, Mich.

For some time the need of a lodge at Kalamazoo has been apparent to our members at that point and, for the purpose of keeping in closer touch with the affairs of the union and for the further object of affording switchmen there who were not members of the union, an opportunity of becoming such without the inconveniences before encountered, it was deemed advisable that they organize a lodge in that city. So the brothers there requested the privilege of placing an S. U. charter in their city, which request was gladly granted with the result, as before stated, that they now have a new lodge of their own.

In addition to the transferred members from Lodge No. 61, there was a creditable list of new members and prospects are bright for a substantial increase in new members within the near future.

S. J. Howard was chosen as President, Albert Renberger, Secretary; William Spalla, Treasurer; H. N. Carney, JOURNAL Agent.

Regular meetings of the lodge will be held first Monday of the month at 8 p. m., and third Monday at 8.30 a. m., in I. O. O. F. Hall, 209 South St.

This new lodge is welcomed into the union by all the other lodges and it is the hope of all, as well as the members of Lodge No. 66, that its entire career as a member of the S. U. of N. A. family will be one of activity and that the same sense of good judgment will always prevail in its councils that did during the preliminaries leading up to its formation.

Success to you, one and all, brothers, but all bear in mind that your progress hinges on your devotion in your union work.

**THE ALEXANDER WAR RISK INSURANCE
BILL SHOULD BECOME A LAW—IS
BASED ON EQUITY TO THOSE
BEARING HEAVIEST WAR
BURDENS.**

A bill, known as H. R. 5723, providing for family indemnification and insurance of soldiers and sailors, as prepared by a special sub-committee under the chairmanship of Judge Julian M. Mack, who was appointed by Mr. Gompers, chairman of the Committee on Labor, and serving under the Council of National Defense, was introduced in Congress Aug. 10th by Representative Alexander of Missouri.

This bill has the approval of President Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, and, if enacted into a law will mean the appropriation of large sums to provide war indemnities for the families of those losing their lives in the war this country is now a party to, and those sustaining wounds but escaping death.

In no former war has the destruction of life compared with the casualties sustained in this one, and acute as the suffering has been to the soldiers and sailors and their survivors of previous wars, none of them can be compared with the miseries that will be entailed and transmitted to posterity as their heritage from the present visitation of the agencies of destruction turned loose from submarines, land and naval forces and aerial demons.

It is all of such colossal and unprecedented proportions that the suffering that already exists in the countries early engaging in the conflict, and as soon will, in those now coming into it, that there is grave need for forethought and preparedness to care for the sufferings that will surely be encountered by our forces being sent to European battle lines.

The promoters of this bill seek to

furnish opportunity for every soldier, navy man, or officer in either branch of service, the privilege of providing a compensation of considerable amount to his loved ones at the low premium insurance actual cost to the government premium rate necessary to support its cost.

In other words, the government would assume the entire extra hazard war risks, strip off all overhead insurance charges, such as maintaining offices, agents' commissions, etc., and give the men the amounts of benefits provided for at actual ordinary civilian risks.

No nation has ever undertaken such a precautionary forestep relative to the provision of protection for soldier and sailor families when entering into a war; and whether we agree or not with the bill in its entirety it would seem that there should be a general sanction thereof, and if any injustices were found to still exist they could later on be eliminated.

But the war suffering should be mitigated as far as possible, if war there must be, and since there will necessarily be large monetary reckonings encountered, there is much justice in the opportunity presented in this measure to get the protection at the rates proposed in the bill.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. W. G. McAdoo's letter of July 31, 1917, to President Wilson, brings out many of the chief features of the proposed law.

Relative to its purports he says:

It aims to accomplish these ends by granting a reasonable measure of indemnity against the risk of loss—

- (1) Of support of the breadwinner;
- (2) Of life and limb;
- (3) Of present insurability at ordinary rates.

Relative to the rates that should be charged against the men in war for the service of insured benefits to them and the part the government should

assume and to whom the benefits should be paid, he suggests that the

"Risk of non-insurability at ordinary rates is indemnified against by the issuance of government insurance, covering total disability and death, to officers, men, and army nurses, while in active service as part of the military or naval forces, in an amount of \$1,000 to \$10,000.

"The excess cost due to the increased mortality and disability risk should clearly be borne by the government. The cost of administering the insurance bureau for the benefit of the fighting men is also a proper governmental charge. As the government will not have the other expenses incident to insurance, the premium rates to be charged by it are based upon the mortality experience tables of peace times without 'loading.' 'Loading' comprises overhead in the premium charges of private companies.

"The cheapest form of insurance, costing during the war on an average \$8 per \$1,000 of insurance, and thus bringing even the maximum of \$10,000 insurance within the reach of practically every private, is provided for. After the war the insurance may be converted into other forms with earlier maturity, the premiums to be based, however, on the same mortality tables and without 'loading.' All insurance is to be payable in installments, to be non-assignable and free from the claims of creditors either of the insured or of the beneficiary. It is to be limited to wife, children, and other specified kindred. It must be applied for within 120 days after the terms are promulgated or subsequent enlistment or entrance into the service. For those who are totally disabled or die before they have had an opportunity to insure within the prescribed period of 120 days, insurance in the sum of \$5,000 is deemed to have been applied for and granted."

Regarding the equity of its application to all alike, he adds:

"We are not relying upon the volunteer system in this war. We are drafting men and compelling them to make, if necessary, the supreme sacrifice for

their country. A higher obligation, therefore, rests upon the government to mitigate the horrors of war for the fighting men and their dependents insofar as it is possible to do so through compensations, indemnities and insurance. Less than this, a just, generous, and humane government can not do. We must set an example to the world, not alone in the ideals for which we fight, but in the treatment we accord to those who fight and sacrifice for us."

The cost to those engaged in the conflict is touched upon in various manners. As to the cost and benefits for a private the bill provides for, he informs us that—

"A private gets \$33 a month for service abroad. If he has a wife and two children he must allot to them at least \$15 out of his pay. The government supplements this by giving the family an allowance of \$32.50. This family's income, therefore, would be \$47.50. The father can allot as much more as he pleases. If there is another child, the government will allow \$5 additional. If that man should have a mother or father actually dependent upon him, he can secure an allotment of \$10 a month from the government for the parent by allotting \$5 more to his pay. Thus, the private with a wife, three children, and a mother actually dependent upon, by giving \$20 out of his \$33 a month, would get from the government for his family \$47.50 a month, giving the family an income of \$67.50, and still leave the man \$13 per month for spending money."

And again:

"If death results from the injury or disease incurred or contracted in the course of the service, compensation is paid to the widow, children, and dependent widowed mother. The amount, based upon percentage of pay, ranges from a minimum, according to the size of the family, of \$15 to \$60 per month, to a maximum for the higher officers of \$200 per month. Burial expenses of not exceeding \$100 as may be fixed by regulations, are allowed. This compensation ends for

widows two years after remarriage, for children on reaching 18, unless they are physically or mentally incapable of following a substantially gainful occupation."

As to its workings under different family relationship when death occurred as the result of war injuries, he explains its purports in suppositional families in this manner:

"If the man above referred to died as a result of his injuries, leaving the wife, two children, and widowed mother, under the pension system the family would receive ordinarily \$16, at best \$24 a month; even an officer's family would receive only \$34 a month. Under the compensation system the family would continue to receive \$60 a month. On the death of the mother this would be reduced to \$50. If the wife remarried, it would continue at this rate for two years, and would then be reduced to \$25 until the first child reached 18; thereafter to \$15; terminating when the second child reached 18."

Getting into the question of the financial burden to the government and the annual cost of maintaining the proposed benefits, Mr. McAdoo confesses a realization—"that the cost involved in the promulgation of such a comprehensive plan is a most important factor to be considered," and states that his estimates of the amounts necessary to support the provisions of the law are based upon figures submitted to him by actuaries of "pronounced and proven ability."

Concerning which we find in his letter:

"These estimates are necessarily of a tentative character, owing to the fact that it is impossible to secure accurate data upon which to base calculations. After careful consideration of these estimates, and after consultation with Capt. S. H. Wolfe of the War Department, one of the leading actuaries of the country, I have reached the conclusion that if the bill is promptly enacted into law the total

expenditure for the first and second years will be as follows:

| | First Year. | Second Year. |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Family allowances | \$141,000,000 | \$190,000,000 |
| Death indemnities | 3,700,000 | 22,000,000 |
| Compensation for total disability | 5,250,000 | 35,000,000 |
| Compensation for partial disability .. | 3,200,000 | 21,000,000 |
| Insurance against death and disability .. | 23,000,000 | 112 500,000 |
| Total | \$176,150,000 | \$380,500,000 |

When one stops a moment to consider the great suffering that follows in the wake of even such a conflict as the war of the Rebellion fifty years ago in this country, and the tardy recognition by the government of alleviating somewhat the miseries of the families of those giving their lives to the cause of saving the Union, or suffering irreparable injuries, he would have a heart of stone to gainsay that the provisions of the bill Representative Alexander has introduced in Congress, if enacted into a law, would be one of the most humane measures ever provided as a war measure.

And, in addition, if done now, it would be meeting an implied obligation every war entails, that of alleviating the miseries of soldier families at the very moment when the benefits are most sadly needed, and in that respect would furnish a precedent in the way of acknowledged recognition by the government of its obligations to the families of those it is asking and forcing to fight for a world democracy, that would not only elicit the gratitude of every benefactor of such humane appreciation of services rendered to their country, but establish a world prestige based upon simple justice and more worthy of immortal-

izing than most any other known act of war.

By all means make a law of the Alexander bill, and, if necessary, add thereto whatever is found lacking in equity.

VICE-PRESIDENT TITUS SUFFERING FROM THROAT AFFECTION.

Vice-President W. A. Titus has been compelled to take a leave of absence from his official duties, on account of a severe throat affection from which he has been suffering for several months.

This temporary cessation from the duties to which he was called with such unanimity at the Buffalo convention, and which all who know him can vouchsafe as being near and dear to his heart, is at the urgent command of his doctor.

It is with deep regret that he is compelled to slack up on his energy in behalf of his beloved union and his intense activities therein.

The affection over which he is striving for mastery troubled him much during the arbitration proceedings between this union and the railroads last winter in New York City, since which time he has been unable to get desired relief therefrom, and which he now deems it imperative that he take a leave from duty until he is restored to his normal physical condition, and which result we all trust he will soon be able to achieve.

We feel assured we bespeak the regrets of all our membership on account of even a slight interruption of Bro. Titus' ardent zeal and efficient services in behalf of the union, as we also do in the hope and prayer for a speedy and permanent cure of the malady causing it, and an early restoration to his usual duties in connection with the union's work.

WE PROGRESS AS A UNION ACCORDING TO OUR INDIVIDUAL EFFORTS.

Failures in most of our union work, as in that of every other kind, usually results from leaning on the aid of others and failure to embrace our available opportunities.

Many lodges in the different craft unions go down from no other cause than that of lack of individual activity and willingness to take that effective interest that should find active manifestation in every unit of membership and without which no high success of efficiency or progress can be attained.

We can demur as much as we will about what this one or that one has done or not done, or is doing or not doing; but we will not reach the high level of successful progress until we each study well the needs of our union, and have the manly pride and activity to do our full part in advancing its welfare, regardless of what others say or do.

A good part of the responsibility of the organization necessarily rests upon each member of it, and no shirking or shifting it along to others will fulfill our membership duties therein.

We are either workers or shirkers; and it's only the workers that achieve worth-while results.

DOLLAR'S SUPPLY SHRINKAGE.

Not so many years ago a railroad worker could go to the store or market with his dollar and basket and make purchases for his 100 cents ample to fill his willow or other chip-braided receptacle.

But times have changed and he no longer needs a basket to carry home his dollar purchases, for there's now ample room in a single coat pocket to store without bulging his dollar articles.

But the dollar he takes for the purchases has the government back of it

just as it did of yore when its exchange value represented well-filled baskets of life necessities instead of a small pocketful as now.

Yet for all we can see there is the same abundance of foodstuffs as then, but for some lamentable reason the dollar's exchange value, when it comes to providing edibles, has undergone a lamentable shrinkage that means annoyance to the better-to-do people, and actual distress and sufferance to the rest of the population

But we seem to like it, that is the majority of us do, for we do but little effective complaining about it, nor do scarcely any voting calculated to rehabilitate something like the former purchasing powers to our not very plentiful dollars.

A large number of the circular letters sent out to the members by International President Heberling, Aug. 6th, have been returned because of incorrect addresses that prevented their prompt delivery to the members to whom addressed.

Members who do not keep the JOURNAL editor correctly and promptly informed relative to where their mail will reach them have no one to blame but themselves for not receiving their JOURNALS or such other mail as above referred to, since in all such cases, whether the JOURNAL or any other mail matter intended for general distribution among the members, the JOURNAL mailing lists are used exclusively for the purpose of addressing it.

And as before stated on different occasions it is the only individual membership address list the organization attempts to keep.

If a member, and you are not receiving your JOURNAL, it is almost a certainty we have not a correct address for you.

Many members move and leave no

forwarding address, and we are compelled to remove their names from mailing list until we get new address which in many cases is months after their moving.

An important duty of each member is that of keeping the Grand Lodge informed where mail will reach him without delay.

Vice-President Murdock of the B. of R. T. refused to submit the demands made on the nineteen railroads in Chicago to a board of arbitration for settlement. He was quite right in so doing, for his demands were so rotten that any conciliation board couldn't have withstood their stink thirty minutes after receiving them.

Are you a loyalist or a slacker in your union work? There is just as much necessity for loyalty to the cause of respectable union standards of living as there is in loyalty to anything else.

From Ass't President James B. Connors

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Now that the conspiracy of Murdock, Ricketts, et al. has ended in a dismal failure, we may take the liberty to comment upon its effect. This so-called strike will go down in history as being the most inexcusable attack upon the public interest that could be conceived of. It was not a strike for wages or working conditions, but it was an attempt to force a bona fide trades union out of existence or its members out of employment unless they agreed to affiliate themselves with an organization that is known from coast to coast and from the head of the lakes to the gulf among trades unionists as a strike-breaking association.

So far as can be seen into this strike, there was no chance for the leaders to make an appeal to public opinion on the ground of "humanity," or justice to trades unionists for the "cause of

organized labor," the "living wage," etc., for there was no semblance of fairness or justice about it anywhere. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was simply attempting to bludgeon the Switchmen's Union of North America into a nonentity. It wanted a closed shop in the yards, but any and everyone could work as a brakeman on the road. Notwithstanding the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is a road organization and has no moral jurisdictional right in the yards (the American Federation of Labor, in the Toronto convention, by resolution went on record as recognizing the Switchmen's Union of North America as the only bona fide organization to represent men following this craft), it has the colossal gall to insist upon full control over them.

This strike was one instance where the leaders of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen failed in their attempt to stampede members of this union. For years the representatives of the trainmen's organization have been preaching to general managers and other officials that the officers of the Switchmen's Union had no control over its members, and that if the trainmen should call a strike our members would join with them regardless of the justice of it or of the wishes of the officers or the laws governing their union. This had been preached unto them so much that railroad officials believed it to be true. But in the issue just passed this lie and other similar misleading statements were nulled. The members of this union refused to be stampeded and staid at their work, with few exceptions. Those who failed to obey the instructions of their leaders cannot pose as heroes, for they are what is known as slackers. They placed themselves in the position of assisting an enemy to crucify workingmen, and themselves as well, since the chief object of the strike was to crucify the S. U. men. I am also informed that some of our members even signed the strike ballot when it was presented to them. Now they offer as an excuse that they did not want to lose the friendship of some members of the trainmen's organization. This is a poor excuse, because when a member of an organization that is trying to deprive me of an opportunity to make an honest living for myself and those

depending upon me tries to pose as my friend, when at the same moment he is a party to a movement to decapitate me, I am going to tell him what I think of him. The members who signed the B. of R. T. strike ballots, and those who refused to comply with the laws of our union and to obey the instructions of their leaders, should be expelled from this union. As the tree is strengthened by the cutting away of the dead limbs, which are the reactionary elements, so the Switchmen's Union may be improved by weeding out the drones, the slackers, the knockers, and those who think more of the friendship of the men who are helping to crucify them than they do of their own union. Those kind of fellows retard progress and belong in some other movement, such as the B. of R. T.

The propositions contained in the B. of R. T. strike ballot were cunningly worded to inveigle the unwary switchman standing alone. The language was obscure and ambiguous, uncertain and indefinite. The propositions carried therein a bid for the friendship of the general managers by promising to scab in this language, in the third paragraph of Article XXII:

"It is believed by your committee that the men in the Chicago territory should now definitely determine if they are willing to longer continue under the unsatisfactory conditions existent on some lines relative to the employment of yardmen, and your committee believe that in carrying out your repeatedly expressed desires they are justified in insisting on a rule—either conceding to our organization a satisfactory percentage of B. of R. T. men at all times or else preference in employment of B. of R. T. men, if we are to be expected in times when men are out of employment in considerable number to protect our schedule agreements with the companies in case of possible trouble."

You will note that the above proposition is expressed in the alternative, that is to say, the B. of R. T. demands a "satisfactory percentage" or "preference in employment" for members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. What a "satisfactory percentage" is, does not appear. It might be 100 per cent., and would be if the rules they were asking for went through. Grant-

ed the right to control the yardmasters, and the absolute right to say, through B. of R. T. committees only, whether men discharged could be reinstated or not, would in effect make every railroad official a potential organizer for the B. of R. T.

Therefore it does not take much of a brain to figure out what the scheme of the B. of R. T. was leading up to: that of exterminating the Switchmen's Union. Had it succeeded in this, it would then open up a fight on the O. R. C. and wipe it out, and all the other railroad brotherhoods in their turn, thus putting into effect the plan "Baldy" Wilkinson conceived in 1890, when the name of the B. of R. B. was changed to the B. of R. T., which means nothing, but seeks everything. Therefore I would advise the members and the leaders of the other railroad brotherhoods to keep their ears to the ground and their eyes on "Bill" Lee, if they hope to continue their trades autonomy, or the right to govern themselves. But, as for the Switchmen's Union, it purposes to fight for the right to represent its membership, who believe as American citizens they have this right, and so refuse to be denied by the B. of R. T. or anyone else the right of pursuit of life, liberty and happiness guaranteed every citizen by the Constitution of the United States.

I want to congratulate our members in the Chicago district for their loyalty to their union during this strike called for the purpose of exterminating them, and hope that in future movements they will display the same good judgment. Above all things do not be misled by the forked tongues of the serpents that are trying to array brother against brother to satisfy their greedy ambitions for power. You licked them this time, and you can do it again. Yours in B., H. and P.,

JAMES B. CONNORS.

From Vice-President W. A. Titus.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

At the present time there is much dissatisfaction amongst the men engaged in switching service throughout the country. A feeling of unrest is apparent everywhere. It would be useless to say that there isn't a reason for this condition of affairs, but the

question naturally arises, can this reason be overcome? Can anything be done to better conditions?

In the opinion of the writer there is much that can be done, but before endeavoring to make a start in that direction it seems that the proper thing to do is to make a careful survey of the situation in order that a proper degree of energetic action can be exercised in bringing about desired results. In the first place, or rather the first step to take is to endeavor, if possible, to learn every feature which is in any way responsible for these existing evils, learn something of their origin, find out if the causes are above the surface, or whether there is evidence of an underlying cause which has spread the seed of discord and discontent.

If the causes are above the surface there should be little difficulty to bring order out of chaos; but if the causes are beneath the surface, it will be a much more difficult undertaking. It would depend very largely on how deep below the crust the cause might be buried. The deeper down, the stronger the root of evil and the stronger must be the effort to dislodge it. But, regardless of how serious or difficult the task, the time is at hand when something must be done. We must face the need of vigorous action courageously and with a grim determination to overcome and forever destroy every barrier which can be located.

Taking the conditions above the surface, let us see what the result may be of some discussion of those features. Practically speaking, there should be but two features above the surface, working conditions and wage conditions. Let us see, if possible, to what extent those two features are responsible for this feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction. First the working conditions: Is there anything wrong there? Only recently there has been a wholesale revision of the schedules covering the working conditions of yardmen, and a very considerable percentage of our yard service is now working on eight hour schedules. Has the installation of the eight-hour work day caused any inconvenience? Is the eight-hour work day in any way responsible for the apparent feeling of discontent?

I hope not and trust that no man will feel that the eight-hour day isn't a splendid feature. It may be true that the adoption of the eight-hour day may have resulted in taking from men at various points some features which affected their earnings considerably. Again I say that I sincerely hope that no man will permit himself to believe that the only remedy for any existing evils is the return of the long-hour work day. Let us hope that we shall all learn the proper way to overcome any of the difficulties arising from the adoption of the eight-hour day.

Now as to the wage conditions: What is there in the present wage conditions to which can be attributed the present day feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest? The earning capacity of the yardmen has not been reduced, unless it might be said that the pay check has been very materially reduced as the result of the elimination of long days of from twelve to fifteen hours, which made possible the large pay check. Heretofore we were working on a ten-hour basis, now we are working on an eight-hour basis and today we receive for eight hours the same compensation we formerly received for ten hours, so that we have suffered no reduction in pay, but rather a reduction in overtime (which, of course, brought added money.)

Now, men of the switching service, let me set myself right before you begin to feel that I am quite satisfied with present conditions. I know something about what has happened to living costs in recent months and, having a little knowledge of those things, it would be very unreasonable for myself or anyone else to contend that the pay check of a year ago is sufficient to meet the ever rising costs on every household necessity. In fact, I am quite positive on that point. I know we need more money. There is no class of workers more entitled to an increase in wages than the yardmen; none more justified in being discontented than they.

But I am not ready to discuss that question just now. We will get to that a little later on. At present we are endeavoring to locate the cause of dissatisfaction and unrest which undoubtedly exists amongst the yardmen.

Up to this time I have given some expression of opinion on what appears to be the possible causes above the surface and, while it must be admitted that some of these tangible causes are somewhat responsible, I believe there is another feature which hasn't received attention and I refer to underlying causes, or causes beneath the surface.

To understand the situation thoroughly we must view it from every possible angle. Nothing can be overlooked if we hope to successfully combat the obstacles confronting us. We cannot close our eyes, think that by not seeing that we may avoid a condition which we know exists. If yardmen are to progress they must meet every obstacle manfully and with a vigorous determination to stamp out every vicious or evil condition which confronts them. With this in mind I want to say a word or two regarding the recent strike in the city of Chicago which was declared by the trainmen employed in yard service in that city. There is no question but that insufficient wages is today the prime reason or cause of dissatisfaction and unrest which prevails amongst yardmen quite generally. Yet, entirely unmindful of this prime reason, we find a body of men endeavoring to tie up the switching service in the great city of Chicago in an effort to have yardmen promoted to yard masterships and men not members of that organization be denied the right of employment; men taken out of service not to be given a hearing unless represented by a duly authorized committee of their organization, and so on. A great body of men grasping the workingman's weapon of last resort in an effort to secure numerous concessions, none of which were of great importance, none of them vitally important to the welfare of the yardmen and none of which were in any measure responsible for present day discontent and unrest.

There is little doubt but what the trainmen will want to make all possible excuses to justify their action and to make it appear that their demands were absolutely fair and in the interests of all men engaged in switching service. The real motive was so obvious that there is very little needed in the way of explanations. There is

an underlying motive here which will in the future, as it has in the past, continue to be the main factor in barring the progress of the yardmen.

How long is this lamentable condition of affairs to continue? How long are the yardmen going to continue to permit their real power to be divided by this spirit of factionalism? I don't know! No man knows. But one is surely safe in saying that there can be no great improvement in yardmen's conditions as long as it continues. These things breed bitterness and hatred. Men flying at each other with all the bitter hatred manifested by word and action. Aren't yardmen, in their calmer moments, to eventually note the folly of these things? Aren't the yardmen sufficiently capable of waking to the situation? I cannot believe that they are to forever remain blind to the error in a policy of this kind.

Yardmen must build up their forces in an organization of their own if they hope to avoid a repetition of these things. They seem to realize that now, but there is the difference of opinion as to where they must look to better their condition.

The yardmen who belong to the B. of R. T. contend that the switchmen should line up their forces with that body. The switchmen, of course, are equally as insistent that the other side must come over on their side of the fence. There should be little difficulty in deciding that question. At least the switchmen's organization is in existence for yardmen. It has for its aims and ambitions the betterment of conditions for yardmen. It has always been so and the switchmen have had an organization which antedates the organization of the old B. of R. B.

They often use as an argument that the union of those days was not known as the Switchmen's Union of North America. That is true, but the same is true of the B. of R. T. When it came into existence in 1883 it was known as the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen and continued so for several years. In those days a B. of R. B. man would no more think of soliciting members among the yardmen than the switchmen do of trying to induce roadmen to join the switchmen. They didn't want yardmen then for the same identical reason that the switch-

men don't want the roadmen in their organization.

The switchmen have always and do now contend that yard service is a separate and distinct branch of the railroad service. The officials admit that and for that reason the switchmen have always contended that they should have a separate organization, and it is on those grounds that they base the argument that all yardmen should be banded together. It seems that the men themselves should make some effort, and that at once, to bring themselves into a unit of power. Oftentimes I have heard it said that the railroad officials sit back and laugh and say, "What fools these mortals be!"

I do not believe, however, that an official feels that he profits from a condition as it exists today. An official knows that he isn't getting even fair results from a body of men who are lined up in factional strife. When the spirit of hatred and bitterness come in at one door, good results and good service walk out of another. Even the official knows that he is powerless to overcome this condition and I dare say that many of them would welcome the day when their yard forces would be united. There would then be a far more enjoyable condition in every respect.

When men are united into one happy family the result is apparent in every direction. A unit of power would very probably secure excellent conditions, but an excellent condition is no hardship to a company. It is bad conditions which are productive of bad results from every angle.

When men are satisfied with conditions they are not only maintaining willingly the very highest degree of efficiency, but are also endeavoring to do their work carefully to avoid any possibility of suspension or dismissal. A man is bound to be very careful to take care of his job when the conditions are satisfactory, and with satisfactory conditions and a harmonious relationship existing between the official and his men, the time consumed in entertaining grievance committees will be reduced to a minimum. When one stops to consider the excellent results which might be secured by yardmen if they would but cease this fight

for the supremacy of organization rather than the supremacy of conditions.

It seems that it cannot be long until we shall see the morning of a new day. If there be men amongst you who are urging on a continuation of these underhanded methods and vicious tactics, drive them from among you, as they are not only a menace to society, but a bar to the betterment of conditions and increase of wage rates for yardmen. Any condition which breeds hatred and contempt is exceptionally dangerous, not only to property but to human life as well, and any right thinking man will have little respect for a policy which stands for anything except love thy neighbor as thyself and now, yardmen everywhere, we have arrived at the last analysis.

We have given some attention to the causes of dissatisfaction which appear above the surface and have also endeavored to uncover the underlying causes. With me any power to do more ceases at this point except to do anything in my power to assist in eliminating every vestige of viciousness, every policy which breeds hatred and contempt.

But the power rests with yourselves. There is such a splendid field of opportunity before you that every man can well afford to lend his best effort to building up a harmonious relationship and affiliation amongst the yardmen which will be the only sure means of eliminating these causes of dissatisfaction and unrest. Until much has been accomplished along this line there will be little if any improvement over present day conditions. Adopt a policy along educational lines with the ultimate aim of building rather than destroying. Brutality, bitterness and hatred are no kin to the word progress.

The B. of R. T. has much to do beyond the yard limit boards. Let us wish them success beyond those points, but let the yardmen look after the welfare of their own through and with the assistance of an organization of, for and by the men in switching service. Then and only then will the working and wage conditions be elevated to a desirable standard and the policy of rule or ruin will be gone forever. Yours in B., H. and P.,

W. A. TITUS.

Statement From International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelters' Workers.

To All Bona Fide Organizations of Labor—Greeting:

In order that you may be fully informed in regard to the true situation in different places throughout the metalliferous mining industry where strikes are now in progress, we hereby submit this brief statement of facts:

First—The Butte Miners' Union No. 1, Western Federation of Miners, chartered in 1893, was destroyed through I. W. W. influences in June, 1914. Shortly after that the union was reorganized under the same number and affiliated with the Central Council of the Butte and the State Federation of Labor, where it is still represented. Since its reorganization, with the assistance of the International, local union men and such prominent advocates as "Mother" Jones, John Walker and James Lord, all of whom have addressed meetings in Butte, every effort has been exerted to induce the miners to return to the *bona fide* labor movement, but a continuous campaign of misrepresentation, carried on by those who remained in Butte and took part in the destruction of the Miners' Union in 1914, has prevented any real progress. At times, when it seemed that the reorganization of the miners was assured, this I. W. W. influence, ably assisted by a destructive element of other unions in the city, became active and practically annulled the advantage gained.

This was the situation on June 9, 1917, when a disastrous fire occurred in one of the large mines of the district, and many men lost their lives. On the day of the funeral the mines were closed to give the miners an opportunity to attend, and the I. W. W. element grasped the opportunity, without having made any demands on the companies or even asking for a conference, to call all the miners of Butte on strike, which in time they practically succeeded in doing. This continued for a short time, when approximately six thousand of the underground workers, realizing that the leaders of the I. W. W. were taking advantage of the sorrow and misery of the dreadful disaster to establish its organization in Butte, returned to

work, and at last recognized the fact that they had nothing to gain by following the I. W. W. leaders. More than two thousand have returned to the Butte Miners' Union No. 1, the *bona fide* local of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The miners who have returned are working under a satisfactory agreement with a substantial increase in wages, which has also been accepted by thousands of organized smeltermen treating the product of the Butte mine, the Engineers' Union, and metal trades, and yet the strike of the so-called "metal mine workers' union," under the control and management of the I. W. W., goes on, and they have sent out circular appeals and personal representatives to solicit funds, but when questioned as to their organization they deny connection with the I. W. W., but claim to be independent. All of Montana knows that hundreds of the floating followers of the I. W. W. have been called to Butte to help swell the ranks, and that the recognized leaders of the I. W. W., including members of the executive board, have hurried to Butte to act as their chief advisers, and that their local leaders are men who have been identified with the I. W. W. for many years past.

Summing up the Butte situation, so that *bona fide* labor may know and protect themselves accordingly, there were approximately 12,000 miners employed at Butte when the strike was declared; more than 6,000 are now working, as well as the smeltermen in Anaconda and Great Falls, the engineers, firemen, pumpmen and metal trades. All of the above have signed a two-year agreement with the companies. Approximately 3,000 miners have left Butte, leaving in the neighborhood of 2,500 who are recognized as followers of the Campbell union of the I. W. W. and who still claim to be on strike. In other words, more than 15,000 trades unionists in Montana, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have signed and are working under a satisfactory two-year agreement with the companies, while less than 3,000, under the leadership of lieutenants of the I. W. W., refuse to accept the agreement and return to work and are asking the *bona fide* labor movement outside of Butte to contribute to their support and help to

feed and fatten a large number of the camp followers of the I. W. W., who have hastened there to aid in the destruction of the *bona fide* organization.

The situation would appear to be clear, and with these facts before them no local union or true member of the international of the American Federation of Labor will be able to find an excuse for contributing to their appeal.

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, having jurisdiction over the miners in Butte, Mont., is chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and as there is a local in Butte, Mont., of which all underground workers who desire to attach themselves to a *bona fide* organization can become members, moral or financial support given to the above described dual organizations is donated to prevent and destroy *bona fide* organization of the American Federation of Labor.

The answer of the men and women of the *bona fide* unions to this appeal should not be in dollars, but in a ringing rebuke and a warning to those who make the appeal that if they expect assistance from the *bona fide* labor movement of America they must take their place in its ranks and prove they are worthy of its support.

ARIZONA.

The situation at Globe and Miami, Ariz., is practically the same. Locals No. 60 and No. 70 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers have been established in those camps for many years. On July 2, 1917, after every honorable effort to secure a conference with the operators to discuss their just demands, these unions acting jointly with all craft unions, put into effect a referendum vote to strike, but the day preceding the I. W. W. who, through their usual tactics had secured a small following, without presenting demands or asking for a conference, called a strike and now ask *bona fide* labor for financial support.

The purpose should be plain to all members of the American Federation of Labor. They should know what the effect would be should their union call a strike and a dual organization call a strike at the same time and present different demands. The only pos-

sible results can be confusion, the ultimate aim destruction. We want to warn all organized labor not to be deceived by the contemptible falsehoods of this movement which claims that it is independent and co-operating with the International, for such stories are only told to flitch legitimate unions out of their treasuries, and your own funds are then used to bring about your destruction.

This is the well-known policy of the I. W. W., which is being carried out to the letter in Butte, Globe and Miami.

The striking miners of Globe and Miami of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of the A. F. of L. are fighting for the recognition of *bona fide* unionism. The "metal mine workers" of the I. W. W., so-called, are striving for its destruction.

We will leave it to you which one is worthy of your support.

W. M. MAXWELL,
President Butte Miners'
Union No. 1.

R. R. MACKENZIE,
Recording Secretary Butte
Miners' Union No. 1.

CHARLES H. MOYER,
President I. U. of M.,
M. & S. W.

ERNEST MILLS,
Secretary-Treasurer I. U. of M.,
M. & S. W.

Unionism—Road to Success.

From its beginning the trade union movement has witnessed the launching of other types of labor organizations, which enthusiastic and inexperienced men expected would replace it and enable the workmen to secure the full measure of industrial and economic justice through one rapid and revolutionary stroke. There has always been something connected with the extravagant promises and the novelty of the doctrines and policies of the leaders of these movements which attracted the uninformed and those who were naturally inclined to allow others to do their thinking for them, and more than one such movement gained considerable temporary headway before disaster overtook it and its leaders proved their inability to make good, which, whilst not any proof of the correctness or error of

their doctrines, was at least evidence that they lacked the ability and capacity to apply them successfully.

Through all the years that the trade union movement has existed it has had to contend daily with forces which were bitterly opposed to its existence and to encounter the problems created by the introduction of machinery and rapid changes taking place in methods of production.

It has been forced to be constantly on the alert, like an army continually in the field, facing the possibility of battle on every day of its march. It is these experiences which have made the trade union movement practical in its affairs above all other things, and developed men who are trained by experience to assume responsible positions.

Experience and not theory has been the teacher of the men and women who form the backbone of our movement, and it is the lessons learned in this school, the lessons learned from hasty and ill-advised strikes, failure to consider problems fully before undertaking their solution, overlooking the necessity for discipline and sound financial systems which have kept them from being carried away by the noisy appeals of those who have endeavored to lead them into other labor movements in the industrial field.

Great oaks do not grow acorns in a day; neither do men acquire knowledge without study and experience. What we have as policies and methods in our trade union movement were not formed over night; neither did they spring fully developed from the mind of some genius. They are the result of years of experience on the part of millions of workmen who have continuously engaged in an effort to improve their condition and who from the beginning have been forced to deal with practical questions which affected their daily labor and their standard of living. Gradually and steadily they have been building up their experience. Many of the lessons they have learned have been expensive ones, but they have been worth the price paid for them, great as it may have been, for they have learned to carry on their movement along such practical lines that it can no longer be endangered by passing efforts to organize other industrial organizations founded on visionary schemes.—*Molders' Journal*.

CORRESPONDENCE



Communications for the JOURNAL must be received BEFORE the 15th of the month to insure their publication. All communications for the JOURNAL must be accompanied by the name of the sender, and written only on one side of paper



Greenfield, Mass.—56.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

On page 513 of the *Trainmen* for July appears the following:

President Lee is doing nicely and very soon will be back among us, doing as he always has, that is, exerting every effort for the general welfare of the organization and now and then taking a bite out of someone who is trying to put something over on us. They handled the Old Man rather roughly while they had a chance at him and shook him up quite a bit, but the old-time spirit was not disturbed and we will all be mighty glad to see Bill back on the job and doing his regular stunt.

His regular stunt, presumably, is the recent strike of the B. of R. T. yard brakemen (I do not want to insult honest yardmen by calling them switchmen) in Chicago. Encouraged, no doubt, by their success on the Wabash of signing an eighty-five per cent. contract and subsequently scabbing the switchmen's jobs who struck in defense of their rights and against B. of R. T. autocracy. The "Big Noise" decided to put the S. U. out of business in Chicago, to be followed, no doubt, (if successful,) by similar action in the Buffalo, Detroit and Kansas City terminals, or wherever the S. U. had representation. This time, however, the officials of the nineteen roads involved refused to make the unscrupulous and cowardly surrender, as did the Wabash officials. As a result the strike was short lived, for "Kaiser Bill" could not sign an agreement "to protect the company in event of strike" and using the old bunk, "protecting contract" to justify the scabbing of the switchmen's jobs.

In the eastern territory the term "switchmen" is applied only to "switchtenders." Quizzing several B. of R. T. men, concerning the strike, I was reliably (?) informed that the recent strike was a strike of the B. of R. T. switchmen (switchtenders) for an eight-hour day because they (the switchtenders) had not been included in the provisions of the Adamson Law. Can you beat this bunk? Can you imagine the officials of the S. U. getting away with such stuff. To me it seems the B. of R. T. Grand Lodge is comparable to Barnum's circus of historic memory and the B. of R. T. membership, like Barnum's gullible public, of which he said, "There is one born every minute."

Appearing on the same page also, 513, is a letter from Mr. F. B. Mooman of B. of R. T. Lodge No. 92 of St. Joseph, Mo., who in part writes: "The eight-hour law has convinced those in this part of the country that the B. of R. T. is composed of men who do things."

I wonder if Mr. Mooman has in mind the ever-readiness of certain B. of R. T. members to scab other men's jobs at the behest of "Der Kaiser" in order to make good Bill's promise to put the S. U. out of business in two years. I don't think, Mr. Mooman, that there are any "dyed-in-the-wool" union men belonging to the S. U. who would willingly quit a clean organization to join another which has been placed upon the "scab" list of the Central Labor Unions in nearly every large city in the U. S. A., neither would they care to join an organization that is considered so manifestly unfair to organized labor that it's members are not allowed to march and represent it alongside of other

honest workmen in Labor Day parades in such cities as Chicago, Kansas City, Pittsburg and others needless to mention. I defy him to prove this is other than the absolute truth and would advise that before he make any more rash and ambiguous statements concerning the S. U., that he advise himself of the fact that the United States covers a lot of territory and is not by any means a suburb of St. Joseph. Elsewhere union men know the B. of R. T.'s real worth as an organization and do not place much emphasis upon what it obtained under the Adamson Law through the instrumentality of the B. of L. F. & E., the O. R. C. and the B. of L. E. As I showed in an article in the JOURNAL two years ago, the B. of R. T. is the least potent in forcing an issue via the strike route, for it is a common occurrence to see a train crew composed of an engineer, fireman, conductor and two "green" brakemen. So, Mr. Mooman, the principle composition of the B. of R. T. did not influence the railroad managers to any great extent, any more than it did in the recent Chicago strike.

Mr. Gompers' attention is also again called by little me that the rank and file do not want this above mentioned composition in the A. F. of L., despite the per capita tax. You know, Mr. Gompers, "One bad potato in the barrel, will spoil the rest," and, although this "bad potato" has recently been operated on for the removal of a bad spot, it is freely predicted by the other potatoes that he will soon be "back on the job and doing his regular stunt"—that of contaminating and, where possible, injuring and destroying perfectly good potatoes.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

E. L. MARCELLUS.

Mason City, Ia.—170.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As not many reports regarding the affairs of Lodge No. 170 have been made through the JOURNAL by our members, I will write a few notes for September issue.

We are not old in lodge age, nor extra large numerically at this point, but none the less we are organized as a part of what we consider a most

worthy cause and doing our part towards its promotion as best we can and as we shall continue striving to do right along.

Interest in our meetings, as in all other matters pertaining to the organization's business, is good on part of most all the members and, when this sort of spirit prevails, I feel sure that our strength will increase and our cause become better appreciated by switchmen throughout the country.

As nothing is accomplished in the business world without design and active work, so it necessarily is in social and fraternal affairs: we've all got to become and continue active quantities in our union labor matters, or they will become ineffective.

So it should be the intent of us all to actively identify ourselves in our union's work and realize that there can be no full success for it until every unit exerts itself into an active agent in its behalf; and let us all appreciate the units of strength are the individual members wherever they are.

It does us all good to see the JOURNAL letters from the different lodges, to learn of the progress being made and the opinions from different angles on various subjects therein discussed.

It is not only interesting, but educational as well, and our members who have anything on their minds of general interest to the union can confer no greater favor upon its welfare and progress than by divulging them through the columns of our official publication, as in that manner they find their way to all the members.

Amidst our struggles for better things in life we have our sorrows along with our joys. Lodge No. 170 has lately been called upon to sacrifice one of its worthy members.

On July 22d our late brother, John C. Waller, received fatal injuries in an automobile accident in St. Paul, Minn., from which he died in a hospital on Aug. 4th. He was a charter member of our lodge and was its president at time of his death. He will be greatly missed by all our members, as he had been switching here for some time and had made this place his home for a number of years. He was an exemplary member, a

punctual lodge meeting attendant, prompt dues-paying member and one who ever had a good word to say in its behalf.

His remains were brought here for burial; funeral services were held at the house at 2.30 p. m. on Aug. 6th, after which six of his fellow-workmen acted as pallbearers and bore the casket to Elmwood Cemetery, where his body was laid to rest.

He leaves a wife and young son, two years of age, to mourn his loss and both of whom have the sympathy of all members of Lodge No. 170 and their many other friends. May his soul rest in peace.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

J. A.

Chicago, Ill.—117.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

On July 22d we held an open "booster" meeting under the auspices of the Chicago District Council which furnished the speakers and we the audience, refreshments and cigars. The audience was composed of firemen, engineers, trainmen and S. U. men, and, judging from remarks heard by the writer, everyone had an enjoyable time. After our short regular meeting the hall was turned over to our Grand Lodge officers. Bro. Dan Smith presided. Bro. W. J. Trost, our district organizer, was one of the speakers, and acquainted us with history from the inception of the B. of R. T. up to the present time and explained the fixed policy of the B. of R. T., as well as many of its unscrupulous acts towards the S. U. during all the years it has sought to exterminate its members. From his remarks one would be inclined to believe that the B. of R. T. has no ethics or principles of a labor organization, but follows the unjust policies which were inaugurated during its infancy.

Bros. Orr and Lynn also spoke of some of the underhanded work of the B. of R. T., and much enthusiasm was injected into the meeting when someone displayed a "strike ballot" of the B. of R. T., which at that time was voting on a strike and everyone could read it but very few could determine what it really meant as it was so worded that it was confusing, and

everyone came to the conclusion by their past policies that it surely would be of no benefit to the S. U. of N. A.

Bro. Smith brought the meeting to a finale by a masterful speech, and wound up by asking why the firemen, engineers and O. R. C. did not demand a percentage contract from the General Managers' Association.

Well, on July 28th, at 6 a. m., the B. of R. T. finally made their threats good by going on strike, thereby setting a precedent in Chicago that will go down in history as being a dismal failure.

It was called by its vice-president, Mr. Murdock, who is assigned to this district, and one thing you have to give its membership credit for, they certainly have discipline, full control of their men, work as a unit—when ordered back to work. They were out just 48 hours, and stuck up a white flag; had no voice in the settlement of their grievances; withdrew most of them without prejudice. The famous percentage contract, which was the main thing the big brotherhood (?) desired, if discussed at all in the hours of settlement, came to naught, as it was agreed that the matters at issue were to be settled without the adoption of a closed shop or any rule that might fairly be considered as equivalent to such.

In fact, the B. of R. T. demands were so unfair and unjust to union men that the committee of seven men composed of the other brotherhoods could not go before the general managers and make a demand, so they were dropped as they had not a leg to stand on.

They claim, of course, that Mr. Lee was sick in bed. Well, if he was very sick then he must be worse by now, for his pet scheme of high percentage yard agreement demands met its Waterloo in this 48-hour battle to exterminate the snakes who would not stand for such methods of slaughter. The rank and file of the B. of R. T. are going around with their chins on their wishbone, but they should feel better as the strike has now been declared illegal. According to its constitution, any member who dares to go out on an illegal strike thereby suspends himself automatically from the brotherhood; but it's a safe bet there will be no automatic suspensions

in this case. For with all the discrimination against S. U. men in the past it couldn't prevent them from organizing as our Chicago membership and the B. of R. T.'s late attempt to exterminate us here clearly indicates. They would have you feel they dispense all the good things which a switchman happens to get in this life, and, at the present time, the B. of R. T. has 39 classes of pay in the old U. S. A.; nothing like a standard of pay only where the S. U. of N. A. are fighting for supremacy.

Every member of the American Federation of Labor has become or will become acquainted with the facts regarding their attempted lockout of the S. U. men in Chicago. The Chicago Federation of Labor went on record, under date of Aug. 5th—passing resolutions that we had its support and were justified in our actions in helping defeat the B. of R. T. The alleged strike was denounced in its resolutions as "diabolic conduct and an attempt to drive the Switchmen's Union out of business."

It is your duty as a union man and a member of this organization to elect yourself as a committee of one to organize and bring in applications and members, thereby showing your appreciation of the work done by your leader, your committees and your members in this crisis just passed.

We have worthy principles to defend; we have a noble organization with which to conserve our rights, and leaders with courage to defend and maintain them. So, brothers, one and all, attend your meetings, pay your dues promptly and interest yourselves all the while in the good work, and success has got to follow in time.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.

Jackson, Mich.—61.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It seems I must say a word this time in the JOURNAL. There has been several things happened of which I must make mention.

First is the field we have to work in. We have quite a number of men in nearby towns who are not members of our order. And by extending a cordial invitation to them and using a little time we are going to gain a

number of new young timber that will be a credit to our order.

Second, I at last had the extreme pleasure of acting as recording secretary the night of July 26th in the K. P. Hall at Kalamazoo, Mich., where Bro. J. B. Connors, Bro. A. D. Manly of Michigan City, and several brothers organized what is to be known hereafter as Celery City Lodge of Kalamazoo, Mich. I feel this is a good move, because it will give these boys a chance to attend lodge every lodge night. It also affords a chance to line up the boys on the several other roads running into Kalamazoo, and we don't have to offer \$2.00 a head, as the B. of R. T. does to get them, either. Even though we lose some twenty-five members out of No. 61, we realize their transfer to this new lodge was for the benefit of our out-of-town brothers and the order in general. What we want is members, new and old. Invite them all to come under the protecting arm of our noble union organized especially for their purpose.

The switchmen's annual picnic was postponed from Aug. 2d to a later date on account of the death of our old-time brother, Charles Sweet, who passed from this life of trouble after a long sickness. Bro. Sweet couldn't attend lodge, but we all mourn the loss of a brother who was staunch to the end.

We also have another brother we must help share his load, Bro. Geo. Carris, who feels the loss of his dear wife after almost a year of illness. Let us remember, brothers, the injury of one is the concern of all.

Assistant President J. B. Connors paid us a visit, and what do you think—some of the brothers missed lodge, and that wasn't all they missed. You most all know what Bro. Connors can do when you give him the floor and an attentive ear. Well, we enjoyed it fine. Let it happen many more times. We like to see the Grand Lodge officers. But they say we don't need them here. But we do need a word and a boost the same as other lodges.

I am ashamed to think our vice-president, good Bro. Titus, has been sick so long and I haven't written him a line. But I know that big-hearted brother would say O. K. if I could see him and explain why.

We are working eight and nine

hours here at Jackson and we like it very much. If we could get about ten cents per hour tacked onto it we would be ace high, and such raises ought to come to all classes of labor if we are to be compelled to continue paying the ever-increasing war living prices. Organized labor cannot sit quietly by while food manipulators and other exploiters are decreasing our pay check's purchasing power. Union labor cannot and must not allow any conditions to prevail that will reduce their standards of living.

Locally our affairs are in fine shape and a splendid interest in our union prevails among all the members.

This good interest finds expression in all our meetings, social functions and especially so with our adjustment committee that is ever ready to endeavor to fairly settle every grievance entrusted to it.

On the whole we feel we are most fortunately situated in regard to all these things, but we know it is all attributable to our interest in the union's work and the fact of our good organization work in these and other terminals along the system for which we work.

So let it be the effort of each one of us to keep its ranks as thoroughly organized as possible.

And let each member always remember he is a unit of strength to the union and that its full measure of progress is dependent on every member's full interest in its work.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

A MEMBER.

Denver, Col.—35.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As my last effort escaped the wicker, I will try again. I have just returned from the twenty-second convention of the Colorado State Federation of Labor at Boulder, to which I had the honor of being elected delegate to represent the interests of the switchmen of Denver. I assure you I never had a more pleasant or instructive time. The first two days of the convention were given up principally to the welcoming speeches made by the governor of Colorado and different members of the legislature, the state superintendent of education, United States

district attorney and the dean of the State University. The invocation by Bishop Donnelly was a masterpiece of eloquence, after which an adjournment was taken to participate in a barbecue at the Chautauqua grounds. The committee in charge had a large elk roasted and numerous other things good for the inner man on hand. After the lunch was disposed of the delegates were given an auto ride around the beautiful Boulder Valley, which practically concluded the first day's entertainment.

The second day, after some routine business was finished, adjournment was taken and a trip was taken over the wonderful Switzerland trail to Glacier Lake, and I want to say right here that if any one of our brothers ever comes to Colorado and misses this trip they have not seen the most wonderful part of Colorado's wonderful scenery. This trip was made possible by the untiring efforts of Mr. Demnhart, chairman of the entertainment committee of Boulder, and the editor of the *Denver Labor Bulletin*, Mr. Clint C. Houston, also the generosity of the citizens of Boulder.

There was a bitter factional fight staged at the opening of the convention the different factions of the U. M. A. A. which lasted two days and threatened at one time to disrupt the whole federation, but, I am happy to be able to say that it all wound up peacefully and everybody shook hands and agreed to bury the hatchet and work together for the common good. As peace was in the air, I thought of our own unhappy situation and the like predicament of other men working at the same calling, so I was impelled to offer the following resolution which, I sincerely trust, will meet with the approval of our members at large and our Grand Lodge officers, but if it doesn't, why I can't help it:

Boulder, Col., Aug. 9, 1917.

To the Colorado State Federation of Labor—Greeting:

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Switchmen's Union of North America seem to be hopelessly divided, to the detriment of both organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the secretary of the State Federation of Labor, now assembled, be instructed to request the

national officers of the A. F. of L. to use their good offices with the national officers of both organizations with the object in view of promoting harmony between the two bodies that will result beneficially to the rank and file of both organizations.

I am glad to say the resolution was adopted.

The Farmers' Union and the Non-Partisan League were well represented and the convention endorsed a resolution and appointed a committee to co-operate with them politically and economically.

The greatest piece of advancement, to my mind, was the adoption of the resolution and report of the educational committee. The main objects of this resolution are to provide ways and means whereby children of parents that are unable financially to secure for their children the advantages of the higher branches of education may be enabled to do so without depriving themselves of the necessities of life. I would very much like to see all our local unions adopt the same rule in regard to the use of the union label that is required from a delegate to the State Federation or the Trades Assembly of Denver, which is that five union labels shall be upon the articles of clothing worn by the delegate.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

W. E. SECORD.

Ludlow, Ky.—214.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I will try and let the brothers know that Old Kentucky Lodge No. 214, S. U. of N. A., is still doing business.

We are all working eight hours with the exception of two high-line engines and believe me, it is some pleasure to cut off at the end of eight hours. When we start to work we know what minute we stop and, when conditions are so, we have some pleasure out of life.

Business is very good here and the brothers are all working steady.

Old Kentucky Lodge No. 214 has again been called upon to mourn the death of another brother, T. Collins, who was murdered on Aug. 3d. The members of the Switchmen's Union are to be complimented on their attendance at the funeral. This is as it

should be, as it is our duty to the departed brother and his family.

Lodge No. 214 is doing very nicely, thanks to our International Vice-President, W. H. Burt, who is here stirring up the enthusiasm necessary to the life of the order. We had a meeting on Aug. 12th in the morning and an open meeting in the evening, both of which were largely attended by members of the different crafts affiliated with the A. F. of L. in railroad work. His honor, Mayor Charles White, made the opening speech, welcoming our International Vice-President to our city, stating the necessity of the different crafts working together for the common good. He gave us a splendid labor union talk. He is fully capable of doing this on account of being a member of the Machinists' Union.

Bro. Carius of Lodge No. 113 was next called upon for a few remarks and all who know A. T. Carius, the president of our District Council, will know what he did.

The next speaker was Vice-President W. H. Burt, who fairly raised us off our chairs. Brothers, I am sorry we did not have a man here to take his speech in shorthand, so it could be sent to the JOURNAL for publication. I have heard his praises sung so often today by union men who attended the meeting.

Bro. Burt was followed by H. O. Stubbs, State Factory Inspector, who also is a member of the Machinists' Union, with a splendid speech. His talk was the right thing in the right place and, to fill our cup of pride and joy to overflowing, our city attorney, Joel H. Ward, who lost both limbs switching cars several years ago, sent us all home feeling like life was all sunshine with his heart to heart talk to the old snakes.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

JOURNAL AGENT.

Chicago, Ill.—83.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

A brief resumé of the B. of R. T. strike in Chicago would, no doubt, be interesting to our membership generally.

On Saturday, Aug. 28th, at 6 a. m., a strike was ordered on nineteen roads

in Chicago on which the B. of R. T. hold the contracts. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the managers to concede conditions, which, in effect, would mean a closed shop for the B. of R. T. and put the S. U. out of business as far as these roads were concerned. The strike lasted two days and was settled by a joint committee of engineers, firemen and conductors. No concessions were granted to the B. of R. T.

The members of the S. U. generally, together with members of the O. R. C. remained at work, and the inconvenience caused by the strike amounted to very little. There were two regrettable features in connection with the strike; the first being that the committee of engineers, firemen and conductors got to Chicago about forty-eight hours too soon. Had they remained away that length of time there wouldn't be a B. of R. T. contract in the Chicago switching district today. The second feature is the fact that a small percentage of our members lacked the moral courage to uphold their union and went out or stayed away from work during the strike, and whose actions in effect placed them in a position which can only be defined as fighting against themselves and the union which they had sworn to maintain. These fellows were evidently afraid that members of the B. of R. T. (which organization has repeatedly scabbed on the S. U.) would place them in the same category as themselves. This in face of the fact that the strike was directed primarily against the organization of which they were members. I wonder if one of these fellows would feel dishonored in case he were walking along the street, attending strictly to his own business, was assaulted by a bully, and, in turn, administered a sound thrashing to his assailant. The two cases are parallel.

The strike is settled, however, except to determine whether Assistant President Dodge or Murdock, vice-president of the B. of R. T., will be the goat on account of its complete failure. The whole affair has the appearance of internal politics in the B. of R. T. A very large percentage of the B. of R. T. switchmen voted against the strike; how large a percentage probably will never be known to the members generally. But there

is a well-grounded suspicion in the mind of a number of trainmen that the necessary majority for calling a strike was not cast, and the B. of R. T. committee has additional cause to thank their allies for arriving on the scene before a writ of mandamus compelled them to produce the strike ballot in court. Whether it has taught them anything or not the B. of R. T. has the credit of pulling the most bone-headed, uncalled-for and unpatriotic strike in the history of the labor movement.

Sincerely hoping that these men will awaken to the fact that they have been made the dupes of a couple of politicians whose only aim is their own personal aggrandizement, and then, like men, join the organization which represents switchmen only, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

M. S. MEEHAN.

Jackson, Mich.—61.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

On Aug. 15th, about fifty or more of our members, together with their families and friends, had the time of their lives at our annual picnic, enjoying games, getting better acquainted, eating a good supper, etc.

We also injected a little business into our pleasure-trip program by placing some application for membership cards in the hands of a number of switchmen whom we expect to have lined up with us within a few days.

The sisters of the L. A. to the S. U., who always join with us on such occasions, were there in full force, and rendered their usual good services to make it the success it was.

Indeed, theirs is an aid we can always rely upon, and, for that reason besides numerous others, we should give all the encouragement possible to their cause.

Most of us had to work our eight-hour shift before going to our outing, getting through from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m., but a good crowd was there by 4.30 p. m., and that old table at Hague Park was loaded down with good things to eat.

The games started at 5 o'clock. First game was a bag race, and was worth the whole price of the picnic. Poor Emerick fell for some reason.

Then the next one down was Willoughby, who fell hard, too. Barger only made a few feet more when down he went. Egger held to the track and won by a jump.

The bean contest was won by Jack Wattier, and it was fine to see those tots sitting on the ground picking up beans.

Most of the ladies are always talking about how they throw things, so a baseball throwing contest was arranged for them, and from observations of this contest I believe in all fairness to them it can be truly said of them that they are much more proficient in throwing the "bull" than the ball.

But if you ever saw faces made you should have seen Sister Dyer and Bro. Busch when they tried to eat a yard of string to get a gum drop on the end of it. Sister Dyer won.

Everyone was sure Ralph would win the three-legged race, because he has been racing some in practice ever since the twins came.

In the boys' foot race Russell Dyer took first prize, and Edwin Berry second, and both should make a good race for mayor some day.

Bro. McKibbin was an easy winner of the potato race, and no wonder, for he spends much of his time on his "spud" farm. They ran it up on Barger, for when they called him he had seventeen in his hat.

The equipment race brought out an extremely odd variety of mismatched socks, shoes, etc., worn by male and female, but the judges gave the prizes to Bro. Luke and Anna Bagent.

After the games all took themselves to the tables which were loaded down with good things to eat.

Our picnics are always pleasant affairs, and this one will long be remembered as being one of the best ever.

Everything is moving along nicely in the affairs of Lodge No. 61, and we have been especially fortunate in taking in many members this year.

Everyone seems to be willing and anxious to take up the cause with every non-member, with the result we have almost a solid S. U. yard.

While our lodge has lost several members on account of their transferring into the new lodge organized at Kalamazoo, Mich., we fully appreciate

that the planting of a lodge there means a decided gain for the union. All those brothers in Celery City Lodge No. 66 have our best wishes, and we feel assured they will all be a credit to their new lodge. Our latch-string is always out for visiting brothers. We appreciated the recent call of Bro. Woods of Lodge No. 80. Let's all boost the S. U. and L. A., for you get out of them just what you put in them in the way of assistance. Go to lodge and get the benefits you're paying for.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

MEMBER OF OLD 61.

Superior, Wis.—107.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Now that we have the eight-hour day it gives us JOURNAL agents a little more time to prepare our monthly letters, therefore we should have the JOURNAL full each month from now on, for the time we have to spare in between meetings can not be more pleasantly or usefully used than getting wised up on what is happening in S. U. circles throughout the land.

We had a fine attendance at our last meeting and initiated four candidates and passed on the applications of 12 others. So, Bro. Clohesy, please don't pay any attention to "Stinger MacDonald."

Lodge No. 107 is not to have a picnic this year, but will endeavor to be on hand in goodly numbers at Labor Day celebration.

Bro. Reiss is laid up with a broken leg, but we hope it will speedily mend.

Bro. J. H. Bavahn had the misfortune to injure his leg also, but is on the road to wellville.

Brothers, when you come to meetings just notice the older members. What fighters they are in spite of their ages and such faithful attendants at meetings. This should be a primer for us all to keep up the good work where they are leaving off.

Bro. Redmond is convalescing in Canada and expects to return soon.

Wishing all S. U. lodges the greatest of success and that we will have a mild winter and a reduction in the old H. C. L., I am

Yours in B., H. and P.,

F. K. BARNARD.

El Paso, Tex.—168.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

Just a few lines to let you know that Philander Lodge-No. 168 is still down on the silvery Rio Grande.

We are now sixty strong and are coming to the front regardless of those who are trying to 90 per cent. us. They would like mighty well to pull the 90 per cent. stuff here and make it stick, but they have not the nerve to try. Some say that it will be 90 per cent. and others say it will be 100 per cent., so there you are again. They do not know what they really do want.

I see where the "Solid Santa Fe Bees" put the ten-hour day back in Los Angeles, but the state legislature put them back on eight hours again. Those ten-hour boys should have little automatic switch engines with automatic hog heads on them and then they could work all night if they wanted to, after the rest had gone to their homes where they should be.

Thanks to Mr. W. D. Mahone of the Street Carmen's Union. What he had to say in his article in the July number of the JOURNAL was well worth reading, and there was more truth than poetry in it.

Having lots of rain in our border town of late. Rather strange, isn't it? But we are due all we can get because it went a long time without raining, and we all like to see a little once in a while to settle the dust.

I wish to appeal to all brothers who are inclined to be late in paying their dues. Now you all know whom I am speaking of; so wake up and do not cause your treasurer to go to so much trouble. Of course he knows that you are coming through all right, but that is not the thing. Do not have him wait on you as you have been doing; send your dues in ahead of time, then your brother treasurer will not be late with his monthly report. After reading the article that the president of Calumet Lodge No. 145 wrote, I am of the opinion that he was correct and stay with him when he says "pay your dues as you should," and that is not two or three days or a week late, but before the first of the month. Remember that always, brothers, and act accordingly and your treasurer will be on time, too.

Now a word in answer to your country's call. Brother switchmen, do you know just how badly you are needed by your country, not only at the battle front, in the trenches, but right here at home doing your lapse every day on the footboard? Troops must be moved, great armies must be provisioned and equipped, and it takes railroads to do it in the least time possible. Every minute counts, and everyone who is not selected by Uncle Sam to go to the trenches will be kept here to do his bit, and it is up to him to do his level best. Some of the railroads are claiming exemption for men for their operating department, and no doubt there will be some exempted for industrial reasons.

I do not think that those who are exempted on these grounds will feel that they are not doing their duty by staying at home to keep the box cars moving. They have to be moved, brother, and the "scissors" cannot do it like Uncle Sam wants it done.

So remember, brothers, answer your President's call, and do your bit, whether it is here at home or in the battlefields of Europe.

JOURNAL AGENT No. 168.

Chicago, Ill.—68.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

As it's time for September JOURNAL letters to be on their way, I'll avail myself of this opportunity to send in a few lines therefor.

The smoke of the B. of R. T.'s strike of July 28-29 has about faded away, and we hear but little from the members of the giant brotherhood about its ability to protect conditions for switchmen, and they have nothing to say about their recent 48-hour battle or the success (?) they made of it.

But, looking through the eyes of S. U. men, it was about the biggest dung-hill truck the B. of R. T. ever tried to pull over the hump, and it hadn't got fairly started before it stuck and had to be unloaded, and so strong was the stench from its unloading that its members can't yet look a switchman in the face.

I wish our members throughout the country could have seen the "baldies" the morning they went back to work with heads down and mum as a stone.

This was one time that they tried to harm the S. U. and got sadly left. When a strike is called to get a fellow's job he's in no hurry to come out with the bunch pulling off such stunts.

As that was the principal object of this one, the S. U. men, almost to a man, remained on the job, and the big four-flusher brotherhood had to sue for peace within two days.

There were only two of our members in the C. J. that the writer knows of that struck for the purpose of separating themselves from their jobs or being forced into the B. of R. T., and they ought to be ashamed of themselves and doubtless are.

Any member of the S. U. who would not stay at work under such conditions is a moral coward or a big fool.

This thing of striking to be a good fellow, even in such yards as the C. & N. W. and C., M. & St. P. stinger strongholds under conditions like those entering into this strike, is pure foolishness; and at any time or place the B. of R. T. declare a strike whose chief object is to destroy the S. U., our members should remain at work, and, if they keep their good senses, they will.

All our members have to do is to attend to their own business and they will come out all right, and I am glad to know that most of them are getting enough good horse sense into their heads now to do so.

At our last meeting we had 35 applications for membership, and we expect fully as many at our next meeting. Not so bad an aftermath to the stingers' challenge to exterminate us, eh?

It is incumbent upon each member of this union here not only to place our membership application cards in the hands of deserving switchmen, after explaining the merits of our union to them, but it is even more important to keep in friendly touch with them after so doing and get them initiated into the union and started out in the work as good organizers for it.

Too many of us do not as fully appreciate this feature of our organization's work as we should, and we often lose many good men on account of it. So let's not only get in connection with eligibles, but get them landed

into the union established especially for them.

The prospects are good here for a large increase of forces if we are big-hearted enough and earnest enough in the work before us. The opportunities were never brighter, and we should all do our best to make the most possible of them.

Our treasurer, Bro. F. L. Connors, proved himself a splendid fighter for our cause in the late battle, as did others, whether in the yards, at meetings or elsewhere. Every lodge had its good workers, and to the credit of them all we came out of it all with our forces united as never before, and I look for a rapid growth in nearly all, if not all, our lodges in this district. Let's all embrace the splendid opportunities here and elsewhere, and keep our forces growing more rapidly than ever before.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

JOHN COLE.

Patriotism.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead

Who never to himself hath said,

This is my own, my native land!

Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,

As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign
strand?

If such there breathe, go, mark him
well;

For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his title, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can
claim,

Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch, concentrated all in self,
Living, shall forfeit far renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he
sprung,

Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

—*Sir Walter Scott.*

A Bit of a Hint.

Slowboy—I read a singular thing to day. A scientist says there's phosphorous enough in a man's body to make forty thousand matches.

Miss Willing—Maybe; but there's not enough sand in some men to make one strike.—*Boston Transcript.*

LADIES' AUXILIARY

TO THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION



MRS. HENRIETTA CLARK, . . . GRAND PRESIDENT
1214 West 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.
MISS SARA T. JACKSON, . . . GRAND SECY AND TREAS.
220 Stevenson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Toledo, O.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

July 17th thirteen members of Sunshine Lodge No. 19 boarded the train to visit Detroit Lodge No. 32.

We were met at the station by some of the sisters and also by a hard thunder shower. The very heavens wept with joy at our coming, but we took our "sunshine" with us. We were escorted to their cozy lodge room which gave one the homey get-together feeling. From there we were taken to the banquet hall and did justice to a four course dinner, and how we did eat! Who thought of the H. C. L.? Surely not our sisters who planned such a grand dinner. Let me here testify that Detroit sisters are some good cake bakers. We had a fine meeting in the evening and one new member was initiated. Their team work was good and the music fine.

After the meeting Sister Hewett offered us her home for the night, but a few of us having made other arrangements with friends couldn't accept her hospitality. But those who did had a fine time and a good, hearty breakfast to start the next day with, and for all of which she has our sincere thanks as it was most kind of her and we greatly appreciate the kindness.

Next day we all met at the City Hall and took in Detroit in general, Belle Isle included.

As we left for Toledo that evening we were a tired but happy bunch. Our main conversation on the way home was how we would try and profit by what we had seen and heard.

Those of No. 19 who did not go missed one grand time.

In a local way No. 19 is striving to meet every issue confronted fairly

and considerately, and I believe we are succeeding well on the whole.

As far as able to judge, a spirit of good will and a willingness to do good service for our cause generally prevails among our members.

This finds expression in lodge attendance and in the performance of numerous other duties, all of which are builders for the auxiliary's good. We gladly aid in whatever way we can our brothers in their struggles for a higher standard of living and home comforts, and realize with every effort on their part and all the aid we can render them that at best life's realities will be none too rosy. However, as the word auxiliary implies, we are faithfully trying to be an aid to the S. U. and feel sure we are. Many of our brothers appreciate this fact and encourage their wives and other eligibles to join the auxiliary.

How fortunate we would be were they all thus kindly disposed toward us! We must not, however, lean too strongly upon the prop of brotherly assistance, but must in addition be aggressive and alert on our own account. We can't very consistently appeal to the brothers for aid until we have demonstrated to them by our own efforts that we merit their support. But we can do this and, as some of the sisters are, by interesting ourselves in all that pertains to the common welfare of our families, and especially by rendering all the comfort we can to those who are visited by misfortune beyond their control.

Let it be the aim of each member of the auxiliary to volunteer willing service towards such matters and see how our cause will prosper.

Yours in U., H. and J.,

MAUDE BRADFORD.

Milwaukee, Wis.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

While Cream City Lodge No. 39 isn't heard from very often in the JOURNAL, it isn't because we are not disposed to do our part to encourage the sisters in different parts of the country to keep in close touch with each other through the official organ our brothers have so kindly placed at our disposal for such purpose.

Like many other sisters, perhaps, we have been so absorbed in home duties, other social affairs, the war, high cost of living, etc., that we have just neglected to attend to the matter of reporting in the JOURNAL our auxiliary trials and successes.

None the less our affairs are moving along nicely and a good spirit of harmony seems to prevail in our midst.

Besides this, our members are actively interested in Lodge No. 39's affairs, and this interest manifests itself in many ways to the mutual benefit of all our sisters, and the members of the brother lodge as well.

Our meetings are fairly well attended, and the faithful ones who do attend are always enthused with such earnestness and activity pertaining to everything calculated to promote the welfare of all that it's a most pleasant and instructive place to spend an hour or so, and we hope there's not a sister who can do so but will make every possible effort to be present at as many of them as possible.

For the convenience of the members it has been deemed advisable to change the time of one of our meeting dates, and, for the information of all concerned, wish to state that hereafter, until otherwise informed, our meetings will be held on the first Monday evening and the third Friday afternoon of each month. So, instead of meeting as formerly on the first Friday afternoon, that meeting has been changed to the first Monday night, leaving the third Friday afternoon meeting the same as formerly.

Let's see how soon we can adjust ourselves to this new arrangement, and all come out and see how nice it is to have an evening meeting occasionally.

Our brothers, as far as we are able to judge, are progressing very well in their lodge matters here, and their

sisters would most gratefully appreciate the favor if all of them would speak a good word to their wives and other eligibles to the auxiliary, and encourage them all they can to affiliate themselves with it as members.

We know that this request is not necessary for some of them who are constantly encouraging our cause in every way possible, and to all of such we cheerfully acknowledge a debt of appreciation for it.

But neither they nor we sisters have the opportunity of getting in touch with all of those who ought to be members, and we would be indeed thankful to other brothers if they, too, would interest themselves and get their families interested in our worthy cause, which is especially devoted towards aiding them in every consistent manner possible, and which very many families in different parts of the country can bear testimony to the fact that it has done and does do.

Wishing abundant success to our cause and that of the S. U., I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

FLORENCE SCHROEDER.

Chicago, Ill.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

Chicago has added another lodge to the Ladies Auxiliary, which promises to be a real lodge in every respect. It will be known as McKinley Park Lodge No. 66, and was organized on July 31st by Sister Alice Brooks in a most creditable manner. She was assisted by Sister Mulvaney, vice-president of Lodge No. 63, and we sincerely thank both sisters for their services and hope that in future years they will look back and feel proud of their work. Sister Goveia, president of Lodge No. 63, who was also with us on this occasion, gave a very instructive talk to the members of the new lodge. We were also much pleased to have Sister Morrissey of Combination Lodge No. 45 with us and for the privilege of listening to her most interesting and encouraging talk. We are very grateful to all those sisters for their splendid spirit of co-operation.

The following officers were elected and installed: President, Anna Monroe; past president, Alice Brooks; vice-president, Clara Frye; secretary, Margaret McGrath; treasurer, Blanch

Corrigan; chaplain, Clara McMahon; conductor, Mayme Mallon; guard, Emma Forbes; pianist, Anna Rusky; board of directors, Mary Johnston, Estelle Kennedy, Anna Collins.

I believe I can consistently speak for all the members of McKinley Park Lodge by saying that all of them seem to be very well pleased with their lodge, and I don't think it will be necessary for me to urge them to attend the meetings as they all seem like an enthusiastic set of ladies and no doubt will do their share to build up this new lodge.

For some time there has been recognized the need of a lodge in this vicinity to meet the convenience of switchmen's families living within close proximity to the place now selected for our meeting place. Now that this necessity has been met, we trust each of our members will endeavor, as far as possible, to acquaint herself with all who are eligible to membership and prevail upon them to espouse the auxiliary's cause—organized especially for them. Our progress could doubtless be benefited by each member submitting to the lodge the names of all eligibles with whom she is acquainted. If one was not successful in winning them over to the good cause, she could so report and possibly another could make the attempt with better results. In our canvass for members it often happens that some other sister possesses the personality and argument that just fits the case. But our new lodge's successful career will depend upon the combined organizing efforts of each of its members. And in addition to all this, what a splendid help our brothers in the different lodges can render our new lodge if we can only induce them to encourage those eligible to membership in their families to join in with us in our worthy cause. Our brothers have many times proven their good qualities and good works in this respect and we feel sure those within a reasonable radius of our new lodge will manifest such manly and brotherly interest in the progress of our lodge.

We organized with twelve charter members, took in twelve by transfer, and have five new members for our next meeting, so I believe a little effort on our part will soon bring our lodge up to the standard.

We will meet the first Wednesday afternoon and the third Wednesday night in Tearney's Hall, Archer and Campbell avenues, and will be glad at all times to have sisters from other lodges pay us a visit.

Yours in U., H. and J.,

ANNA MONROE.

Detroit, Mich.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Hello, everybody. Detroit Lodge No. 32 is still in existence and getting along famously. As is usual in all lodges during the late spring and summer months, things have been rather quiet in Lodge No. 32; quiet, but far from being dead.

The last meeting of our crochet club was held at the home of Sister Lacy. Unfortunately, the day was a stormy one, keeping many at home who had planned to go. Those brave enough to venture out had a good time. Sister Lacy is planning to entertain us soon again.

July 19th, Detroit Lodge No. 32 was highly honored by having several members of Sunshine Lodge No. 19 of Toledo pay us a visit. Talk about fun, we surely had a nice time together. They arrived here about 6 o'clock, just in time for dinner. After dinner we visited awhile and then adjourned to our lodge room for our regular meeting. We had one of the most pleasant meetings Detroit lodge has ever had. We had the pleasure, during the evening, of initiating Ina Cook into our order. The officers were assisted in the work by Sister Pringle and her guards.

For the good of the order Sister Dean, past president of Sunshine Lodge, and several other visiting sisters gave short talks which were enjoyed by all.

The next day we all visited Detroit's beauty spot, Belle Isle, and various other places of interest on the island. It was an ideal day for the outing, and everyone enjoyed herself. In fact, we had such a good time that we arranged to meet again at Sugar Island.

We hope that other auxiliaries near by will follow the good example set by Sunshine Lodge, and come to visit us. We are only too glad to have visitors, and if you will only give us a few

days' notice, will provide suitable entertainment for you.

The stork visited the home of Brother and Sister Hemingway, Aug. 5th, and left a fine baby boy.

Sister Major, who has been quite ill all summer, is improving, but slowly. She will be very glad to have the sisters call on her. Sister Major lives at 678 Morrell street.

July 31st, Detroit Lodge No. 13, S. U. of N. A., gave its annual excursion to Tashmoo. It was, as all of their excursions are, a grand and glorious success. The lodge cleared quite a sum of money and all who went had a good time. Coming home Bro. Fred Schroeder sang several selections for us. His kindness was thoroughly appreciated by all who were privileged to hear him.

Just a word before closing to the members of our order who have not done anything so far this year to increase the membership. You should begin right now to make up for lost time. Every woman eligible to membership in the auxiliary should be invited to become a member. The growth of past years has been achieved by persistent effort on the part of earnest and faithful members, and our future growth rests with the present membership. Do your best to promote the work. If every member of our order would bring in a new member every year, in a short time everyone who is eligible would be united with us. Let us all be boosters and workers, and watch our order grow.

"Down through the mountain's silver haze,
Down through the song-thrilled wooded ways,
And midst the meadow's dew-drenched grass
The feet of summer swiftly pass.
'Stay, stay!' the yearning mountains cry;
'Stay, stay!' the drowsy grasses sigh;
But on and on the sweet guest flies,
With wind-blown hair, and wide, still eyes.
On, on, until her eager feet
Abide amidst the yellow wheat,
And harvests ripen everywhere,
All in the soft September air."

Wishing you all a successful harvest of new members, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

CLARA AVERY.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

West Side Lodge No. 8 is alive and doing, taking in new members and I also understand that there are still more of the men that are switching box cars going into the Switchmen's Union. So we still have hopes, even if the B. of R. T. did think they could break us. How they must feel since they lost without gaining a point. Here is hoping that they will sit up and take notice by and bye.

Let us all pull together now and work hard to bring our membership up to the hundred mark this year.

Now for the sisters that don't get to lodge: Our money was in the Graham Bank and we understand that they are only going to pay 40c on \$1. So you see we won't have much after working so hard. But, sisters, we are going to have a banco party on the 19th of September and it is your duty to sell all the tickets you can and help to build up our fund. We want each one of you to sell at least \$1.00's worth of tickets. I know you can and please come up to the next meeting and see what is doing.

Wishing all S. U. and L. A. to S. U. lodges the best of success, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

MINNIE CROWLEY.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Pride of the West Lodge No. 43:

WHEREAS, The great Molder of our destinies has recently removed from us the beloved son, William J., of Brother and Sister Ed Evans.

WHEREAS, Realizing it is the path all of us must soon tread, the path leading into the great unknown from whence no traveler returns, we humbly bow our heads in submission to the Master Will. And

WHEREAS, We realize the sadness brought to the hearts of his parents and relatives, for to know William John was to love him; and

WHEREAS, His demise was so sudden we can hardly realize he is gone. Therefore be it

Resolved, That our members do all in their power to alleviate the grief of the sorrowing parents, and extend

to our bereaved brother and sister our sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother and Sister Evans, one spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

O. M. SEAMAN,
S. GOLDSTEIN,
T. A. BAILEY,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Mason City Lodge No. 170:

WHEREAS, The untimely death of our beloved brother, J. C. Waller, who died Aug. 4th from injuries received in an auto accident July 22d, at St. Paul, Minn., has taken from this life a worthy member of this lodge and from his loving wife and son a dear husband and father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this lodge in meeting assembled, hereby extend to the bereaved wife and son and other relatives our sincere sympathy on account of the great loss sustained because of his death; be it further

Resolved. As a mark of respect to our departed brother that our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

C. KEEGAN,
G. S. BRANSCOMBE,
H. P. WIDOWS,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Minneapolis Lodge No. 30, at Minneapolis, Minn.:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the great Creator of heaven and earth to remove from the cares of this life for a greater and better one Mrs. Catherine Finn, the mother of Bro. Charles Finn and former Bro. John J. Finn, and sister of Bro. M. S. Boyle; and

WHEREAS, The sons and daughters have lost a kind and loving mother, and Bro. Boyle an affectionate sister; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our sympathy be extended to the bereaved family and rela-

tives in their deep sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to our brothers, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and a copy forwarded to our JOURNAL for publication.

H. M. SULLIVAN,
JAMES COYNE,
MORRIS FULL,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Minneapolis Lodge No. 30, held Aug. 12th:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Father to remove from our midst our beloved Bro. Abraham Hickey, who was drowned while in swimming, Aug. 2, 1917, and his body recovered Aug. 5th; and

WHEREAS, Because of his sudden death he leaves a loving mother who has suffered the loss of a loving and dutiful son and the Switchmen a true and loyal brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, By members here assembled, that our sympathy be extended to his mother and relatives in their sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to a deceased brother, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved mother and a copy sent to our JOURNAL for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

H. M. SULLIVAN,
MORRIS FULL,
M. S. BOYLE,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of George Washington Lodge No. 189, Dolton, Ill., held on Friday evening, Aug. 17, 1917:

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father has removed from our midst our beloved brother, Richard Vandenberg; and

WHEREAS, By his death we realize the sadness brought to the hearts of his father, sisters and brothers, as well as to the lodge of which he was a member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this lodge, in meeting assembled, extend

to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That, as a tribute of respect to our beloved brother, that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions sent to the family, one to the JOURNAL and one spread on the minutes of this meeting.

E. J. WIRTZ, Jr.,

J. LEIB,

J. A. HEALEY,

Committee.

At a regular meeting held by Central Lodge No. 39, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from us our beloved brother and fellow-workman, Harry Maryan, who was injured on July 1st and passed away July 2d. We realize the sadness brought to the hearts of his family and to Lodge No. 39, of which he was a beloved member; and

WHEREAS, By his death a beloved wife and other relatives and friends now mourn the loss of his love and our lodge a worthy member; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this lodge in meeting assembled, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved widow in her time of deep sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to this brother, we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved widow and a copy be forwarded to the editor of the JOURNAL for publication.

C. HINTERBERGER,

H. DOTZLER,

JOS. WEICHMANN,

Committee.

At a regular meeting held by Central Lodge No. 39 on July 24th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from us our beloved brother, M. Mosgrober, whose untimely death occurred on July 20, 1917, the result of a sickness for the past six months; and

WHEREAS, By his death a beloved

wife and several children and friends mourn the loss of his love and friendship and this lodge a faithful and worthy member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this lodge, in meeting assembled, extend their sympathy to the bereaved family in their time of deep sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to our deceased brother, our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved wife, and one to the JOURNAL for publication.

CHAS. KINMARTIN.

R. R. EVANS.

E. F. PFEIFFER,

Committee.

At a regular meeting of Wild Rose Lodge No. 51, L. A. to the S. U. of N. A., held July 18, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to take from the earth the mother of Sister Rilla Lybarger; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as sisters, extend to our bereaved sister and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, one spread on the minutes of this meeting and one be sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

ELLEN MEAD,

MELLISSA ALLARD,

MAUDE BURK,

Committee.

At a regular meeting of Wild Rose Lodge No. 51, L. A. to the S. U. of N. A., held July 18, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, God has taken from our order our beloved sister, Laura Frink, whose death occurred after a short illness and which has caused sadness to her loving family and friends; and

WHEREAS, By her death her family mourns the loss of a beloved wife and mother and our order a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the sorrowing husband and children our

sincere sympathy, trusting that God will comfort them and grant unto her eternal rest; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to the JOURNAL for publication and one spread on the minutes of this meeting.

ELLEN MEAD,
MELLISSA ALLARD,
MAUDE BURK,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Wild Rose Lodge No. 51, L. A. to the S. U. of N. A., held July 18, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to take from this earth the brother of Sister Cora Zarub; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as sisters, extend to our bereaved sister and family our sincere sympathy in this hour of their sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, one spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

ELLEN MEAD,
MELLISSA ALLARD,
MAUDE BURK,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Monroe Lodge No. 60, held Thursday, July 26, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, William Searls of Killbuck, N. Y., who died after a long illness, and we realize the sadness brought to the hearts of his family and to this lodge, of which he was a worthy member; and,

WHEREAS, In his sad death we realize the loss to the wife of a loving husband, the children, a faithful father, and this lodge a staunch and faithful member; and, therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and children, with the hope that He who hath taken him

away will cheer and comfort them in this time of great sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That, in respect to the memory of our departed brother our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, one sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

F. E. HALL,
JOSEPH HEFFORN,
BERT A. ELDRIDGE,
Committee.

Cards of Thanks.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 21.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I wish to thank the Grand Lodge for the prompt payment of claim held in the Switchmen's Union of North America by my late husband, J. E. Noble. I also wish to thank Lodges 137 and 87 for their kindness during my great sorrow and for the beautiful floral offerings.

With my greatest thanks,

Sincerely,

MRS. DOROTHY J. NOBLE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the officers and members of Progress Lodge No. 58 for their many acts of kindness shown me in my sad bereavement in the loss of my beloved husband, Edwin D. McIntyre, on the 10th day of July 1917.

I also desire to thank the Grand Lodge for the prompt payment of claim.

Very sincerely,

MRS. IDA MCINTYRE.

Notice.

James H. Brown, member of Still City Lodge No. 224, mysteriously disappeared from his home and business at Lafayette, Ill., six weeks ago and his wife has had no word from him since that time. Up to the time of leaving Peoria, Ill., a few years ago to go into business, he was an active worker in Lodge No. 224 and will be remembered as a delegate to the 1905 convention at Indianapolis; also

by the delegates at the Peoria convention on account of his sociability and pleasing service rendered them while acting on the reception committee. Mrs. Brown is much worried about his disappearance and is unable to assign any reason therefor, unless he suddenly became demented or has met with foul play. He and his brother were in the hardware business at Lafayette and doing a good paying



JAMES W. BROWN.

business. He left with working clothes on (blue-black pants with invisible stripe, black vest, home plaidcoat, black shoes, lavender striped shirt); height 5 feet, 11 inches; weight, about 175 pounds; black hair, quite bald; black eyes; smooth face, (but will best be remembered as wearing a moustache, as in this cut). He is also a member of the K. of P. Any information concerning his present whereabouts will be most thankfully received by his wife, or by J. V. Reath, 1103 Maywood Avenue, Peoria, Ill., Treasurer Lodge No. 224.

The receipts of Bro. C. A. Smith, member of Lodge No. 30, were recently lost and duplicates issued therefor.

Finder of lost receipts will confer a favor by sending same to A. A. Wilson, 1111 16th Street, S. E., Minneapolis, Minn., Treasurer of Lodge No. 30.

Remittance Roll of Honor for the Month of August, 1917.

The following is a list (by numbers) of the lodges whose remittances were received by the Grand Secretary and Treasurer during the month of August:

Aug. 1st—Lodges 15, 40, 71, 73, 102, 120, 188.

Aug. 2d—Lodges 20, 34, 100, 215, 228.

Aug. 3d—Lodges 27, 59, 61, 91, 141, 171, 173, 220.

Aug. 4th—Lodges 11, 22, 23, 37, 50, 55, 60, 66, 72, 92, 96, 104, 114, 115, 130, 154, 166, 174, 192, 193, 194, 212.

Aug. 6th—Lodges 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 19, 25, 30, 35, 42, 46, 49, 52, 54, 65, 69, 80, 84, 88, 95, 97, 98, 101, 105, 116, 117, 119, 128, 131, 133, 134, 136, 144, 152, 157, 160, 161, 179, 184, 187, 199, 203, 208, 210, 224, 226, 227, 229.

Aug. 7th—Lodges 14, 21, 24, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 51, 57, 70, 78, 79, 83, 85, 87, 89, 107, 112, 113, 123, 124, 142, 146, 148, 151, 172, 181, 182, 186, 191, 198, 202, 205, 214, 217, 225, 230.

Aug. 8th—Lodges 4, 7, 17, 18, 26, 28, 29, 31, 33, 43, 47, 58, 68, 75, 77, 82, 90, 108, 110, 127, 129, 147, 149, 169, 170, 180, 197, 209, 216, 219, 221.

Aug. 9th—Lodges 8, 62, 63, 67, 93, 109, 135, 137, 138, 189, 195, 218.

Aug. 10th—Lodges 45, 74, 81, 103, 163.

Aug. 11th—Lodges 16, 56, 94, 106, 151, 175, 177.

Aug. 13th—Lodges 48, 158, 206.

Aug. 17th—Lodge 168.

Up to the time of going to press, lodges 125, 140, 145 and 155 have not arrived.

According to Section 13d of the constitution it is necessary that all treasurers make their monthly remittances on or before the fifth day of each month, and if they do not do so a fine of ten cents per capita shall be imposed upon all such delinquent lodges.

Get on the job. Do your bit. Don't turn all the work of the local over to a few active members and officers.

Statement of Claims Paid During the Month of August, 1917

| No | NAME | Lodge | Disability or Death | Date of Disability or Death | Date Proof Papers Received | Date Paid | PAID TO | RESIDENCE | Amt. |
|------|-----------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| 2361 | C. E. Perkins | 11 | Death | 7- 2-'17 | 7-20-'17 | 8-15-'17 | { Annie, mother, { Fred W., brother | { Macon, Ga. { Cleveland, O. | \$1,500.00 |
| 2364 | W. J. Reed | 116 | Death | 6-26-'17 | 7-30-'17 | 8-15-'17 | Mary Gutches, sis. | McGraw, N. Y. | 750.00 |
| 2365 | A. B. Smith | 163 | Dis. | 6-20-'17 | 8-10-'17 | 8-15-'17 | Himself | Cleveland, O. | 375.00 |
| 2367 | Jas. R. Kent | 62 | Death | 7- 9-'17 | 7-30-'17 | 8-15-'17 | Edna, wife | Verona, Pa. | 1,500.00 |
| 2368 | E. D. McIntyre | 58 | Death | 7-10-'17 | 7-17-'17 | 8-15-'17 | Ida, wife | Chicago, Ills. | 1,500.00 |
| 2369 | Wm. Searles | 60 | Death | 7- 7-'17 | 7-27-'17 | 8-15-'17 | Sarah, wife | Kill Buck, N. Y. | 1,500.00 |
| 2370 | C. Hoffman | 129 | Death | 7- 9-'17 | 8-15-'17 | 8-15-'17 | Louise Terboss, sis. | Stroudsburg, Pa. | 1,500.00 |
| 2371 | C. J. Woods | 173 | Death | 7- 9-'17 | 7-19-'17 | 8-15-'17 | Anna, mother | LaSalle, Ills. | 750.00 |
| 2372 | F. G. Robertson | 36 | Death | 7- 3-'17 | 8- 7-'17 | 8-15-'17 | Edith, wife | Chicago, Ills. | 1,500.00 |
| 2373 | E. V. Collins | 209 | Death | 7- 6-'17 | 8- 8-'17 | 8-15-'17 | Eugene & Jas. Bros | Buffalo, N. Y. | 1,500.00 |
| 2374 | J. T. Herron | 55 | Death | 7-17-'17 | 8- 8-'17 | 8-15-'17 | Jennie, mother | Cleveland, O. | 1,500.00 |
| 2375 | M. Mosgrober | 39 | Death | 7-20-'17 | 8- 3-'17 | 8-15-'17 | Margaret, wife | Buffalo, N. Y. | 750.00 |
| 2378 | J. A. O'Neil | 117 | Death | 7-31-'17 | 8-13-'17 | 8-15-'17 | Maud, wife | Cleveland, O. | 1,500.00 |

\$16,125.00

Claims { 2366 }
 { 2376 } Proof papers not in.
 { 2377 }

Previously reported \$2,541,374.79
 Paid since last report 16,125.00
 Refunded insurance 7.66
 Total \$2,557,507.44

Acknowledgment of Claims Paid in July, 1917

Mrs. Genevieve Wedel, Niles, Mich. \$ 750.00
 Mrs. Mary J. Powers, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Catherine Lawler, Elmira, N. Y. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Louisa Rider, Rock Island, Ills. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Frances Wagner, Buffalo, N. Y. 750.00
 Mrs. Addie M. Palen, Buffalo, N. Y. 750.00
 Mrs. Margaret Whereatt, Superior, Wis. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Anna G. Johnson, Chicago, Ills. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Dorothy Vosburg, Los Angeles, Cal. 750.00
 Mrs. Dorothy Noble, Portland, Ore. 750.00
 Mrs. Mary Boos, Buffalo, N. Y. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Victoria O'Rourke, Valparaiso, Ind. 1,500.00
 Mrs. William O'Brien, Buena Vista, Mich. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Ida Cott, Buffalo, N. Y. 750.00
 Mrs. Sarah Maryan, Ebenezer, N. Y. 750.00

M. R. Welch

Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

GRAND LODGE SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 1, 1917.

BROTHERS:

You are hereby notified that dues and assessments are due and payable to the Treasurer of your Lodge before the first day of every month (see Section 64d). Grand Dues are fifty cents (50) per month; members holding Class "B" certificate, assessment \$2.50; Class "A" certificate, assessment \$1.25; Class "C" certificate, assessment 65 cents (see Section 29f). A failure on your part to comply therewith is a forfeiture of membership in the Union without further notice (see Sections 64e and 71a Subordinate Lodge Constitution). This assessment is to pay beneficiary claims only.

The Treasurers of Local Lodges are required to remit to the Grand Lodge, Grand dues and assessments collected from members, as above provided, not later than the fifth day of the month (see Section 64a).

Yours in B., H. and P.,

M. R. WELCH
 Grand Secretary and Treasurer.



THE ROSTER

OF THE

GRAND AND LOCAL OFFICERS OF THE

Ladies' Auxiliary to the Switchmen's Union of North America

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

GRAND PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Henrietta Clark, 1214 West 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.

PAST GRAND PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Barbara Stang, 2203 West Second St., Duluth, Minn.

FIRST GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Mary Whiteman, 497 Solvay St., Detroit, Mich.

SECOND GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Carrie Byrnes, 516 E. 115th Ave., Cleveland, O.

GRAND SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Miss Sara T. Jackson, 220 Stevenson St., Buffalo, N. Y.

GRAND BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Mrs. Anna Welch, Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Margaret McCarthy, 5436 Geraldine Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Lottie Akers, 1701 N. Capital Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

SUBORDINATE LODGES

CAPITAL CITY LODGE NO. 1, Indianapolis, Ind. Meets first and third Wednesday afternoon at Morrison's Hall, 52½ Monument Pl.

President—Mrs. Maud Zeller, 124 S. Traub St.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Laura Comin-gore, 344 No. Addison St.

NOBILITY LODGE NO. 2, Oelwein, Ia.

President—Mrs. Esther Borland, 410 First Ave., N.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Maude Becker, 134 Third Ave. N.

PROGRESSIVE LODGE NO. 4, Kansas City, Kans. Meets second and fourth Thursday afternoons, at Grandview Hall, Tenth and Central Aves.

President—Mrs. Barbara McCambridge, 1206 South 34th St.

Sec.—Mrs. Ethel McAllen, 325 South 11th St.

Treas.—Mrs. Henrietta Clark, 1214 West 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.

PRIDE OF NORTHWEST LODGE No. 5, St. Paul, Minn. Meets third Tuesday evening of each month at Central Hall, Sixth and Seventh Sts.

President—Mrs. Anna McHenry, 109 W. Central Ave.

Sec.—Mrs. Dorcas M. Dosh, 609 Marion St.

Treas.—Mrs. Edith Patten, 463 Fry Street.

QUEEN CITY LODGE NO. 6, Buffalo, N. Y. Meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month at Boyer's Hall, Swan and Emslie Sts.

President—Miss Sara T. Jackson, 220 Stevenson St.

Sec.—Mrs. Helen G. Cooley, 43 Sheffield Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Laura Sheay, 47 Roanoke Parkway.

LAKE ERIE LODGE NO. 7, Ashtabula, O. Meets first and third Thursdays at S. U. of N. A. Hall.

President—Mrs. Edith Sweet, 19 King St.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Emma McCarty, 35 Eames St.

WEST SIDE LODGE NO. 8, Chicago, Ill. Meets second and fourth Saturday evenings at Central Park Hall, Francisco and Lake Sts.

President—Mrs. Minnie Crowley, 2036 N. LaClair Ave.

Sec.—Mrs. Sarah Murphy, 2700 Flourney St.

Treas.—Mrs. Julia Sheehan, 3436 Chicago Ave.

DULUTH LODGE NO. 9, Duluth, Minn. Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 2203 West Second St.

President—Mrs. Barbara Stang, 2203 W. Second St.

Treas.—Mrs. Bessie Whitsitt, 2002 W. Second St.

M. J. NAUGHTON LODGE NO. 10, Cleveland, O. Meets second and fourth Monday at Beckman Bldg., 409 Superior St.

President—Mrs. Edyth Graft, 4316 Warner Rd.

Sec.—Miss Julia Gearlity, 3115 W. 96th St.

Treas.—Miss Mary Volenik, 3383 W. 95th St.

WHITE CARNATION LODGE NO. 11, Hammond, Ind. Meets second and fourth Thursday at 339 State St.

President—Mrs. Margaret Ansorge, 937 Buffalo Ave., So. Chicago, Ill.

Sec.—Mrs. Anna Young, 543 Sibley St.

Treas.—Mrs. Ida McCullough, 768 Alice Ave.

FURNITURE CITY LODGE NO. 12, Grand Rapids, Mich. Meets at homes of members.

President—Mrs. Naomi Parks, 904 Arlington Pl.

Sec.—Treas.—Mrs. Parizade Weedan, 1047 Terrace Ave.

TWENTIETH CENTURY LODGE NO. 14, St. Louis, Mo. Meets first and third Friday evenings at Reiss' Hall, Blair Ave. and Salisbury St.

President—Mrs. Florence Welch, 917 Bremen Ave.

Sec.—Miss Margaret McCarthy, 5436 Geraldine Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Mary Calhoun, 4318 Blair Ave.

CALUMET LODGE NO. 15, Chicago, Ill. Meets first and third Thursday afternoons, at 2.30, at 9118 Commercial Ave.

President—Mrs. Anna Davis, 9453 Commercial St.

Sec.—Mrs. Rose Ptok, 9015 Houston Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Margarette McComsey, 8235 East End Ave.

MYRTLE LODGE NO. 16, Blue Island, Ill. Meets first and third Thursday afternoon at Moose Hall, 261 Western Ave., second Friday evening and fourth Wednesday afternoon, at 2.30.

President—Mrs. Kate Atkinson, 202 Grove St.

Sec.—Mrs. Olga Ladwig, Wood St., near 124th St.

Treas.—Mrs. Alvina E. Bagge, 325 Chicago St.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE NO. 17, Kansas City, Mo. Meets second and fourth Tuesday evening at Swedish Hall, Twenty-third and Summit Sts.

President—Mrs. Daisy Fleming, 356 So. Eleventh St., Kansas City, Kans.

Sec.—Mrs. Lottie Parrott, 1214 High St., Rosedale, Kans.

Treas.—Mrs. Nellie Slaughter, 2738 Madison St.

SOUTH SIDE LODGE NO. 18, Pittsburg, Pa. Meets second and fourth Thursday at 337 Forty-fourth St.

President—Mrs. Kate Miller, 337 Forty-fourth St.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Mary McGlibboney, R. F. D., McKees Rocks, Pa.

SUNSHINE LODGE NO. 19, Toledo, O. Meets second Thursday evening at 7.30, and fourth Thursday afternoon at Broer's Hall.

President—Mrs. Josephine Respect, 330 Knower St.

Sec.—Mrs. Mary Lockard, 216 Avondale Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Maude Bradford, 128 Oliver Pl.

SEGO LILY LODGE NO. 20, Salt Lake City, Utah. Meets first and third Thursday at members' homes.

President—Mrs. Ida M. Hughes, 548 East 4 South St.

Treas.—Mrs. Sarah B. Dalley, 7 Isabelle Apartments.

JASMINE LODGE NO. 22, Houston, Tex. Meets at Pythian Castle, Liberty Ave., the first Tuesday afternoon and third Tuesday evening.

President—Mrs. Margaret McHale, 2201 Mills St.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Alice Lucas, 2018 Common St.

JACKSON LODGE NO. 23, Jackson, Mich. Meets second and fourth Monday evening at Webb Block Hall, Mechanic St.

President—Mrs. Edyth Barger, 1015 W. Franklin St.

Sec.—Mrs. Frances Willoughby, 502 Summit St.

Treas.—Mrs. Tina McKibben, 612 S. Pleasant St.

MIDWAY LODGE NO. 24, St. Paul, Minn. Meets first Monday evening and third Tuesday afternoon at Woodruff Hall.

President—Mrs. Della M. Willis, 2350 W. Bayliss Ave.

Sec. and Treas.—Miss Mary A. Casey, 2155 Ann Arbor Ave.

WHITE ROSE LODGE NO. 27, East St. Louis, Ill. Meets first and third Wednesday afternoon, Colonial Building, St. Louis and Collinsville Aves.

President—Mrs. Susie M. Gearlety, 410 N. 12th St.

Sec.—Mrs. Cloha Morrison, 2217 No. 33d St.

Treas.—Mrs. Lizzie Harrington, 1220 No. 15th St.

SUPERIOR LODGE NO. 28, Superior, Wis. Meets second Tuesday afternoon at homes of members and fourth Monday afternoon, at 2.30, at Tower Hall.

President—Mrs. Ella Evahn, 1910 Belknap St.

Sec.—Mrs. Jessie Watson, 2001 Missouri Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Hulda North, 1420 Banks Ave.

FERN LODGE, No. 29, Minneapolis, Minn. Meets at the homes of members first Wednesday afternoon and third Wednesday evening of each month.

President—Mrs. Ida Maebly, 2429 South 7th St.

Sec.—Mrs. Grace Barry, 1931 Morgan Ave., N.

Treas.—Mrs. Mary Coveyow, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 28.

LAKE SHORE LODGE NO. 31, Cleveland, O. Meets first and third Wednesday evening at Maccabee Hall, Larich Block, 18707 St. Clair Ave.

President—Mrs. Mary Neale, 1329 E. 185th St.

Sec.—Mrs. Lulu Farrar, Saranac Road.

Treas.—Mrs. Alice Lehan, 1312 E. 187th St.

DETROIT LODGE NO. 32, Detroit, Mich. Meets first and third Tuesday evenings at Riverside Temple, Hubbard and Beker Sts.

President—Mrs. Lucy Smith, 69 Pacific Ave.

Sec.—Mrs. Minnie Hinckley, Palmer Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Flora Stubbs, 670 Ferdinand Ave.

IOWA VALLEY LODGE NO. 33, Valley Junction, Ia. Meets first and third Thursday at 2.30 p. m. at Macon Hall, Fifth St.

President—Mrs. Anna Gannon.

Sec.—Mrs. Effie J. Libby.

Treas.—Mrs. Lyla Bowers.

ROYAL VIOLET LODGE NO. 34, Cincinnati, O. Meets third Thursday evening at Coe's Hall.

President—Mrs. Alice Clark, 2772 W. 6th St.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Clara Dean, 3160 Hillside Ave.

COLUMBINE LODGE NO. 35, Denver, Col. Meets second and fourth Tuesday evening at Charles Bldg., 15th and Curtis Sts.

President—Mrs. Belle Patton, 2507 Fifteenth St.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Daisy Maskow, 2026 W. 38th Ave.

PRIDE OF THE WEST LODGE NO. 36, Parsons, Kans.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Nora Stiles, 1122 Lincoln St.

SUCCESS LODGE NO. 37, Peoria, Ill. Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Averyville Hall, 3104 N. Adams St.

President—Mrs. Kate Moore, 1609 No. Adams St.

Sec.—Treas.—Miss Kathryn E. Moore, 1609 No. Adams St.

TRINITY LODGE NO. 38, Fort Worth, Tex. Meets first and third Thursday at members' homes.

President—Mrs. Rose Burns, 1107 E. Bellknap St.

Sec.—Mrs. Ethel Allen, 1505 E. Bluff Street.

Treas.—Mrs. Agnes Martin, 1516 E. Belknap St.

CREAM CITY LODGE NO. 39, Milwaukee, Wis. Meets first Monday evening and third Friday afternoon at Moore's Hall, First Ave. and National St.

President—Mrs. Margaret Bertrand, 144 Lloyd St.

Sec.—Mrs. Adeline Dean, 833 Hilbert St.

Treas.—Mrs. Florence Schroeder, 2810 Center St.

PRIDE OF PEORIA NO. 40, Peoria, Ill. Meets second fourth Thursday afternoon, at Schmitt's Hall, 2901 So. Adams St.

President—Mrs. Ida Larkin, 404 Mathew St.

Sec.—Mrs. Minerva Doty, 409 Cornhill St.

Treas.—Mrs. Fannie Abbey, 1319 Garden St.

PRIDE OF BAY STATE NO. 41, Springfield, Mass.

President—Mrs. Charlotte Clark, 5 Birne Ave.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Ida L. Clark, 118 Plainfield St.

HELPING HAND LODGE NO. 43, Gary, Ind. Meets second Thursday afternoon and fourth Thursday evening at Sixth Ave.

President—Mrs. Emma Scott, 412 Harrison St.

Sec.—Mrs. Anna McCullough, 134 W. Fifth Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Mary Comerford, 1306 W. 13th Ave.

VIOLET LODGE NO. 44, Omaha, Neb. Meets at 2027 Ohio St., first Wednesday of each month.

President—Mrs. Fannie Domgren, 2027 Ohio St.

Sec.—Treas.—Mrs. Lydia Short, 3822 No. Nineteenth St.

COMBINATION LODGE NO. 45, Chicago, Ill. Meets second and fourth Thursday afternoon at 601 Masonic Temple, Randolph and State Sta.

President—Mrs. Mamie Maney, 3736 S. Albany Ave.

Sec.—Mrs. Mary Sample, 1220 So. Lincoln St.

Treas.—Mrs. Othilda Kain, 955 No. Loré Ave.

DAISY LODGE NO. 46, Topeka, Kans. Meets first and third Friday at 404 Madison St.

President—Mrs. Harriet Slaybaugh, 719 Jefferson St.

Sec.—Mrs. Anna Deppe, 1211 No. Topeka Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Stella A. Fleming, 419 Madison St.

TWIN CITY LODGE NO. 47, Fort William, Ont., Canada. Meets first and fourth Wednesday of each month at Trades of Labor Hall.

President—Mrs. Bertha Shanessy, 344 No. Syndicate Ave.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Rose McGregor, 323 Ogden St.

FRIENDSHIP LODGE NO. 48, Conneaut, O. Meets first Wednesday at home of members.

President—Mrs. Lydia Hurlburt, 413 Harbor St.

Sec.—Mrs. Alta Kremer, Route 4, E. Conneaut, O.

Treas.—Mrs. Maude McCloskey, 693 Broad St.

INDIANA LODGE NO. 49, Terre Haute, Ind. Meets second and fourth Tuesday afternoon, at homes of members.

President—Mrs. Cecil Hayden, 1110 South 3rd St.

Sec.—Treas.—Mrs. Zetta Byington, 318 N. Sixteenth St.

BLUE GRASS LODGE NO. 50, Ludlow, Ky. Meets last Thursday at secretary's home.

President—Mrs. Ida Rogers, 53 Oak Street.

Sec.—Mrs. Mary Niebaum, Elm and Kenner Sts.

Treas.—Mrs. Mayme Cartwright, 305 E. 12th St., Covington, Ky.

WILD ROSE LODGE NO. 51, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Meets first Wednesday afternoon and third Wednesday evening at Sokol Hall, Third St., E.

President—Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, 1003 South 2nd St., W.

Sec.—Mrs. Ellen Mead, 1649 No. Sixth St.

Treas.—Mrs. Allene Dick—1513 N. Sixth St., W.

ECHO LODGE NO. 52, Rock Island, Ill. Meets at Odd Fellows' Hall second and fourth Thursday, at 2.30 p. m.

President—Mrs. Nellie Perry, 127 Twelfth St., Silvis, Ill.

Sec.—Mrs. Lila Dix, 140 Ninth St., Silvis, Ill.

Treas.—Mrs. Fannie Pritchett, 3016 Tenth Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

MISSION LODGE NO. 53, San Antonio, Tex.

President—Mrs. Alice J. Oliphant, 421 Lamar St.

Sec.—Treas.—Mrs. Blanche Austin, 826 N. Pine St.

MARTHA WASHINGTON LODGE NO. 54, Dolton, Ill. Meets second and fourth Thursday evening of each month at A. O. U. W. Hall.

President—Mrs. Sarah Wirtz.

Sec.—Mrs. Myrtle Stone, Washington St.

Treas.—Mrs. Anna E. Lowry, 128 Park Ave.

HILL CREST LODGE NO. 55, Michigan City, Ind. Meets fourth Thursday evening at homes of members.

President—Mrs. Nellie Meese, 1209 Washington St.

Sec.—Mrs. Elizabeth Voss, 219 Detroit St.

Treas.—Mrs. Lena Wright, 426 E. Ninth St.

TRUE LOYALTY LODGE NO. 56, Cleveland, O. Meets second and fourth Thursday evenings at Murray Hall, Lorain Ave. and W. 65th St.

President—Mrs. Dorothy Hanrahan, 9423 Dennison Ave.

Sec.—Mrs. Winifred Barnhart, Gresham, O.

Treas.—Mrs. Mabel P. Weir, 3136 W. 86th St.

GOLDEN ROD LODGE NO. 57, Joliet, Ill.

President—Mrs. Amanda Paskey, 306 Fifth Ave.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fay, 229 Gardner St.

ELECTRIC CITY LODGE NO. 58, Scranton, Pa. Meets third Tuesday of each month at 123 Penn Ave.

President—Mrs. Susie Flynn, 406 Railroad Ave.

Sec.—Miss Alice Reilley, 324 Fifth Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Lulu McAndrews, 1136 Farr St.

NANCY HANKS LODGE NO. 59, St. Louis, Mo. Meets fourth Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at members' homes.

President—Mrs. Lizzie White, 3232 State St., E. St. Louis, Ill.

Sec.—Mrs. Rose Jackson, 2917½ South 13th St.

Treas.—Mrs. Lucie R. Barlow, 3003 South 13th St.

COLONIAL LODGE NO. 60, New York City, N. Y. Meets second and fourth Wednesday evening at home of Mrs. Nellie Lavelle, 378 E. 137th St.

President—Mrs. Catherine Gunther, 963 East 179th St.

Sec.—Mrs. Bridget Cuff, 631 E. 135th St.

Treas.—Mrs. Anna McEntee, 2534 Seventh Ave.

MORNING STAR LODGE NO. 61, Herington, Kans.

President—Mrs. Sophia Williams.

Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. Beatrice Berry, 321 So. A St.

HONOR LODGE NO. 62, Detroit, Mich. Meets second and fourth Thursdays at K. P. Hall, Dragon and Lafayette Sts.

President—Mrs. Mary Whitman, 497 Solvay St.

Sec.—Miss Margaret Reed, 503½ Coplin Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ireland, 599 Baker St.

ENGLEWOOD LODGE NO. 63, Chicago, Ill. Meets first Thursday evening and third Thursday afternoon at 2 p. m., at Colonial Hall, 5436 Wentworth Ave.

President—Mrs. Hannah Goveia,
1505 Warren Ave.

Sec.—Mrs. Mary Goepfner, 6734 So.
Wood St.

Treas.—Mrs. Annie Maher, 5754 So.
Fifth St.

NORTHERN STAR LODGE NO. 64

—Spokane, Wash.

President—Mrs. Salena Thompson,
330 S. Pine St.

Sec.—Mrs. Mabel Welton—E. 2508
First Ave.

Treas.—Mrs. Lodema Rosebrook, 125
Stone St.

OLEANDER LODGE NO. 65, Galves- ton, Tex.

Pres.—Mrs. May Nelson, 3711 K St.

Sec.—Mrs. Norma Bashellier, 2619
Q¹/₂ St.

Treas.—Mrs. M. B. Hill, 2913 Ave. P.

MCKINLEY PARK LODGE NO. 66, Chicago, Ill.

Pres.—Mrs. Anna Monroe, 3517
Washtenaw Ave. S.

Treas.—Mrs. Blanche Corridan, 3425
S. Leavitt St.

Life's Struggle.

Throughout the ages mankind has struggled to improve the conditions of life and elevate the standard of living.

The progress made has been slow and tedious when consideration is given to the accepted age of the world. In the early times man's greatest enemy was wild beasts of prey that considered human beings their natural food supply, while man was physically weaker his mental superiority aided him in the struggle to survive and eventually he eliminated this source of danger and for centuries past has been the hunter instead of the hunted insofar as beasts are concerned.

However, his struggle for life and a happy congenial existence did not end when ways and means of conquering the beasts of the forest and jungle were devised, for after this foe no longer was a danger, mankind found a new enemy, like-wise a beast of prey, but of man's own likeness, which plainly stated is that set of men who consider the bone, blood and sweat of their fel-

lowmen as theirs legitimately to exploit. This latter enemy has been far more difficult to combat, due largely to the fact that those preyed upon do not always co-operate to a sufficient extent with each other.

Where lack of co-operation exists the standard of living is lower by far than it is where a comprehensive and mobile organization or system of co-operation is maintained. The proof of this can be obtained by comparing living conditions in organized localities with those in unorganized places.

The necessary weapon for man to win his struggle with is not hard to obtain, in fact is always at hand, and proves very effective when used against those who endeavor to block the pathway of the toiler.

Organization of labor solves the problem and proves to be far more effective when intelligently used against the present-day beasts of prey than did the crude weapons of defense of the early struggle.

Moral: Organize.—*The Baltimore Trades Unionist.*

Do not forget that the trade union has done much more for you than any or all the political parties put together.

From Experience.

Observer—"I noticed you got up and gave that lady your seat in the street car the other day."

Observed—"Since childhood I have respected a woman with a strap in her hand."—*Punch Bowl.*

WHY BONDS?

The Nation needs money. Bonds extend long after "war profits" end. They increase all taxes, burden industry until paid and ultimately cost \$2.00 for every \$1.00 raised. They increase living cost and reduce wages.

THINK OR PAY

A tax on land values only will raise yearly \$5,000,000,000, will abolish all other taxes, force idle land into use, increase crops, boom industry and perpetuate real prosperity. *Investigate—Booklet Free.*
SINGLE TAX LEAGUE, Arden, Delaware, Dept. 48.

TAX LAND

Swear Off Tobacco

Tobacco Habit Banished In 48 to 72 Hours

Immediate Results

Trying to quit the tobacco habit unaided is a losing fight against heavy odds, and means a serious shock to your nervous system. So don't try it! Make the tobacco habit quit you. It will quit you if you will just take **Tobacco Redeemer** according to directions.

It doesn't make a particle of difference whether you've been a user of tobacco for a single month or 50 years, or how much you use, or in what form you use it. Whether you smoke cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chew plug or fine cut or use snuff—**Tobacco Redeemer** will positively remove all craving for tobacco in any form in from 48 to 72 hours. Your tobacco craving will begin to decrease after the very first dose—there's no long waiting for results.

Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind and is the most marvelously quick, absolutely scientific and thoroughly reliable remedy for the tobacco habit.

Not a Substitute

Tobacco Redeemer is in no sense a substitute for tobacco, but is a radical, efficient treatment. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It quiets the nerves, and will make you feel better in every way. If you really want to quit the tobacco habit—get rid of it so completely that when you see others using it, it will not awaken the slightest desire in you—you should at once begin a course of **Tobacco Redeemer** treatment for the habit.

Results Absolutely Guaranteed

A single trial will convince the most skeptical. Our legal, binding, money-back guarantee goes with each full treatment. If **Tobacco Redeemer** fails to banish the tobacco habit when taken according to the plain and easy directions, your money will be cheerfully refunded upon demand.

Let Us Send You Convincing Proof

If you're a slave of the tobacco habit and want to find a sure, quick way of quitting "for keeps" you owe it to yourself and to your family to mail the coupon below or send your name and address on a postal and receive our free booklet on the deadly effect of tobacco on the human system, and positive proof that **Tobacco Redeemer** will quickly free you from the habit.

Newell Pharmacal Company
Dept. 601 St. Louis, Mo.

Smoked for 25 Years

Tennessee, 1915

I am 37 years old, smoked cigarettes and pipe since I was about 12 or 14 years old. I did not think I could quit smoking; I would get up in the night out of bed to smoke, was spending at least \$1.00 per month for tobacco and matches—\$24.00 per year, and now have no desire for tobacco and even hate to see or smell smoke. I have gained 15 pounds in weight and I am unable to explain the full benefit **Tobacco Redeemer** has done for me, but it is worth, in my opinion, thousands of dollars. I would not take anything for my benefit I got out of **Tobacco Redeemer**.
T. J. LAUTNER, Conductor
Southern Ry. Co., Stanton Division No. 139

Free Book Coupon

NEWELL PHARMACAL CO.,

Dept. 601

St. Louis, Mo.

Please send, without obligating me in any way, your free booklet regarding the tobacco habit and proof that **Tobacco Redeemer** will positively free me from the tobacco habit.

Name.....

Street and No.....

Town..... State.....

Compelling Logic.

Foreman—"How old are you?"

Applicant for Job—"Forty-seven."

Foreman—"No job for you."

Applicant—"Why?"

Foreman—"If a man past forty-five has always worked as I should want him to, he is worn out. If he is not worn out it is a sure sign that he wouldn't work hard enough to suit me. Pass on."—*Ex.*

"Ben Jason."

"Yas, suh."

"Accused of being under the influence of liquor on Christmas eve."

"Yas, suh."

"Disorderly conduct."

"Yas, suh."

"Profanity."

"I might er 'awo'—yas, suh."

"Resisting officer."

"I sho' tried to lick dat Irishman, judge."

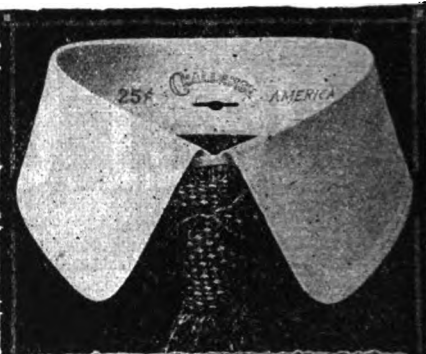
"Petty larceny."

"Count dat in, too."

"Ben—the law must deal heavily in your case. Is there anything you left out in your holiday spree?"

The negro scratched his ear.

"Yas, suh; ef yo' could lemme out fo' a few minits, I'd like ter beat up my ol' woman fo' 'ceptin' presents from a Macon barber."



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Doctor Says Ordinary Nuxated Iron Will Make Nervous, Rundown People 100% Stronger in Two Weeks' Time in Many Cases.

New York, N. Y.—"One glance is enough to tell which people have iron in their blood," said Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied widely both in this country and in Great European medical institutions, in a recent discourse. They are the ones that do and dare. The others are in the weakling class. Sleepless nights spent worrying over supposed ailments, constant dosing with habit-forming drugs and narcotics for nervous weakness, stomach, liver or kidney disease and useless attempts to brace up with strong coffee or other stimulants are what keep them suffering and vainly longing to be strong. Their real trouble is lack of iron in the blood. Without iron the blood has no power to change food into living tissue and therefore, nothing you eat does you any good; you don't get the strength out of it. The moment iron is supplied the multitude of dangerous symptoms disappear. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the time, double and even triple their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of every sign of dyspepsia, liver and other trouble in from ten to fourteen days' time, simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without any benefit.

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NOTE—Nuxated Iron recommended above by Dr. E. Sauer, is one of the newer organic iron compounds. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy, in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The Manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit \$100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 100 per cent. or over in four weeks' time provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

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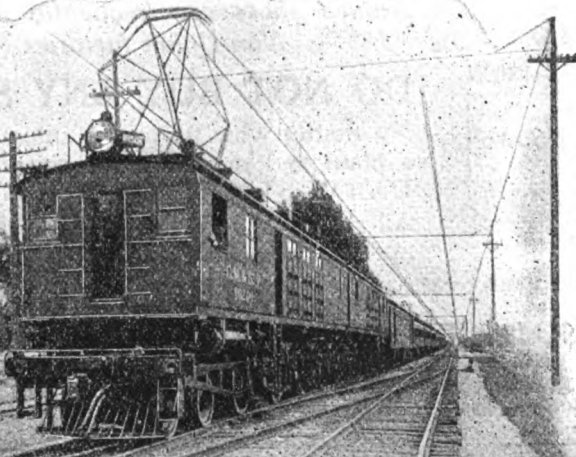
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Strange Politicians.

Argentina is ruled by the strangest politician in all the Americas, Hipolito Irogoyen, the new president, is a man of mystery and silence. His has been entirely a career of deeds, for he has never made a speech and never given out an interview.

Since he assumed the presidency last October he has sent no messages to the Argentine congress and has made no statement of policy. But he has struck hard and often at corruption in the rich republic.

Irigoyen did not make a single pledge during his successful campaign for the presidency. He uttered just one statement and that to a personal friend: "I will make an exemplary government." He went into office a profound enigma, but a popular idol. He has been a leader of the radical or liberal party for thirty years, years of unbroken silence. He has always been regarded as a reformer, but he has never avowed such a role.

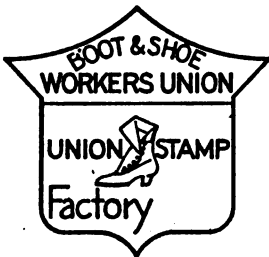
When Irigoyen was inaugurated he went into office with the simplest ceremonies on record in Argentina. He wanted to ride to the capital in a street car, but was prevailed upon by friends to take a taxicab. Outside of taking the oath of office, he spoke no word at the inauguration. Nor did he do any smiling or bowing. His first act upon becoming president was to turn over his salary of \$40,000 a year to charity. Then he provided that the

poor of Buenos Aires might be quartered in public buildings.

After that he started a slashing of the public payrolls that brought shudders to the politicians. He began a policy of compelling the big land owners to contribute more to road building in the rural districts. It is said he will promote the breaking up of the large ranches, so that the poorer classes may become land owners, and thus improve their in many cases wretched position.

Irigoyen is 55 and a bachelor. He is of humble origin, but is said to be wealthy, owning several large estates. He is a studious man and for many years held a chair in the University of Buenos Aires. By many he is regarded as the foremost economist of South America.—*Exchange*.

If labor in making up its wage scales would subdivide its demands and itemize them as manufacturers do, charging so much for vital force waste, so much for maintenance, so much for insurance protection, so much for depreciation (old age) and other overhead charges, the employer would have a practical illustration of his own method, but he would stand aghast at the presumptuous assumption of those working for him. Labor will learn some day to add contingent expense of a sundry character, and dividend payment, probable losses, etc., to the wage scales, and collect them, too.—*Quarry Worker*.



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CHAS. L. BAINE, *Sec. - Treas.*

Charity.

If I want to redeem the world I can come nearer my object and do less harm by being just toward myself and just toward everybody else, than by "doing good" to people. The only untainted charity is justice. Often our ostensible charities serve but to obscure and palliate great evils. Conventional charity drops pennies in the beggar's cup, carries bread to the starving, distributes clothing to the naked. Real charity, which is justice, sets about removing the conditions that make beggary, starvation and nakedness. Conventional charity plays Lady Bountiful; justice tries to establish such laws as shall give employment to all, so that they need no bounty. Charity makes the Old Man of the Sea feed sugar plums to the poor devil he is riding and choking; justice would make him get off his victim's back. Conventional charity piously accepts things as they are and helps the unfortunate; justice goes to the legislature and changes things. Charity swats the fly; justice takes away the dung heaps that breed flies. Charity gives quinine in the malarial tropics; justice drains the swamps. Charity sends surgeons and ambulances and trained nurses to the war; justice struggles to secure that internationalism that will prevent war. Charity works among slum wrecks; justice dreams and plans that there be no more slums. Charity scrapes the soil's surface; justice sub-soils. Charity is affected by symptoms; justice by causes. Charity assumes evil institutions and customs to be a part of "Divine Providence," and tearfully works away at taking care of the wreckage; justice regards injustice everywhere, custom buttressed and respectable or not, as the work of the devil, and vigorously attacks it. Charity is timid and always is passing the collection box; justice is unafraid and asks no alms, no patrons, no benevolent support. The best part of the human race does not want help, nor favor, nor charity; it wants a fair chance and a square deal. Charity is man's kindness. Justice is God's.—
Dr. Frank Crane.

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Ideals of Democracy.

It was de Tocqueville, in his "Democracy in America," who said: "It is certain that democracy annoys one part of the community, and that aristocracy oppresses another part."

Democracy is annoying to the super-egoist who believes that the people should be ever ready to allow their institutions to be guided by a select few. Aristocracy is the real menace, because it oppresses.

Aristocracy has its theory, its science, its system of logic, its art, its literature, its poetry, even its music. Aristocracy has its philosophy and its religion.

The philosophy of aristocracy has it that the efforts of the masses should be directed primarily to the comforts of the few.

Only within recent generations have those who believe in democracy organized their own system of thought. Thinkers like Marx, Lasalle, George, Rousseau, Hugo and other lovers of

the common people refused to accept the ideas of the aristocrats. As a consequence, we now have democracy with its ethics, its science, its poetry, its literature, its art, its philosophy, and its religion. This system of thought is decidedly opposed to that of the aristocrats.

The poetry of the democratic spirit breathes the hope of humanity in its battles with privilege.

The literature of democracy mirrors the lives of the common people rather than the doings of the idle rich.

The ethics of democracy demand that actions are right when they are of service to humanity, and are wrong when they are destructive to the better interests of the people. The true democrat says, with William Lloyd Garrison, "Our country is the world—our countrymen are all mankind." Or, if he prefers, he can credit his sentiment to Thomas Paine, who said the same thing, only he put it in different words.—*Coast Seaman's Journal*.

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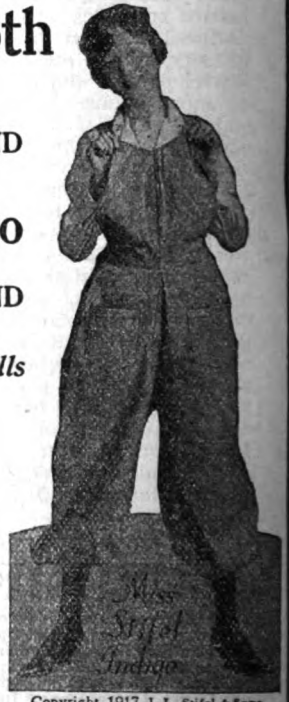
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JOURNAL OF THE SWITCHMEN'S UNION

OF NORTH AMERICA

OCTOBER, 1917

Vol. XIX



No. 10

Published Monthly at Buffalo, N. Y., by
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Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance

W. H. THOMPSON, Editor and Manager



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Labor and the World's War

Local strikes in various parts of the country are far more prevalent than is generally realized. Their number rivals that of two years ago, when many munition workers stopped work.

In 1915 industrial difficulties were private matters. The goods delayed had been ordered by foreign buyers. The time-honored plan of drawing a circle about the combatants and watching them fight it out seemed sensible enough.

Today the nation is mobilized. War is its chief business. Labor troubles must not hold us back.

When Britain went to war, labor discontent was a constant handicap. It became absolutely necessary to find some plan to reduce the waste due to strikes and lockouts. Britain fighting to a finish could not allow British employers and British workmen to fight each other to a finish. The ministry of munitions established a disputes branch. The result was remarkable.

During the first five months of 1915, 1,559,900 working days were lost through strikes. This was less than one-fourth of the loss in the same

period in 1914. The figure for 1917 has dropped to 540,000. More than 100 weekly disputes are now settled without loss of time.

Better than disputes settled without suspension of work are no disputes at all. A British committee on the relations of employer and employed is now engaged in constructing a plan to eliminate the need even for mediation. Joint standing industrial councils are planned to prevent those difficulties which have been the curse of industry from coming to a head. Conditions of employment, wages, a share for the workers in the increased prosperity of an industry, technical education, proposed legislation are among the matters to be kept constantly before the councils, composed of representatives of the public, the workers and the employers. On the workers' side the representation is to be based on the trade unions concerned in the industry. The councils are planned to work with, and not against, the unions.

The United States must learn from Britain's experience in dealing with labor just as its armies are learning from the experience of the armies

which have been in the trenches for three years. We have only a meager provision for the adjustment of labor disputes. Even that is not appreciated. Congress has stupidly cut the appropriation for Federal conciliators so that many of them have been discharged.

Labor has had representation in the council of national defense, but that representation has been small. Mr. Gompers has been so much alone as to give the impression that he had somehow been spirited away from the ranks of labor.

Some employers—survivals from the old strong-arm days when the accepted method of settling labor troubles was to hire gunmen to settle the laborer—seem to think that a country at war should use bayonets and machine guns whenever workers show discontent.

The human element in industry is quite too humane to be dealt with in this way. American labor is intensely loyal. In that lies our industrial strength. But American labor must not be driven into a corner as were the Welsh coal miners at the outset of the war. The operators attempted to deprive the miners of some of their hard-won rights. The miners replied that they were trustees for the men who had gone to the front and would see to it that no fruit of the hard fight of labor should be lost.

Much has been said in America about safeguarding the unions. Nothing has been done about it. The plumbers on one of the cantonments were asked to give way on their working hours as a war necessity. Other workers will be asked to do likewise. All workers should have some assurance that the war will not be used to club labor.

Conservation of labor, skilled and unskilled, is quite as important as food control or economical use of freight cars. The time has come for constructing adequate machinery for the adjustment not merely of strikes but of all industrial relations. The new British plan should be revised to fit American needs. We have no time for strikes, no strength to waste on industrial bitterness.—*Boston Globe*.

The Menace to Government

The magnates of industry are now demanding that the I. W. W. shall be suppressed by the strong hand of the government. The I. W. W. has become a menace, and the exploiter, hungry for dividends, is shouting for the annihilation of the "Bummery." It is only a few years ago, that the I. W. W. was encouraged and welcomed by the powerful czars in our industrial domain, for the I. W. W. was used by our captains of industry as a wedge to divide the forces of the bona-fide labor movement.

The I. W. W. being a dual organization, launched for the purpose of spreading dissension in the ranks of organized labor, met the sanction and approval of the industrial masters, whose organs are now throwing their shells of editorial denunciation at the abortion that was once nursed by the encouragement of economic tyrants. The I. W. W. planted its seed of disruption at Spokane, San Diego, Canton, Patterson, Lawrence, Goldfield, Globe, Jerome, Miami, Butte and other places, and as the "kept press" watched the work of the propagandists of revolutionary doctrines bombard the citadel of real and legitimate unionism, it gloated in anticipation of the coming time, when the disrupting tactics utilized by the I. W. W. would shatter and ultimately destroy the organized forces of labor that were constructed in strict conformity with the laws of our land.

When I. W. W.ism was rampant in Butte, Mont., in the year 1914; when the disciples of sabotage rushed into a mine and seized boxes of dynamite to destroy a labor temple that was built by the pioneers whose labor and heroic effort made the great copper camp of the Northwest worthy of the title: "Gibraltar of Unionism," the elements that now belch their fiery condemnation against the I. W. W. secretly applauded the hellish work that exploded into fragments the structure that was dedicated to labor. These elements knew then as they do now, that the "Bummery," with headquarters at Chicago, had nothing in its philosophy, save the doctrines that engendered hatred, but regardless of their knowledge of the insane meth-

ods of crazed fanatics, they quietly sanctioned the vandalism that was perpetrated upon the property of organized labor. They knew that the missionaries who toured the country spreading the gospel of lunacy were not only irresponsible, but in their fight against an employing class, flung reason from its throne to indulge in a warfare that was typical of the savage, when he roamed the forests with tomahawk and scalping knife.

This aggregation that has banded together in the name of "One Big Union," merited but little condemnation from the combinations of capital as long as it confined its villainous work to the creation of dissension among the ranks of the legally recognized labor organization, but just as soon as this parish-band of disrupters trained its guns on the fortress of exploiting combines, then was the time when it suddenly dawned upon "Big Business" that drastic action must be taken to crush the conglomeration that advocated "direct action" to achieve results.

The I. W. Wism of the poor, excluded and unsophisticated victims of merciless exploitation is far less dangerous to the peace and stability of a nation than the I. W. Wism of the profit-mongers, who in the name of patriotism, have been urging the suspension of all labor legislation that protected man, woman and child from the heartless rapacity of dehumanized greed.

The anarchist at the top is far more of a menace to free government than the anarchist at the bottom. Anarchists robed in broadcloth with shirt fronts blazing with sparkling gems, are more to be feared by a government based upon democracy, than the anarchists of a disinherited class, whose wrongs are paraded from a soap box and who seldom meet in secret conclave to conspire against the institutions of a nation.

The Anarchist at the bottom has no powerful press to poison public sentiment, and has no bank vault from which to draw the ducats that bribe legislatures and debauch the weaklings who sit as jurists beneath the domes of temples of justice. The anarchist who is but a poor penniless mendicant, mouthing his ravings

against the economic wrongs bred from an industrial system that have made him a tramp and bequeathed him the legacy of want, will never undermine the fundamental principles of government but the anarchist in the palace, wielding an industrial sceptre that dominates the lives of countless thousands of human beings, is the masked enemy, whom lovers of liberty and advocates of democracy have most to fear.

When the government seizes the anarchist at the top and converts such an anarchist into a good, law-abiding citizen, there will be found no anarchist at the bottom.—*The Free Press, Trinidad, Col.*

European Bankers' Conference

The European laboring people, judging from newspapers printed in neutral countries, are quite deeply interested in the reported international secret conference of bankers held in Switzerland recently to consider plans to end the war in order to forestall revolution and socialism.

It is known that bankers were present from the principal belligerent countries as well as neutral nations, and the governments of both Great Britain and Germany have been challenged to furnish information respecting the proceedings of the Swiss conference of financiers.

But the statesmen decline to discuss the subject, pleading ignorance as to the reason or nature of the bankers' gathering.

Nevertheless, a Swiss paper declares that, although their armies are in death grips, the bankers from the several belligerent countries appeared to be upon friendly terms, socially as well as in a business way, and exchanged views as frankly as they would in their counting-rooms at home.

A neutral financier is quoted as declaring that while the unparalleled slaughter was dwelt upon as being deplorable and the great property losses as calamitous, the stupendous indebtedness that has been created and bids fair to continue piling up was admitted to be a dangerous menace to the present system of private ownership of capital.

Grave doubts were expressed as to

whether the peoples in the leading nations, millions of whom have had relatives killed or maimed for life and other millions of whom are now impoverished and see nothing but years of toil and suffering before them, will agree to meet the interest on the bonds held by the financial houses.

It was the probable aftermath of the war that gave rise to the fear that the flame of revolution would sweep away the old order, and the view was taken that the higher the burdens grew the more certain would come the final penalty.

It is worth noting that whereas the common people of the belligerent nations are taught to hate and tear and rend each other, no such weaknesses are permitted to blind the clear-headed and cold-blooded business gentlemen.

They meet and discuss their mutual and material interests in a calm and friendly manner, and doubtless when the time comes they will stand together in solid phalanx to preserve their class privileges.

It is our humble opinion, based upon nothing more substantial than reasoning from cause and effect and making a few seemingly logical deductions, that it was the big financial interests of the leading European countries that pulled the necessary wires to prevent the Stockholm conference from being a success.

They desire the war ended, perhaps, but they want their trusted diplomats to make the settlement in their own way and in an "orderly" manner that will leave the weapon of militarism in their hands.

The financiers have no interest in permitting representatives of the working masses to meet in a friendly conference in Stockholm, as the bankers did in Switzerland, and plot to end the war and class rule at the same time.

That would be going too far! And it would prove dangerous!—*Cleveland Citizen*.

Higher Wages Will Remove Most Moral Dangers of Working Girls

The Federal Government's inquiry into the moral dangers that many working girls have to face daily, has brought forward suggestions for many remedies, mostly in proposals for new laws by state and nation.

The one best remedy, however, has not yet been suggested, namely, to make those girls independent by providing them with a living wage.

A girl who is blessed with instincts of honor and honesty, or who has had good moral training in early youth, is not easily led astray. These fall victims to vile men only when they are forced by the need of living necessities to take positions which they know to be morally dangerous, or when, driven to desperation by deprivation or the fear of losing their positions, they accept the attentions and gifts of such men as an act of self-preservation.

If it costs ten dollars a week to keep body and soul together, and California investigators say that it does in that state, then a girl who receives seven, eight, or even nine dollars for her living necessities must have many a hard struggle to resist accepting an invitation to a good dinner even with a companionship she would not otherwise accept.

Our girls are naturally good, and with reasonable independence they will remain good.

Therefore it should be made a matter of public concern for anyone in this city of ours to pay a working girl five or six, or even eight or ten dollars a week, if it costs her twelve dollars or more to keep herself in the necessities of life.

Yet in homes, in sweat shop lofts, in small stores and in large department stores of New York City, the average wages of the working girls are less than eight dollars a week.

Let the Federal inquiry then embrace the wages paid, and the living cost, and let the government publish the facts as they are, with names and addresses.

A series of articles on the conditions of girls in domestic service, hotels and restaurants, factories, hospitals and offices, showing the cost of living under the various conditions, and the wages paid, would be very interesting reading.

Mention should also be made of the support given by these girls to dependent parents, and younger children of the family, also the surroundings in which they work, and the profits made by their employers. This would

aid in securing higher wages for many working girls.

If higher wages were paid there would be fewer sensational stories of "how girls go wrong," the publishing of which is always of doubtful value. There is no instance on record where a story of this kind has yet shocked an employer into paying higher wages, and fulfilling the moral obligations which he assumes when he takes a girl into his employ.

The articles we suggest would be less sensational, but if the facts were published coupled with the names and addresses of employers it would be the means of removing the moral dangers which beset the poor-paid working girls.—*Ex.*

Prostituting Patriotism.

Though the president of the United States has on numerous occasions warned the profitmongers of the nation that they would not be allowed to take advantage of the war to further their own interests, there is no end to the schemes they are daily inventing to rob the purchasing public and fatten their own purses.

After pointing out that the government intends to pay a just price for all it buys, in order to foster industrial progression and keep wages up, President Wilson strongly denounced the suggestion that high profits should be considered as a stimulant to production in the service of the nation. He said:

"I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what it means. . . . Do they mean that you will exact a price, drive a bargain with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefield, in the trenches, amid the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and pitiful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy, peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations?

"Of course you will not. It is in-

conceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the fields of France, or else it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence, but face the facts and meet them. Let us do sound business, but not in the midst of a mist. Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation, in this generation and the next, to pay for this war. Let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuffs they need."

But in dealing with greed mere talk has no potency. Something more than words and advice must be brought into play to induce the profit-grabber to desist. This applies to the retailer as well as the manufacturer and wholesaler.

In a certain city recently full-page advertisements were run in the daily papers, paid for by somebody, urging the people in the name of patriotism to do away with the necessity for delivering goods purchased to their homes. They were told that the idea in mind was the conservation of energy in order to aid in winning the war. The real motive was to increase profits for the concerns which had been doing the delivering. There was no intention whatever to reduce prices to the consuming public. The saving made in delivery was to go into the pockets of the merchants as increased profits, and this state of affairs was to be continued as a permanent institution even after the war. Patriotism on the part of the merchants was never even considered, except as a means to deceive the public.

When the new restricted delivery system was put into operation it was the older men, those least able to adapt themselves to a new occupation, that were laid off, and many such are now seeking employment, with little prospect of obtaining it. To these men this kind of conservation must seem a hollow mockery. There is nothing to justify such acts of vandal patriotism which, on the plea of conservation, throws man power on the scrap heap and adds new burdens on the consumer, to no other purpose

than to add a little more to the profit side of the ledger account.

The patriotic railroads are to serve but half portions in their dining cars in the interest of conserving the food supply, but the price is to remain the same. What a glorious lot of patriots we have in business circles!

The persons and institutions that are daily announcing the intention of putting women to work in the places of men are moved by exactly the same impulse—increased profits for the greedmongers. There is absolutely no necessity for the substituting of women for men in industry in this country at the present time, nor is there the likelihood of the need for such a change in the near future. The number of men taken, and to be taken, out of the industries of the country for the next year or two can have no appreciable effect upon the labor market. There is no scarcity of labor whatever, and those who are willing to pay decent, living wages experience no difficulty in getting all the help they desire of the male persuasion. This honest employers freely admit.

But, as Billy Baxter said: "Pigs is pigs." When pigs see a potato patch they will get into it and root. So with profit-crazed human pigs, when they see an opportunity to get the coin they will go to it. But the people must put rings in the noses of all hogs, the human species included.—*Labor Clarion.*

One Night With a Ghost.

BY GRACE E. RICE, 3049 HUMBOLDT STREET, DENVER, COLO.

The train stopped at a sleepy little depot, in a sleepy little town. The engine stood snorting and panting, as though impatient at being stopped in its headlong race. The engine screams, and the throbbing in its great heart begins, and I see the train disappear down the long ribbon of steel.

I walked across the platform and looked around me. That dead quiet of the noonday in a small village was over all. It even seemed to catch me in its paralyzing quiet as of a mother's touch to soothe to sleep a tired child. I could see great fields of grain rocking in that same quiet; the rustling in

the young corn close at hand; even the motion of the leaves on the trees seemed like this ancient little town—never to be in a hurry.

And this is where my bride-to-be had lived all her life. She, at least, was different. I wondered why she was not here to meet me. Surely she had received my letter. I began to pace back and forth—the quiet of the place was getting on my nerves. Just listen to that—o-o-coo-o-o; surely a dove never jarred one so before. But I hear the pad, pad of a horse's feet. Oh, joy! It is my Rosemond. "Oh, Howard," she is saying, "I am so sorry to have kept you waiting; but it is so warm today and Billy is old, so I let him come slow." At this, with the prettiest possible blush, she raised her pretty mouth for a kiss. "Rosemond is not like other girls," I caught myself saying—then reflected. Is a man's wife-to-be ever like other girls.

Rosemond is again speaking: "Howard, all the guests for the wedding are here. Even dear old Auntie Rose, for whom I was named. She tells such delightful stories of the early days, and the histories of people around here."

We arrived at the big farmhouse, the home of my Rose. Can I ever accurately describe my thoughts as my eyes first dwelt on this, the home of my bride-to-be? The whole place seemed to speak of Rose to me. In the graceful swaying of the trees I saw her graceful figure; in the roses climbing over the house, I saw her wondrous coloring; in the fluttering of the leaves in the gentle breeze her spirit seemed to dance.

I had met her mother in town the previous winter. The guests were a few intimate friends, so it only remained for me to meet Aunt Rosemond and Mr. Grey, Rose's father. I felt just a little awkward in his presence, but I wanted him to like me, and I did not know just how to proceed. However, he gave me a cordial welcome, took my suitcase and started upstairs and bade me follow. He ushered me into a large room on the east side of the house, raised the curtains on two large windows, set down the suitcase and made his exit without a word.

"Crusty old curmudgeon," I said to myself; then I took myself in hand.

Suppose you had a daughter, and suppose a guy wanted to take her away from you, now, would you be ready to fall for this guy? Well, I guess not. So saying, I took inventory of my surroundings. A pretty view from my window of a woods just a step from the house. In the room two easy chairs, a stand and dresser, candles in silver holders and a big, old-fashioned bed completed the furnishing. But where does that door lead to? Oh, yes, it's a large clothes closet.

Mrs. Grey kept but one maid to assist her, so every one of the ladies did their bit. The farm was a large one and Mr. Grey had a number of men employed to aid him.

We all met at a social six o'clock supper. Here I met our dignified aunt-in-law, Miss Rosemond Grey. As she was presented she bowed so low I was forced to adopt ye olden manners, too. I stooped over her proffered hand and pressed the fingers to my lips. Her hand was so small and white, like nothing so much as a white snowflake to disappear in a moment. She must have been what my Rosemond is,—their eyes are as like as can be, her voice is low and musical. She is speaking:

"So you are our Rosemond's young man? My dears"—here she took a hand of ours in each of hers—"in your new life you will have so much to overcome, so much you will know of each other that you never dreamed could exist in your love, where closer association brings out the dross. Can you each, do you think, forgive those unknown faults? Things will happen that will try the very soul of each of you. Will your love stand the acid test when the faults of each lay uncovered before you? My dears, ere it be too late to mend the matter and your hearts are broken, make sure your love will stand." She broke off abruptly, dropped our hands, and went out to assist Mrs. Grey.

I was glad, for I could see my Rosemond had grown pale as her aunt talked. Her hands were cold.

"Dear auntie—she must have had some tragedy in her own life to make her so anxious for our happiness; however, what she said was true, Howard, and we must be sure." For answer, after first seeing we were unobserved, I kissed away the anxious frown that

had gathered on my Rosemond's brow. She rewarded me with one of her beautiful blushes and ran away to assist her mother.

It was evening, that time in the early twilight when we hesitate to light a lamp for fear of breaking the beautiful spirit of evening. Everything was so quiet, only the chirp of a bird was heard and the drowsy answer of its mate. I was standing in the shadows of the heavy curtains looking out over the great sea of waving grain, watching the silent, quick approach of night. I had heard no one enter the room and was somewhat startled to hear my Rosemond say, "There, auntie, are you quite comfortable?"

"Quite comfortable," answered the silvery tones of Aunt Rosemond.

"No, stay, child, and give your old aunt a few minutes of your time. Mr. Granger (that is my name) is out to smoke his cigar. You, dear, stay with me."

"Surely, auntie."

I turned to see Aunt Rosemond seated in a large chair and Rosemond sitting on the arm, her arm around her aunt's neck.

"Shall I bring candles, auntie?"

"No, child, this is the hour when the house is peopled with the ghosts of my departed loves, and I dream the dear, dead past to life again. I always delay lighting up, for the light seems to scare them all away."

From my place I felt as though I was an eavesdropper and longed to get away—but how?

"Auntie, dear, with your present beauty you must have been a very pretty girl and had many sweethearts. Was there ever anyone, auntie?"

She was silent a long time, then said with a long, tremulous sigh:

"Yes, my dear, there was."

"And did you love him so very much?"

"How much, child, you could never guess. I will tell you about it and you can judge for yourself."

Well, I, Howard Granger, was to be a listener to something not intended for my ears. Well, here goes. I'll try to break out of here before the lamps are lighted, anyway.

"Well, dear, I was just about your age," began Aunt Rosemond, "when I met the man who ruined my whole

life. Robert Moore was his name. Child, my own sister, your mother, never dreamed how much I cared or to what extent things had proceeded when the tragedy occurred. Robert Moore came here to work for my father on the farm. He was a young man of good family, very wealthy, who had led too fast a life and his health broke under it, and he came to the country to work in hopes of recovering his health. All this, dear, I learned later. But at the time I thought him just a respectable farmer's boy.

"Robert was a dangerously handsome man, such a physique, walked as straight as an arrow; bold, black eyes and soft, brown hair, curling slightly, his mouth was small, but the smile of his lips was as sweet as a child's.

"Oh! Rose, child, how I loved him; he was my sun, moon and stars, my very existence. He never wanted father or mother to know of our love for each other, so we met secretly. Our favorite haunt was the old tree there in the orchard with the bench built around it. He would go there in the evening when his work was done and I'd slip out there and we would talk for an hour or two.

"Sometimes after he would receive letters from his people he would seem restless and unhappy. Then one day he told me he had another sweetheart, Maude by name, a cold, heartless creature, a blonde, he said. He went on to say he did not love her since he had met me, for I was all that she was not. As he was talking he put his arm around me. I can remember how pleased and frightened I was. He said had he met me before his life would have been so different, for I could do anything with him. 'Do you know, dear, you are the right woman for me?' 'How do you know?' I asked. 'Because your dear head measures right with my heart.' And he rose to his feet, lifted me down beside him, and sure enough, Rosemond, he was such a giant 'my head just measured right to his heart.'

"He took my hand in such a caressing way, Rosemond, and he seemed so very nervous, and his hand trembled as he held mine. I knew he must be laboring under some strong emotion. But now dear, I know it was the good in him striving with the bad. He knew what he was about to do was wicked,

that it was directly against the laws of God and man.

"At last I could see his struggle was over, the bad in him had overpowered the good. He breathed a deep sigh and took a ring—(here I could see she was showing Rosemond something) and placed it on my finger and asked me to be his wife. I was so happy then that I did not notice the look on his face, but I have thought of it many times since. How he compressed his lips as he held me to him as though defying the whole world. Had I only told mother I might have been spared some of the sorrow that followed.

"He fastened this chain around my neck, first putting our engagement ring on it, and asked me not to tell anyone. The days that followed were so happy for me. My only sorrow was the secrecy of it all.

"One day father brought Robert a letter. It must have had bad news in it, for he whispered to me to 'come to the orchard, he wanted to talk to me.'

"He was waiting, seated, when I got there. He took me in his arms and held me so tight I could hardly breathe; then he released me, and, holding my hands tight, he said: 'I am going to put your love to a test, Rosemond.'

"'All right,' I answered lightly.

"Then he said: 'Will you marry me secretly, and we will go away together tonight after the others are all asleep. I cannot explain now, but I must ask you to trust me, darling Rose—you do, don't you?'

"I could feel myself growing cold as he talked. Go away from father and mother? Secret marriage, I had been taught, was wrong. I was wild; love of my parents and love of Robert, which? It was a terrible struggle. He talked so low and kindly, used every persuasion of which man is capable, and I finally yielded. He made excuse of urgent business and went to the little village, got Pastor Brown to come over to marry us, and arranged it so we would meet him in a pretty, little, shaded spot close to the road down there in the wood. I slipped away at midday, and I can remember even now how hushed and quiet it was. The only witness was a little brown squirrel, busy in housekeeping

who stopped to cast inquiring glances at us, and a pretty, little bird who perched above my head and seemed to say wait—wait. Was it a warning? I do not know, but it always seemed so to me.

"Parson Brown spoke to Robert and he handed him a paper. Parson then told us to join hands, and as he proceeded to that part of the service which said, 'If any man present know reasons why this couple should not wed,' I smiled, for it seemed so funny to me, when, imagine how frightened I was, when a sweet voice close to my elbow said: 'Reverend Sir, I do—the groom is my wedded husband.'

"Robert turned as white as milk and the hand that held mine tightened. He said: 'Maude! Well, you beat me; in a few hours more we would have been gone, and you never would have found us in this world.'

"'Well,' said the lady, 'can you think of the great wrong you were about to commit against this child? I thought there must be some attraction here, else you would not have tarried so long. My letter told you, Rob, I would be here today. When you did not meet me I inquired the way and was walking, when I heard your voice and stumbled upon your pretty tableau. Come, Rob, what farce is this? Who is the Maude Muller edition whom you are seeking to annex? Have you no word of welcome?'

"Robert never moved till she called me the Maude Muller edition. Then I felt his muscles grow tense. He did not speak to her, but more to me.

"'Yes, Rosemond, she is my wife; forgive me, little girl, if you think I intended you harm. But I love you as intensely as I hate her. My parents arranged my happiness for me, and this is the result. I have never loved her and never will.'

"I could see Maude was angry, and a quick motion brought her hand upon a level of Robert's heart. It held a tiny revolver.

"'Well, I'll fix you so you won't love anyone else, then'—and a little puff of smoke told me she had shot my Robert. His grip tightened on my hand as he reeled and fell. I knelt beside him. I called him. He rallied just long enough to say, 'Rosemond,—my—wife,—kiss—me.' His breath was coming in gasps. I was wild with grief; as he asked me

to kiss him, I pressed my lips to his. I heard the second report—Mrs. Moore had shot herself.

"I must have fainted with my lips still pressed to his, for when I realized things again dear old Parson Brown was bending over me, bathing my face in water.

"'Well, child,' he said, 'we are in a pretty mess. Pull yourself together and go home. Say nothing to anyone of what has happened, and we will keep your name clear of scandal.' I bless him yet for his kindness. 'This lady is not dead, but very dangerously wounded. I'll have them brought to your father's house, now go; I'll simply say I found them so.'

"He did as he said he would. The lady died in that room Mr. Granger occupies. His people came and took their bodies away. But I never knew anything that happened for a long time—I was very ill. Everyone thought brain trouble from the shock of the terrible tragedy—no one but you, child, knows the true story—that it was heart trouble.

"You look shocked, dear child, that I still love him. You see, they never loved each other. That is, he never loved her, and she was older than he and when he met me he allowed his love to master his reason. I can never know why, for he died—and my life went out with him, child. I've had many suitors since, but I long only to meet my Robert and be clasped in his arms as his bride; and I feel I have not long now to wait, to meet him in the great beyond."

She sat still so long I thought she was asleep. But she roused and said:

"Maude Morris's spirit haunts the chamber where she died. Dear, I am tired now. Will you help your old auntie to bed?"

I breathed easier, for here was to be an honorable exit. I hastened to quit my retreat, and went into the yard to smoke. This, indeed, is interesting—a lady ghost as a room-mate. My very spine seemed to melt under me, my knees seemed like jelly and almost let me down. Then, indeed, was I ashamed of Howard Granger and was glad none could possibly know of my cowardice. I pulled myself together and went into the house to find the company playing progressive euchre.

Rosemond rejoined us, and in the splendid radiance of her smile I forgot all about ghosts.

About eleven o'clock all retired. I was soon asleep, for I was weary. I do not know how long I had slept when I was awakened by hearing someone laugh close to my bed. I opened my eyes, and, standing by my bed was a lady, tall and slender. Her golden hair hung around her like a mantle, and when I awoke she was half stooped over me as though about to touch me to arouse me. Her eyes were large and blue. My room was quite light from the rays of the moon as I had neglected to pull the shades down. I made a frantic grab for the bed covering, and as I did so her merry laugh rang out again.

"I beg your pardon, madam; is there anything I can do for you?" I asked. Then I noticed she was in negligee, such gowns as the very rich ladies wear in the boudoir, lacy, and with a sweeping train on it. I remembered, too, that none of our guests were like this. Who, then, was she? And where did she come from? How did she get in here? Gee, the room seemed cold. I drew the covers closer around me. What was so very funny that she should stand there and laugh so? What if the other inmates of the house are aroused by her laugh and come here? How could I ever explain her presence? What was the bold creature doing in my room, anyhow? I was growing indignant.

At last I found my voice and addressed her: "Madam, how did you gain admittance here? Do you think your coming here is conduct becoming a lady?"

Her face became serious and she bent upon me a look of inquiry, then started across the floor, her trail sweeping after her. But say—where did she go? She just melted away through the door. My nerves all jumped and my heart pounded almost to suffocate me. What if this were the ghost? But, pshaw; in this day and age of the world people know better. But wait—here she came again. Yes, I gave up. I knew I was in for an interview with the ghostly lady. I was in a regular panic of fear. I'd know how to rid myself of a live one, but, oh, heavens, a dead one. My nerves were like strings of fire, first hot, then

cold, and I was sweltering in perspiration. I longed to jump, to holler, or do anything to break this paralyzing fear.

But what was she doing? I was interested. She was crying. I'll be bound—a regular woman's trick. Now she beckoned to me to come to her. Oh, no, sister, not if I know it, is what I said to myself. When I did not come she went away again.

I was just resting and recovering my wits, when, oh, horrors! here she came again. This time she walked the floor, twisting her fingers together, and seemed in great distress.

Now she came straight to my bed and I found myself electrified—I was getting out at the other side of the bed. I could at last move my fear-stiffened muscles. Now the lady buried her face in her hands and wept, then she went to the closet door and opened it and beckoned me to come, too. I made several efforts ere I could force myself to do so, but finally went and did as she bade. She pointed to the side of the wall. I could see nothing and looked at her inquiringly, my wits entirely recovered. She frowned, her blue eyes looked appeal as she again pointed. This time I followed the angle of her finger with my eye and touched a board. She nodded approval. I worked and pushed at the board and must have touched a spring, for a small part of the board came out. I got up to get a candle to see better what I was doing, and turned to go back, when lo! my lady was gone.

Feeling rather creepy, I took a small tin box from the opening in the wall, on top of which were the words:

R. MOORE. PRIVATE.

I closed the hole, put the box on the dresser and returned to bed, but not to sleep. I grew hot and cold by turns all night, and welcomed the approach of day.

I found Aunt Rosemond was also an early riser and asked permission to join her in her walk. I told her first how I had been an uninvited listener to her story to Rosemond, then related my night's experience.

I watched her closely as I told her the story and never once did she betray interest or emotion. Only when I placed the box in her hands, as the one for whom it was intended, her eyes

dilated and her hands shook ever so little. She said, "Thank you," excused herself and was seen no more below stairs for several days.

This was several years ago. Rosemond is my very own. Only twice in our married life has our sun been overcast. The first time, when our son was born and I nearly lost my Rose, and then when Aunt Rosemond passed into the great beyond, where she will meet her Robert.

When her will was read a note accompanying the box was sent to us. The note said: To my dear ones who shared my secret, Howard and Rose. On opening it I found she had been left the sole heir to Robert Moore's private fortune, some fifty thousand. It had been paid while Aunt Rose lived, so all I had to do was accept the gift of Robert Moore to his dear wife-to-be, Rosemond Grey, the only woman he could ever love. She in turn gave it to Rosemond and me.

Rosemond and sonny are provided for now as I never dreamed they would be, and I am happy. But I often tell myself when the memory of my night with the ghost turns my bones to jelly, Howard, old boy, you earned that money, every cent. If you did not, then, old boy, you never will earn anything.

The Spoils of Victory.

BY JOB HARRIMAN.

The World's Work is authority for the statement that when the Allies were confident that they had beaten Austria and Germany, they entered into secret agreements among themselves as to the division of the spoils.

Great Britain was to keep what she had taken from Germany, in China, in the far East. Russia was to have Constantinople and a great deal of Asia Minor. Italy was to extend her control around the Adriatic and in the Turkish islands and mainlands adjacent to Smyrna. France was to have Alsace-Lorraine. Roumania was to have Transylvania. Servia was to have Bosnia and a large portion of Bulgaria's Macedonian territory. There was to be a new Poland under Russia.

What a fight for democracy!

What a farce this world of tragedy is!

The above are the peace terms of the Allies, while if Germany is victorious she will hold fast to her former possessions and establish an empire under her domination extending from the North seas to the Indian Ocean.

Conquest! Conquest! Conquest!

This is the spirit, the aim, the ambition, the determination of every capitalist government.

Every capitalist institution subsists by its conquests over its employees or the markets it controls.

Every capitalist government is a composite of capitalist institutions and lives secured by conquest.

Civil conquest lays the foundation for international war, and international war leads to international conquest.

This is the reason why capitalist government will not state their terms of peace.

Do you want to know the terms of peace that each and every belligerent capitalist government now demands?

They are: "Keep all you get, and get all you can!"

Hence, they cannot state their terms of peace until victory determines how much they can get.

Neither would capitalist Russia, while the Czar sat in the throne, state terms of peace. But the throne of Russia has fallen with her capitalist government. Out of the ruins has sprung a new Russia—a Russia of the people—a Socialist Russia—a Russia that can state its terms of peace. The terms of peace that have issued from the new Russia will ring the world around, resounding the heart-pulse of all peoples, but will be damned and condemned with equal fervor by all capitalist governments.

What are these terms?

No punitive indemnities.

No forcible conquests.

Freedom of the seas.

Free development of all peoples.

This is the program of the people of the world, and the capitalist governments of the world will go down before it. The crown of Germany will melt, and the people of Germany, led by the Socialists, will join hands with the people of Russia upon the program of Russia. But England will

still live and conquest will remain her ambition.

President Wilson has said that we have no grievance against the people of Germany.

We tell the people of the world that we have no grievance against any people.

Our grievance lies across the ruthless pathway of every ambitious capitalist government of conquest.

Dollar Worth Eighty-Four Cents

Winthrop D. Lane, writing in *The Survey*, Aug. 11th, says:

"According to a recent report of the United States Department of Labor, the food bill in the average family has grown from \$339 in 1913 to \$426 in 1917.

"'Despite the average increase of 19 per cent an hour in wages in the last ten years,' says the report, 'and despite a cut in hours worked of 4 per cent, the rising cost of foods has operated to reduce the pay of the American workman about 16 per cent, expressed in terms of food his dollar will buy.'"

This is a very interesting fact to get lodged in one's head. As a fact, it ought to be accepted with the same eagerness that fanciful theories regarding the ratio between wages and living cost have been taken for granted among a large class of people.

There are no end of folks these days, among the middle and upper classes, who are of the firm opinion that everybody's income has increased to such an extent during the past three years that the increase in the cost of living ought not be felt with discomfort.

They have assumed that because mechanics' wages have soared to heights hitherto unknown, and laborers are receiving such pay as was never before thought of—that everybody has profited likewise.

The fact that a dollar today will only buy about eighty-four cents' worth of what it would before the war is not to be dodged and is sufficient to explain some conditions now that would be otherwise inexplicable.

It gives at least a hint why labor conditions are so upset in America today, when everybody should be pulling together like one man. The working

people of America are as patriotic as ever they were, and if they were able to exist in comfort they would not now be taking drastic measures to increase their pay roll. They would bide their time for more gains.

But when the head of a family sees himself squeezed day by day to fatten somebody (he doesn't know whom) his patriotism is very likely to be confined within the borders of his own home, and his strike for liberty will be for the economic liberty of his family, rather than making the world safe for democracy.

It may be too bad this is so—but facts are as they are.—*Exchange*.

Satisfied But Not Content.

We visited the shops of one of the railroad companies one day this week to satisfy ourselves that women were taking the places of men in the round houses. As the old saying is: "We are satisfied but not content." Women were wiping engines that had just come in off the road. Dressed in overalls with a bunch of waste in their hands, they were busily engaged at their tasks. Grime and grease were lying thick upon their faces and hands, and despite the caps worn had gotten into their hair. And all this in the name of patriotism. The railroads, like other big corporations, are setting up the howl that there is a shortage of labor and that they are forced to employ women. This is a deliberate and malicious falsehood as everyone knows, and is used but for one purpose: the procuring of cheap labor. There is no use in taking the stopping of this practice up with the administrative authorities for there is no violation of the law. The organized labor movement is the only force that can put an end to it. Let us organize the women of this nation and then if there is any need of them going into the industrial field we can demand for them equal tasks performed by men. Our women were created for a better and nobler purpose than wiping engines or toiling wearily in any industry and we should set about at once to organize them, and through this organization protect them from the wiles of "patriots" and other exploiters.—*Spokane Labor World*.

The Conscription of Wealth

Senator La Follette in a three hours' speech in the Senate on Aug. 21st, advocated the adoption of the minority report on the revenue bill, which proposes to increase the taxes on incomes and war profits. He said that his amendment would substantially increase these taxes, and by doing so levy proper taxes on the rich.

After declaring that by increasing the rate on incomes by making the

tax 39 per cent. on incomes more than \$50,000 and increasing gradually until 50 per cent. was raised on incomes of more than \$2,000,000, Mr. La Follette said this would yield \$658,787,434 instead of \$417,763,083 estimated to result from the pending bill.

Mr. La Follette presented a list of incomes of more than \$2,000,000 annually, based on figures in 1913. He said that these incomes, in many cases, had been trebled since the war. His list is as follows:

| NAME. | CAPITAL. | INCOME. |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| John D. Rockefeller..... | \$500,000,000 | \$50,000,000 |
| Andrew Carnegie..... | 300,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| William Rockefeller..... | 200,000,000 | 20,000,000 |
| Estate Marshall Field..... | 120,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| George F. Barger..... | 100,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Henry Phipps..... | 100,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Henry C. Frick..... | 100,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| William A. Clark..... | 80,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Estate J. P. Morgan..... | 75,000,000 | 7,500,000 |
| Estate E. H. Harriman..... | 68,000,000 | 3,400,000 |
| Estate Russell Sage..... | 64,000,000 | 2,200,000 |
| W. K. Vanderbilt..... | 50,000,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Estate John S. Kennedy..... | 65,000,000 | 3,250,000 |
| Estate John J. Astor..... | 70,000,000 | 3,500,000 |
| W. W. Astor..... | 70,000,000 | 3,600,000 |
| J. J. Hill..... | 70,000,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Isaac Stephenson..... | 74,000,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Jay Gould Estate..... | 70,000,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Estate Mrs. Hetty Green..... | 60,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Estate Cornelius Vanderbilt..... | 50,000,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Estate Wm. Weightman..... | 50,000,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Estate Ogden Goelet..... | 60,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| W. M. Moore..... | 50,000,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Arthur C. James..... | 50,000,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Estate Robert Goelet..... | 60,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Guggenheim Estate..... | 50,000,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Thomas F. Ryan..... | 50,000,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Edward Morris..... | 45,000,000 | 2,250,000 |
| J. O. Armour..... | 45,000,000 | 2,250,000 |

What does a tax of 50 per cent. mean upon incomes like these?" he asked. "What, for that matter, does a tax of 40 per cent. mean upon incomes of \$50,000 or \$60,000, or 42 per cent. upon incomes of \$100,000 or of 45 per cent. upon incomes of \$250,000? It leaves the principal untouched, which will produce the same, or larger amounts the next year.

"This is not conscripting wealth at all. It is merely taking a percentage all too small, of surplus income. In no respect can it be compared with

the conscription of men. Every comfort and every luxury that mortal man could desire is still within the reach of the possessors of these incomes after every dollar has been taken which my proposed amendment would take."—*Coast Seamen's Journal*

Some ideas which have more than once offered themselves to the senses have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either heedless, as in children, or otherwise employed, as in men.—*Locke*.

How Paper is Made

In olden days all paper was made by hand, and the Chinese were the first to make it from the fiber of the cotton plant. Cotton paper first became available for the world at the beginning of the eighth century. The first mention of rag papers being manufactured occurred 1122-50 A. D., and linen papers made their appearance in the fourteenth century, when papermaking at length became a veritable European industry.

The process of making ground wood, discovered in 1841, caused quite a revolution in the manufacture of paper, as up to that time rags only had been used, and the invention, in 1864, of making sulphite pulp from wood, caused an important innovation, as it brought down the price of printing paper more than one-half.

Paper was entirely hand-made up to the year 1798, the paper machine being invented at that time.

There are many kinds of paper, but for purposes of comparison it may be well to divide them into three classes, namely, writing paper, printing paper and wrapping paper.

Writing papers, which includes bond paper, linen paper and ledger paper, are made from rags, rags and sulphite mixed, and all sulphite.

Printing papers are made from bleached wood sulphite, unbleached wood sulphite, some rags and old papers.

Wrapping papers are made from unbleached sulphite, sulphite and old ropes.

Sulphite is a pulp made from wood, bleached sulphite being the best quality. Bleached sulphite pulp is made by first breaking the logs into small chips, dumping into huge vats, and then cooking from twelve to eighteen hours. After being cooked it goes to the tubs to be mixed and beaten into smaller fibers, and is then run through a machine which forms it into thick sheets, and it is now ready to be sent to the paper mill to be made into fair grades of writing and printing papers.

Unbleached sulphite pulp is cooked six to eight hours, but not bleached, and is used in the manufacture of cheaper papers, or can be slightly mixed with the bleached sulphite, to

cheapen an otherwise bleached sulphite paper.

Ground wood, the cheapest pulp made from wood, goes largely into the manufacture of news print paper.

Rags and sulphite are mixed to a certain degree in all medium grades of writing papers, depending on how good the paper is to be, or price to be obtained for it, and only in the higher grade papers are rags solely used.

Linen rags are used to make only the best and highest grades of papers, such as bond, linen and ledger papers, wedding papers and bristols, where strength, durability and appearance are essential features.

Now that we have the different kinds of pulp from which paper is made well in mind, we can go to the paper mill and watch the making of the paper itself. The rags or the pulp, depending on the grade of paper to be manufactured, must go to the tubs first and there beaten for 10 to 20 hours until the whole mass has been reduced to a watery substance, has been sized with resin and alum treated, and it is now run into the chests of the paper machine, flows through a strainer, spreads itself in a thin film, and, when sufficiently dried, passes through rollers, where it receives the first pressure, then over steam-heated cylinders, which gives a gloss to the web of paper, and finally to the end of machine where it is given a final finish with the calendar, and then wound onto rolls. It is now ready to be sent to market in rolls or cut into sheets as ordered.—*Ex.*

Employ Fellow Unionists.

A great many of us, it seems, pay too little attention to the manner in which we spend the money we have earned under union conditions. Just a moment's reflection on our part should convince us that we can greatly increase or diminish the number of union men and women employed in San Francisco, by insisting on the union label, card, and button, whenever we purchase our necessities, insisting that all articles we buy bear the union label, and also that whoever sells or delivers the article carries a union card, or wears the monthly button of the union. This has been

dinned into trade unionists so often that it has become threadbare in the telling, yet we all must realize that to a large extent we are the architects of our own fortunes, and that we rise or fall mainly by our own acts.

When workingmen first began to organize into unions they relied principally on the boycott as a means of defense, waiting until some concern had refused to grant the fair demands of labor, and then advising their affiliated members to refrain from patronizing the concern or establishment so refusing. This was at best a negative policy, designed more or less as a palliative, and amounts to what is known in common parlance as, "locking the door after the horse is gone."

Then the union label was introduced as a weapon in our struggle for better conditions. Unlike the boycott, it is a preventive rather than a remedy, designed to prevent that condition from arising, which the boycott seeks to correct.

So then, trade unionists, if you want to gain expense and wasted energy of strikes, be particular where and how you spend the money you have earned under union shop conditions; see to it that you insist on union label goods sold and delivered by your fellow trade unionists, see to it that whenever you eat in restaurants, enjoy a "movie," or a more pretentious theatrical performance, a ball, or, in short, whenever you purchase or buy anything, that the establishment you are patronizing employs only union men and women, in order that no "open shop" employer may wax fat on your earnings, thereby using your good will to forge fetters that keep you bound.—*Exchange*.

Loyalty All Round

What will the harvest be! Out of the war with its multiplied horrors, tremendous sacrifice of human life, multiplied accidents, and countless tragedies, should spring new ideals and new economic, social, and political conditions for the masses. No one can tell what the final outcome of this world war will be. Nearly every war of the past has had an al-

together different ending from the one contemplated when the war started. Democracy was not the paramount issue when this present world war started. Democracy as the only safe means of a proper, just, and lasting peace, has developed and been made a part of the purpose of the world war, since it started.

The workers, especially trade-unionists, while loyal to our country and determined to discharge their full obligations to the government and for our common country, will nevertheless strive with might and main to protect the economic condition and standards of work in civil life. While fighting the enemy from without we propose to fight the enemy within. While giving without stint or reservation to our government and our country in this crisis, we don't propose to be robbed by profiteers and speculators, of our economic and social rights. To maintain our economic standards and wellbeing is just as important as it is to maintain the standards of wellbeing of the men on the firing line. It is claimed that it requires the labor of five people to fully sustain in all departments one soldier, hence it follows that in being loyal to ourselves, that is loyal to and determined to maintain economic standards, we are loyal to our government and our country. Starve and cripple the workers at home and we expose the men at the front to untold suffering, hardships, and extinction.—*Cigar Makers' Official Journal*.

The Life of Trade

The proprietors of two rival livery stables, situated alongside each other in a busy street, have been having a lively advertising duel lately.

The other week one of them stuck up on his office window a long strip of paper, bearing these words:

"Our horses need no whip to make them go."

This bit of sarcasm naturally caused some amusement at the expense of the rival proprietor, but in less than an hour he neatly turned the tables by pasting the following retort on his own window:

"True. The wind blows them along!"—*Tit-Bits*.

After the War Ends What will we Do ?

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

The war has served to show all the people but a privileged few who is the under dog in the economic struggle which has been going on for centuries. It is teaching lessons to mankind that nothing but such a monster cataclysm could teach. It is showing the people the enormously wide gulf between the producers of wealth and the possessors of wealth. It is showing the people the fallacy of long-accepted theories of political economy. It is proving to the masses that while they imagine themselves free they are in reality slaves, made so by their own acquiescence in unjust, unreasonable, indefensible laws made by and for the wealth-holding class.

Do the people wish the conditions existing to continue? Do they not know it is within their power to change them?

Do the people wish to shoulder the burden of an enormous war debt which neither they nor their children, nor their children's children will ever see paid?

When war was declared there were claims made by those in and out of power that this would be "a pay as we go war."

What do we find?

That the representatives of the people in Congress are placing as light burdens of taxation as they can upon the rich (becoming richer) and as heavy burdens as they dare upon the poor (becoming poorer).

It must be a thought full of encouragement to the soldier in the field that while he is giving his all to his country he must return home after the war, if he is lucky enough, and work his head off to pay the interest on a debt he had nothing to do with making.

Yet this is what he will have to do, and do it under the hardest conditions his rich task masters can thrust upon him.

If this be a war for democracy, let it be waged as such, and in the name of all that is just and good, and humane, conscript wealth as we are now conscripting men, to the end that this war may be paid for at or very near the time it ends.

The United States is yet able to do this, but for Europe there seems little chance to escape revolution, anarchy and repudiation.

The United States is in this war to the finish and must win, but let every organization and individual insist that Congress pass such acts as will guarantee to the people that this is a war for democracy and not for plutocracy.

Of what good is it to mankind to destroy autocracy and establish plutocracy in its stead?—*Everett (Wash.) Labor Journal.*

Civilization is Degradation.

BY A. A. GRAHAM, TOPEKA, KAS.

In the life of early man, food was so abundant for all that none went hungry, and the world so roomy that none lacked a home or country. Man was not then living by the sweat of his brow, nor had he a master, nor yet owed allegiance, nor still yet was he bound by religion. All he then had to do was to pick up what was everywhere plenty without an individual owner or a price, with none to dispute, for there was not then occasion for attack or defense. Without necessity for labor, with no care but to seek enjoyment, not terrified by fear or deluded by hope, the human race was then in a state of supreme happiness. Peace reigned, and the quiet of the world was disturbed only by the songs of joy and the calls of love.

Looking back now from the hell "civilized" man has made of the earth, who would want to have changed that state?

Then was not even crime in the world. Born twins, Civilization and Crime came into the world together, Civilization first, Crime second; together have they grown, and together have they stalked hand-in-hand over the world, Civilization leading Crime.

Civilization and Crime eventually married, and to them were born Master and Slave, who thereafter peopled the world.

In these trying times it behooves trade unionists to be awake. There are crafty men abroad constantly scheming to injure the labor movement, and foresight and sound judgment are needed to combat them and avoid their cleverly set traps.

The Journal of the Switchmen's Union OF NORTH AMERICA

Published monthly by the Switchmen's Union of North America at No. 326
Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y. Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

Devoted to the best interests and advancement of all useful toilers.

All matter for publication should be in editor's office 15 days before date of issue intended for. Roster of Grand and Subordinate Lodges published in February, May, August and November issues.

Unless changes of address are received by the 15th of the month subscribers must look out for following month's issue at old address.

ADVERTISING AGENT:
IRVING V. KOCH, 123 S. Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.
Advertising rates furnished upon application

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VOL. XIX

OCTOBER, 1917

No. 10

EDITORIAL

RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMITTEE—APPOINTMENTS AND ACCEPTANCE OF COMMITTEE DUTIES.

The committees appointed under various plans, in this union, are designated for specific purposes, and their worth to their lodge or the union depends upon the wisdom apparent at the time of their appointment and

committeemen's willingness to render service after their appointment.

As the word implies in its meaning—the doing together—committees are named for the purpose of performing special services.

There should be, and evidently is, specially designed purposes in view, the accomplishment of which is deemed

most feasible, obtainable by means of placing into the hands of a small body of persons authority to act for a larger body, when committees are appointed, whether by a subordinate lodge or by the Grand Lodge.

Naturally the most grave questions in labor organizations should be referred to the rank and file of the membership for approval or rejection; but very much of their business can be more consistently and expediently performed through the medium of representative committeemen authorized to act for the lodges or the unions.

So, naturally enough, there has developed a strong tendency in all organized bodies, even in the government itself, to entrust much of their business in the hands of duly authorized and appointed committees, and very much of it is adjusted by the application of such agencies.

This organization, in about the same manner as others, entrusts a large share of its affairs into committees that are delegated to perform desired duties and if possible attain desired results.

Their duties are sometimes directed towards the accomplishment of a single specified purpose, while other times are more general in their scope, and larger latitudes of endeavors are entrusted to them.

In many cases they are appointed for a single simple duty, while in many others the duration of their duties cover long periods of time embracing manifold duties, but of whichever kind, there should be a prompt reporting to the powers that authorized their appointment relative to the progress achieved along the aims sought.

With a view of accomplishing best results, whatever the desired purpose of a committee may be, painstaking care should always be exercised in its

appointment, as well as in the co-operative support given it after appointed.

As in every kind of business, so in labor organizations, the personnel of their representatives have much to do with the successful handling of their affairs so entrusted.

Therefore in the selection of committeemen in the affairs of this organization the best of judgment ought, at all times, be exercised by those authorized to appoint them.

Strong men of well-proportioned foresight, well informed from study and experience in the affairs of the union, and its laws and rules, should as far as possible constitute the personnel of all principal committees entrusted with its business, whether in matters pertaining to purely local or those of the most complicated nature and involving the larger questions and policies affecting the entire membership.

Intelligent, clear, steady and clever minds should constitute the make-up of this union's committeeships, if it expects the attainment of equitable adjustments of ends sought from such representative means of conducting negotiations for its welfare.

While no one should be appointed as committeeman for purely personal reasons, no one should be named on a committee unless his personally-known attributes and experience justify his preferment for such duties.

Our strongest and best balanced members are none too capable for the tasks with which they will be confronted, and which fact is just as applicable to those in any other organization or society.

Especially will this feature of qualifications become a very acute reality to those whose duties place their efforts in audience with the railroad officials with whom they must contest for most

every matter placed in their hands for adjustment.

Conscientious committeemen, however generally intelligent and capable they may be, are soon cognizant of the fact that railroad companies are well prepared for about every contention they claim against their employes, and find it necessary to exercise their best thoughts, wits and arguments in addition to every fact at issue with which to augment their contentions, if they expect to cope fairly successfully with the well-drilled officials with whom they must contend for the redress of wrongs done to our members, or the acquirement of new or improved conditions that are desired.

Grave responsibilities are entrusted to our committeemen and great care should be exercised by those clothed with the power of their appointment lest their personnel fail to measure up to the standard of duties to be placed in their hands for adjustment.

Likewise, on the part of the members of committees, whenever duty of this nature is accepted, there should go with its acceptance willingness to perform best possible services towards achieving purposes to which their confidences and instructions have been entrusted to handle, otherwise the organization will suffer on account of the judgment used at the time of their appointment to such trusts.

Hence much care should be exercised at the time of committee appointing by the appointing power, and a conscientious, whole-souled effort to perform well the services on part of committeemen after having accepted such appointments.

WE PROGRESS AS WE MASTER OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of intelligent workmen are universally conceded as a paramount attribute in world advancement.

When they are fully appreciated by those in whose hands are placed the care and development of life's essentials, there need be but little apprehension relative to an ample abundance of them, nor but that an equitable distribution of them will also result.

Regarding the initiative foresight which, either from desires to eliminate physical efforts or to augment individual efficiency by the construction of devices that will manifoldly duplicate the efforts of any one's hands, society has reached a state of effectiveness whereby it is amply prepared to promote and provide for the welfare of all in well nigh Utopian fullness.

The elements of responsibility, however, that should enter as fully into impartial distributing of utilities and essentials in life, are by no means as acutely developed by society, as a whole, as is that of the thrift indicating element—initiative.

And to the extent of deficiency or laxity regarding this non-observance of responsibilities, the army of busy workers can be charged with most of the social ills with which the world is confronted, to about the same measure.

We are our brothers' benefactors and they are ours, and to the extent we appreciate our responsibilities as such and honestly strive to co-ordinate our efforts for universal good with theirs, will the results of our endeavors approach that condition of society where the spirit of full mutual reciprocal respect and good will to all shall universally prevail, and every one's reward be the full fruits of his labors.

Our inheritances from primeval customs and laws have obscured our visions and long dulled our precepts as to a correct realization of the responsibilities that confront us, and the powers of resistance we should marshal to eradicate their evil effects upon society.

Then, as now, the creating of a small class into lords and masters, and the penalizing of the rest into near pauper ratings, has caused and is now causing a superabundance for the small contingent at the expense and extreme suffering of the vastly larger one.

It is only by an education of the vast majority of humanity into a real conscientiousness of how the few unctuous despoilers of those whose labors and sacrifices have enabled them to rule the world, with no thought or plan for the highest welfare of any one but themselves, that there can be any substantial reforms worked out, whereby all workers will be able to fully realize on their labors expended with a view of enjoying to the fullest extent possible the fruitions that should be the reward of well-directed application of their energies faithfully and honorably applied.

Ages of meekness and fidelity on part of industrious and patient toil has failed to abstract anything from those leaches of society living off the labors of those who produce all.

By their connivances and lordly assumptions they have acquired such a universal hold upon the directing and forcing of the human mass energy that will require herculean efforts on part of the people to throw them off.

The responsibilities confronting us in a world battle for social justice are still fraught with many difficult problems notwithstanding much has been obtained in the way of reformation-progress in the last century.

But every abolished injustice has furnished a stepping stone to the elimination of others, and we progress only as we recognize and appreciate our obligations and responsibilities to assume our full and continuous share of the work necessary to accomplish full social justice.

But the attainment of it and perpetuity of it, mean a constant and

universal application of the best efforts of us all, and we must not only strive to discern social ills, but assume our full share of responsibility in making a continuous effort to overcome them.

AFTER LABOR DAY

Judging from the different exchange-labor publications that are received here, while there was considerable effort on the part of union labor to observe well its annual holiday, its exercises in some places were by no means up to desired standards of enthusiasm that should have characterized those programs.

This is one day that labor can ill-afford to make as fair a showing of what it truly represents as actual and possible. In fact, every unionist should do this every day wherever he is.

But especially ought there to be a strong demonstration on this annual day, set apart for observance of the ideals it represents, and of those of which its numerous units are composed.

There appears to be no dearth of those willing to come out and explain the ideals, etc., but there is not that spontaneous outpouring of the real backbone representation of those making up the allied membership of the union groups of workers who are ever striving for brighter work and living conditions that ought to be the predominating characteristic on such occasions.

Probably most of the union organizations were represented at nearly all of the parades and other exercises of labor day, but it is a safe venture to state that a large number of them were by no means as fully and numerically represented as such an occasion warranted, nor not nearly as well as their membership units of strength enabled them to do in a show of such

a meritorious gathering day of labor's unionized forces.

Since union labor is not only judged by what it has done, but what it is doing and can do, any weaknesses in ranks on such occasions are always construed by its enemies as an indication of laxity on part of the rank and file of membership of which composed, and acts as an incentive to aid exploiters of labor to make the conditions of life even harder than they are.

Let all due praise go to those who did their full duty on that day, and on the part of those who didn't let there be a regretting of it and a reformation in regard to their interest in a cause that has so greatly aided them, and enter upon a vigorous campaign at once to redress past wrongs of omission by becoming and continuing from now on active and appreciative union labor workers and representatives, not only on labor days, but all days.

HAVING A WILL OF ONE'S OWN

To be independent in thought and action is a cardinal inborn human trait.

The new-born child kicks and fights for such freedom of exercise for things desired or against things detested; and in a more or less childish manner of appreciation or disgust in a world of persons and things before us, do we all perform pretty much similarly all through our life journey.

We all see on every side of us a bounteous world laden with life-sustaining and life-gratifying bounties.

With voice, and other physical efforts, we speak out and reach out for our equitable or undue share of them. We do this according to established customs or laws deemed as consistent procedures or methods, as planned by exemplary innovators, or through lawful procedures according to state enactments defining the amount and kind of

license we may exercise in gratifying our efforts in attaining desired ends.

But with us all the child's instinctive initiative as to what we will or will not remains to the last day of our active careers, however much or little our exercise of them has been gratified or curtailed.

Our wills may run in channels of fair and useful courses all our lives, or at seemingly divergent courses, according to our own viewpoint, or the verdict of those with whom we associate and to whom our thoughts, voice and actions reach.

But, either fortunately or unfortunately, our minds and actions are so constructed and directed that there is much similarity in the lives of us all, and at the same time such a spirit of selfishness in us all that in no line of direction in any endeavor in life can we even start upon our mission as we see it until we have encountered conditions diametrically opposite our own, and most of them carrying an equal or greater force or influence than the momentum we are able to inject and acquire in ours.

But the innate desires and aspirations as to what best fits in the recesses of our anatomies, and the manner in which they may best conserve our own and the destinies of others, were born with us, and woe betide the day when there ceases to be an equitable vent and opportunity of appropriating the best forms of life and government from the cream of such diversified views and aspirations.

About all the real progress achieved in the world's history is in those countries allowing the exercise of freedom in thought and in the means of distributing and making application of their expression in everything having a design or tendency to promote human advancement; and visible distinctions in government progress is at-

tested in no other such pronounced and explicit demonstrations of this fact.

In whatsoever country the citizenry's liberties of thought and expression are permitted to assume normal means of fair considerations, such nation will be found high in the ranks of world-advanced ideals and attainments.

In all those where walled in, either by stone walls, or their subjects effectively muzzled to prevent expression of their thoughts, and the application for public good, their demonstrated feasible ideas render indisputable, will be found today their legitimate offspring—ignorance, intolerance, superstition and general disregard by authorities in power for the rights of the average citizen.

Freedom in the exercise of reasonable will power, as it endeavors to find expression in words or lawful acts, can not be abrogated or too seriously abridged without the sacrifice of about all of the worth-while things ever fought for, and when dearest-obtained liberties shall be taken from us, what then will be the incentive or desire to exist?

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN BUFFALO MEETS MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12

The Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., this year.

It will be convened on Monday, Nov. 12th, and its daily sessions will be held in the Auditorium Building.

The annual conventions of the A. F. of L. have long been noted for the vast array of labor representatives that congregate at them, and the public mind is focused upon the reports from the numerous craft standards of advance or retrogression as compared with their numerical status the year

before, and the various recommendations in the resolutions that are submitted to them for consideration.

Interesting and instructive tabulations of the transpirings in the more than two-million aggregation of this country's acknowledged most progressive workers, are found in the reports of executive officers of the A. F. of L. submitted at the time of holding these conventions, and we know of no other source where the same amount of official labor union data is so concisely and tersely expressed, tabulated and indexed within so brief compass is obtainable.

In addition to a host of veterans in the labor movement representing the apex of thought and actions in the unions whence they came as delegates, these gatherings are noted as well for the distinguished fraternal delegates from other nations who have been invited to come hither and address these bodies upon the status of conditions pertaining to labor in their countries.

So, on the whole, these annual conventions are educational uplifts and inspirations that accentuate and energize the great co-operative labor forces this American labor movement that has been able to crystalize into a workable and efficient means of redressing wrongs and obtaining higher living standards for the workers whom it represents.

Perhaps on the part of incredulous minds some apprehensions and timidity prevail as to the probable attitude of this representative body relative to its uphold or digress from its past programs of aggressive methods to obtain industrial justice for its skilled craftsmen during the war, or peacefully submit to exactions from employers they would rebel against in times of peace.

There can be no doubt but that union labor is as fully possessed of as

lofty a spirit of patriotism as can be found anywhere, nor that its constituency will be found in both the volunteer, as well as the conscripted ranks of our government forces now being assembled to fight the almost world's battles for a world democracy, or those that will be as the war goes on, in as large proportionate number as those from any other source.

But that the great industrial employing concerns, with all their halos, catchy gusts of pretended and proffered patriotism, are guilty of shamming the public by their self-laudatory devotedness to their country's interests, is abundantly evidenced by their unwarrantable boosting of prices on everything that labor produces, and their all too powerful fights against every attempted equitable policy to make them carry their just share of the crushing war burden that is now upon us all.

Union labor looks with fond expectancy to this convention for clear-cut, unequivocal expressions and guidance relative to this much-mooted question of labor sacrificing everything in the way of attained improved work and living standards so dearly obtained, while those from whom it has all been secured are allowed to impair existing conditions because of the war, as a means of swelling their profits at the expense of labor as never before in the history of the world.

Labor is willing to do its full share in obtaining and maintaining the highest ideals of democracy at all times the world over, but in its readiness or even zeal so to do must it supinely acquiesce to every injustice predatory interests seek to further yolk upon it?

Whatever the animus developed relative to its attitude on this question requiring so much and so divergent form of explanatory effort will serve to clarify it, and render possible a more intelligent conception of duty

on part of all the individual units of unionists pertaining thereto.

Union labor everywhere, as well as the general public, and employers of labor in particular, are apprehending with keen expectancy the annual reports from President Gompers and Secretary Morrison relative to the victories won in the various crafts within the last twelve months, and the combined membership as compared to that at the time of holding the thirty-sixth convention at Baltimore last year.

Regardless of which way the compass-work-needle has pointed during that duration of time, the desired goal of this labor representative body is a fixed determination to continue its struggle for industrial justice for all workmen, and the gathering together in representative unions every recruit possible that can serve in its mission of obtaining it.

That it will be a noted convention is evidenced by the interest in the movement it represents by all the crafts composing it, and the announcements and preliminary explanations that have gone forth from its executive officers relative to its time, place of meeting, etc., and which will be found on another page of this issue of the JOURNAL.

ACCIDENT BULLETIN NO. 62

According to Accident Bulletin No. 62 lately distributed by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, D. C., the number of persons killed in train accidents during the months of October, November and December, 1916, as shown by the reports of railroads submitted to the commission covering those months, 2,627; the number sustaining injuries not causing death to the injured within 24 hours after sustaining them was 50,467 for those months.

Of those killed in accidents, 2,378 met death while in the performance of

their railroad duties, while 16,261 sustained injuries not causing their deaths within 24 hours from the time of being injured.

From this tabulated three months' report we find that the railroad death grist ground out a human life every 50 minutes and 26 seconds and maimed one every two minutes and 37½ seconds.

These casualties take no account of those injuries, unless those sustaining them are incapacitated for service more than three days during the ten days immediately following date of their injuries.

The summaries shown in this bulletin for the year ending, Dec. 31, 1916, give a total number of 206,723 casualties for the year 1916 and of this number 10,001 represent the number killed and 196,722 the number injured.

Compared with the year 1915 it shows an increase of 1,371 killed and 34,835 in the number injured and forces upon us the fact that, with all the devices in use for the conservation of life upon the railroads in the United States, in addition to every safety-first precaution that has been applied in railroad service, these arteries of commerce exact a heavy tribute of toll in the way of killed and injured to operate their properties.

LABOR UNREST UNAVOIDABLE UNTIL SETTLED PRICES ARE FIXED ON LIVING ESSENTIALS

Unless the government takes drastic action to control prices on life essential products from the time of leaving producers until in possession of consumers it must of necessity be confronted with every form of irritation between labor and those who exploit labor. Abnormal rising prices can not be placed on living essentials when

workmen's earnings are based on fixed permanent wage scales of pay with the expectation of peaceful labor conditions. All wage movements are inaugurated for the purpose of adjusting long-delayed under-pay conditions up to equitable arrangements at time of reaching settlements.

When additional hardships are inflicted upon craftsmen after adjustments of wage controversies by the inflation of prices of everything entering into their existence by speculators and distribution agencies, there can be no other alternative on part of employees than resort to new demands and force pressure for raises in their wages to offset the increased prices thus exacted from them.

Whether in times of peace or war, the pangs of hunger, half-clothed bodies, half-housed environments, and all the squalor by-products attributable to them, will not remain dormant by those thus situated as regards their attitude towards those they consider responsible for their state of misery.

So there are limits of excesses beyond which employers, or even the government itself can not exceed without being in serious conflict as the result of intolerable conditions imposed upon their employees.

Hunger, or other, uncalled-for, too, aggravated forms of privations will out regardless of the form of civil or martial powers trying to keep them smothered. Labor would be glad to aid the government by furnishing its full and fair quotas of troops in the war for world democracy, with work conditions remaining in a status quo, provided those conditions would so remain. But that such a course would be impossible on the part of labor unless the strong hand of the government intervenes to prevent raising of prices by manipulators of products, is

self-evident to anyone giving the question fair thought.

Labor desires to be peaceful, but can't unless conditions are such that it can be. And it can't be until settled prices are fixed on living essentials.

November JOURNAL will have roster of lodge officials, time and place of holding meetings of subordinate lodges. If such information is not correctly shown in August issue, and has not already been sent in, it is important that it be furnished to JOURNAL editor not later than Oct. 15th to insure its correct appearance in November roster.

The *Railroad Trainman* had little to say about the great (?) victory the Brotherhood won in the Chicago strike, July 29-30, in its September issue, evidently assuming that nothing said was best said.

What are you doing towards making of your lodge a bigger and better local? It becomes such only in proportion to the individual efforts exerted by its members. Being one of them, your influence is either felt for progression or inactivity as you appreciate and do your work in its behalf as an individual member and an element in a collective strength unit.

One never knows, until he tries, just how much effective work he can do for his labor union; but of one thing every conscientious union man is assured and that is there is ever a field of opportunity for his efforts in the way of being a substantial organizer; for each month he can witness an influx of new faces entering upon the duties represented by his craft.

It is therefore obligatory upon us all, as good union men, to get these new recruits into the union, since they begin to enjoy the benefits of whatever

there is in the way of improved conditions obtained through labor union agencies the moment they enter the company's service.

Too many of those newcomers don't realize such facts, and too many of our members are negligent in regard to their duty of explaining such matters to them. And all such indifference works to the detriment of the cause.

A new lodge has been placed at Miles City, Mont., but at time of going to press we have not received full particulars relative to it. Bro. J. F. Kenefick of Lodge No. 7 was deputized to institute this new local, which we trust will make one of those thriving northwest lodges in this union. H. C. Carey, 317 North Seventh street, was elected as its president, and J. S. Hollister, 606 Knight street, as secretary and treasurer. This new lodge has the best wishes of the entire organization in its efforts to get firmly and correctly established in the union labor movement.

It is now unlawful to employ any child under 14 years of age in any factory, mill, workshop or cannery in the United States whose products are to be transported in interstate commerce or to employ any child less than 16 years old in any mine or quarry whose output are so shipped. The enforcement of this law has been assigned to the Secretary of Labor, who has delegated a large share of its workings and observance to Miss Grace Abbott of Chicago, who is chief officer of the new child division of the bureau coming under the duties of that cabinet officer.

None of our members are urged to do any particular fasting programs for the S. U. in these war times, but every member owes a daily obligation to do

all he can for its advancement. It's work in past years for switchmen has had much to do in the way of preventing both meatless and breadless days for a host of them, as well as in redressing many wrongs that would have borne most heavily upon them had it not taken up their grievances.

There is no better investment for a worker than membership in the union representing his craft-work, for in such an institution every workman is an equal stockholder with every other one, and the dividends in improved work and wage conditions, saying nothing about myriads of charitable acts performed, have long ago demonstrated the wisdom of their formation and maintenance.

Sly Stab at American Labor.

One of the most sly and insidious attempts to control the labor situation in this country and place its working people under the dominion of the anti-union bosses that has ever been broached is now being made by large plutocratic interests in the eastern cities of the land, says our exchange.

Those interests are combining their forces in an effort to induce congress to pass a law opening the gates to the influx of an immense horde of coolie workers from the Orient under the pretense that such a horde is needed here for labor on the farms. The fact that there is a large number of men now unemployed in the country and eager to find work is studiously ignored by these dollar patriots on the Atlantic slope. The number of unemployed in Chicago alone is said to be 50,000 or more, but no thought of them is to be found in the eastern propaganda in favor of importing foreign labor on a large scale.

The purpose of the men who are backing this hurtful scheme is too plain to be mistaken. They wish to flood this country with cheap Asiatic labor in order to give the employers control of the labor market and enable them to bring about a vast reduction of wages everywhere. If they are so

deeply interested in the welfare of the farmers why do they not seek to get some of the unemployed men now in the country to go to work on the farms? To do that would seriously interfere with their plan. An army of unemployed men helps the situation for them, and they will do nothing to provide that army or any of its members with work. To do so would lessen the force of their demand for the Orientals, and would also make the labor market better for the workers we have.

It is not to be denied that the men who are pushing the nefarious project are keen, clever and adroit. They declare that their purpose is to aid in making "the world safe for democracy" by allowing the young men working on the farms or available for such work to go to the army by filling such places with Chinese, Japanese and Hindu labor. But their real intent is to firmly establish in this country an autocracy of industrial bosses and reduce all working people to abject and helpless slavery. In support of their movement they parade the names of many bankers and other members of the plutocratic class who favor it, and for the excellent reason that their interests are in line with those of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, which is the most united and pronounced defender of the scheme if not the originator of it. Moreover, as a sop to its opponents, the plan proposes that as soon as the emergency created by the present war passes, the newly-imported laborers shall be sent back to the countries from which they emigrate.

It is to be hoped that the authorities at Washington will give no countenance to this undertaking. It is hostile to the whole genius and spirit of our institutions and would bring endless trouble and irremediable injury to this country in industrial circles. It would also complicate our already ticklish and disturbed relations with Japan. For when the time comes for the deportation of the horde, if it should be allowed to come in, that country would undoubtedly object to the deportation in the most arrogant manner, and perhaps even involve us in another war on account of it.—*The Blacksmiths' Journal.*

CORRESPONDENCE



Communications for the JOURNAL must be received BEFORE the 15th of the month to insure their publication. All communications for the JOURNAL must be accompanied by the name of the sender, and written only on one side of paper



Superior, Wis.—107.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Evidences of the B. of R. T.'s ruthless campaign is beginning to percolate through the living phonographs enrolled in its membership for today in a conversation between the writer and one "Beeslong," the latter came out brazenly with the statement that the ambition and constant aim of the mighty B. of R. T. is to annihilate the S. U. of N. A.

Today is Labor day—Loyalty day if you please, and as the American trade union is committed to the principle of "Our Country First," I would like to ask Manager W. G. Lee, et al. if theirs is a labor union? Can they be fair to their membership without being fair to organized labor in general? Shakespeare wrote in one of his famous plays:

"To thine own self be true, and it follows as the night the day, though cannot then be false to any man."

Brothers, it is well to commit these few lines to memory and in all B. of R. T. dealings this bit of logic from Shakespeare of years ago will come back to you with proof two fold that there is nothing sincere in the B. of R. T. movement whatsoever.

One year ago tonight we had at our meeting two brothers that passed to the great beyond shortly after, Bros. Leo Wood and P. Conlin, the latter a member of the Switchmen's Union from its infancy, and a charter member of the S. M. A., the former a true member of the Switchmen's Union, young in life and old in worldly knowledge, who gave us little talks that we can not well forget. So brothers, we owe it to them to keep

up the fight, for if they were alive today, with the assistance of our late Brother William Whereatt, we would not be permitted to lag in our fight.

We notice in news items that President Wilson has taken a step towards knocking excessive war profits "galley west" and that brings to mind an address of the wizard Robert J. Ingersoll, given some thirty odd years ago, some years after the Civil War, giving a vivid description of conditions during the rebellion. At that time the facts were more fresh than now and Mr. Ingersoll's description can be read with both interest and edification.

He said, in part, that during the war period the productive power of the North was strained to the utmost, every wheel was in motion; there was employment for every kind and description of labor, and for every mechanic. There was a constantly rising market—speculation was rife, and it seemed almost impossible to lose.

As a consequence, the men who had been toiling upon the farm became tired. It was too slow a way to get rich. They heard of their neighbor, of their brother who had gone to the city and had suddenly become a millionaire. They became tired of the slow methods of agriculture. The young of intelligence, of vim, of nerve became disgusted with the farms. On every hand fortunes were being made. A wave of wealth swept over the United States, huts became houses, houses became palaces with carpeted floors and pictured walls, tatters became garments, rags became robes, and for the first time in the history of the world the poor tasted of the luxuries of wealth. People wonder how our fath-

ers could have endured their poor and barren lives.

Then Mr. Ingersoll told of the reaction which took place after the inflation subsided, the financial panic of 1873 and the years of unemployment, misery and suffering, all of which showed that there are two sides to the war profits question.

But the point as it may be applied now, is that owing to President, Wilson's first step and the abatement of excessive war profits a present good purpose is served, and there is much better prospect that a future reaction in business and industry may be prevented, thereby making it possible for the workers to live.

Brother Titus is quite right when he says we and the switchmen belonging to the B. of R. T. belong together, and may the Almighty hasten the day when it will come to pass for then, and not until then, will we be getting the wages a switchman can by right expect.

What has become of the old crabs of the yard service of years gone by? It must be that time has had a tendency to change their attitude and manner like every thing else. The reason I ask this question is, if you will notice, the men in yard service today, young and old, are of a decidedly more sunny disposition, especially towards their fellowmen than of former years, and I am glad of that, for all things to be detested is the man that is always crabby and without a sense of humor. He is a community menace and from his ranks is recruited the village bore. He is an undesirable citizen, and when he is seen looming on the horizon, conversation falls, and congenial comrades go their several ways. The test of true comedy is that it shall awaken thoughtful laughter.

Living is way out of reach and the coming winter will see many hardships, but let's go on increasing our membership and then when the time is ripe we may be able to get a substantial increase in pay.

F. K. BARNARD.

Cleveland, O.—55.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

In taking the liberty to write a line or two in our little brown book, I wish

to state that we have lost one of our best members. He was a true and tried, loyal S. U. of N. A. man, through and through.

The worst thing anyone can say about him is that he had a big heart; he had a heart as big as his body. I dare say the S. U. of N. A. never had, or ever lost a truer, nobler member than that same F. E. Thompson. He was known from coast to coast by the traveling members of our noble order, and he never turned down a worthy brother in distress.

I myself christened him "Sympathetic Brown." I can truthfully say he passed from this world and did not leave an enemy; everyone speaks in the highest terms of respect for him. If there is such a place in the hereafter as we are taught there is, heaven, I am sure he will be there, for a stauncher believer of the old saying: "Do unto others as you wish them to do unto you," never lived. He not only preached it, but practiced it thoroughly.

To prove to you all that he was of a noble character he purchased for his dear old mother and dad a nice little farm at Madison, O., paid for it so much each month from his earnings, so that in their declining years they would not want. That is a deed everyone must admit is a noble one, and he has done thousands of others.

He was born Jan. 4, 1876, and worked at Collingwood yard, N. Y. C. R. R., from Oct. 14, 1901, till the day he met his sad death. He has been a faithful man to the company, a faithful man to the union and an honest, upright man among his fellow-workmen. "He was a good sport, well met," in every sense of the word.

We are very thankful to God that we had such a lovely day for his funeral and that we also had such a splendid turnout of our members in his honor.

We wish to thank those members of the B. of L. F. and E. who turned out to show their last respects for our dearly beloved brother.

With best wishes to the future progress of our noble order, I beg to remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
FRED BERGER.

Pueblo, Col.—49.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

I must get busy at once if Lodge No. 49 is to be heard from in October JOURNAL.

The Pueblo Labor Day celebration was the best and biggest in Colorado. The special event here was the dedication of the Labor Temple in which we took an active part. Major John A. Martin, C. C. Houston and John R. Lawson were speakers of the day. The Switchmen's Union was the only railroad order in the parade. While we were small in numbers, we had more than last year this time—six of us, with two banners—one silk and one canvas, with the link and pin on one side and on the other the large letter "S" painted in green. We also had white badges and penants of the Labor Temple attached to a cane. Our silk banner was made by Bro. A. L. Heath, wife and son Almon, who is a member of the Street Car Men's Union here, and it is a banner that we are very proud of.

The steel works, working full capacity on that day and as most of our members are working there and also owing to the fact that we are short of switchmen in this part of the country, very few of our members could get off on Labor Day. Bros. A. L. Heath, I. E. McGuire, Joe McKinney, E. C. Watson, Thomas R. Kinney and myself represented Three-Rail Lodge No. 49 in the Labor Day parade.

Our lodge is doing fine, having taken in five new members during the month of August. At our last meeting we had Bro. Joe McGilkey from Lodge No. 8 and Bro. Frank Killian of Lodge No. 6, who visited us in our new home—Labor Temple. Bro. Killian is well-known here, having been a conductor on the C. & S. also was in business here.

Bro. A. B. Glasier, our secretary, is in Cheyenne.

Bro. J. W. Sullivan is out of the hospital and is now visiting in Salt Lake.

Bro. A. B. Culver has accepted a position with the Denver & Salt Lake as brakeman (formerly the Moffat Road) at Denver.

Bro. E. N. Haling is back with us again and is now our president.

Now I am going to call your attention to Section 64D and 64E in our constitution—every member should have one. I am going to suggest this plan: Pay your dues first. Get your pay, go to the postoffice, express office or drug store or sub-station and have a money order written out for your current month dues and mail same to the treasurer of your lodge, even if he lives only a short distance. Don't expect someone else to do what you should do yourself and, if you don't ask the lodge to carry you, what can you expect? We had a member of this lodge who failed to pay his dues or even let our treasurer know where he was until too late and he was suspended on July 1st for non-payment of dues. We have heard that he died lately in Kansas City, Kans.

Our meeting night has been changed from the fourth Thursday, 8 p. m., to fourth Friday, 8 p. m., at hall No. 3, Labor Temple, North Union avenue and Richmond.

Wishing all S. U. brothers success, I remain, Yours in B., H. and P.,
JOHN F. BEARD.

Des Moines, Ia.—174.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

By talking with or just listening to some of our brothers who work in our terminal you can pick out those who don't read the JOURNAL each month and who, nine out of ten are those who do not attend one meeting a month.

Now, brothers, you don't know what you are missing when you don't come to lodge at least one meeting a month and just look at your August JOURNAL and read what Bro. Mike Sherman did to the (great) brotherhoods at the convention of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, held at Dubuque, Ia, June 12th.

Now, brothers, this is not one or two members' fight, but it concerns everyone that pays a dollar in the S. U. of N. A., for you and all should manifest due interest by coming up to lodge and giving what encouragement you can to help our worthy cause along and, while looking at your August JOURNAL, turn to page 543 and read what Bro. Armstrong of Lodge No. 160 says about the eight hours and the Adamson law, and then some of

these brothers that say we are working under a stingers' schedule will learn something.

Now, if you brothers who do so much yelling around the switch shanty about conditions would come to lodge, or even read the JOURNAL, you would learn something that would do you no harm. At our last meeting we only had twenty members present, when we should have had forty. You brothers that go to work at 10 or 11 p. m. could come up and stay until time to go to work, for there is always something of interest going on. Ask Bros. Bellairs, Pritchard or Holmes; they went in last meeting.

The members of this lodge received an invitation and had the pleasure of attending a picnic Aug. 1st at Grand View Park, given by the Ladies' Auxiliary and, take it from me, we had some swell time.

I believe Bro. Correll had enough ice cream this year and Sister Ketter can make lemonade that you could drink without a straw, and the entertainment for the day was furnished by Sisters Gannon, Bander, Welch and Sheppard. In a hill-rolling contest, won by Sister Gannon, and a shoot the chutes contest between Sister McNalley and Bro. Ketter, won by Bro. Ketter, and, barring a few minor accidents, such a Master Emmet Sherman getting stung by a bee, and Bro. Bowlers' car turning turtle on the way to the picnic, we had a very pleasant and enjoyable day. I hope that we shall have another such day next year.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
D. J. FARRELL.

Chicago, Ill.—17.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Lost, strayed or stolen; our JOURNAL Agent, Bro. J. J. Lynn of Lodge No. 17. A liberal reward if found with an article on his person for the JOURNAL.

I am lost without a few lines in the JOURNAL from Lodge No. 17 every month.

On the 25th of August last we paid our last tribute to our late brother, Edward (Kid) Mallon, who was taken away from our midst very suddenly. One by one, sometimes by twos, we must follow the same path, not knowing who will be the next.

There is one particular thing I wish to call the brothers' attention to, and that is the dates of Lodge No. 17's meetings, as there seems to be some confusion on dates: Meetings first Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, and third Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Now, brothers, please tack this in your hat and try and be more liberal in your attendance. I am satisfied that your heart is in the right place, but it appears that at times it gets lost, especially on meeting dates.

We have our annual reception and ball coming on soon. Let us all get busy and make this one another record-breaker; that means better than the one of 1916, both financially and socially. The date of our ball is Nov. 17th, on Saturday evening, at Lincoln Hall. This is another item you must not forget. We hope that the brothers will all co-operate with the committee and assist them as much as possible. Remember that the proceeds go into the sick, injury and funeral funds.

Bro. (Slats) Leek is certainly a live wire around the night no-bills, since the E. J. & E. has got started on the eight-hour schedule. Look out for the bunch of applications he will have at our next afternoon meeting.

Since the eight-hour schedule has gone into effect it makes it bad for the brothers working on the second shift—4 to 12 o'clock midnight—to attend our meetings, afternoon or night. Why not change the afternoon to morning meeting? The second and the third shifts could both attend meetings then and would encourage better attendance.

Remember, brothers, 1918 is convention year; get busy on the applications; get our membership up so we can send two delegates. The more representation we have the more power we have to legislate for the interest of the brothers on the footboard. The injury of one is the concern of all. Bro. John Burke of the E. J. & E. says he has the right dope to get the whole bunch of no-bills lined up before the coming election of officers and delegates for 1918. Just ask him.

With best wishes and success to all the Grand and local officers and members of the S. U.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
A BROTHER.

Chicago, W.—68.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

As Lodge No. 68 should be heard from in the JOURNAL, will offer my little mite in way of partial report pertaining to its recent affairs.

At a recent meeting we gave what some of our members called a "blow out," and it was sure some fine event for our lodge, and can be well referred to as a booster blow-out. I think it compared very favorably with any similar events of the kind given by any of the Chicago S. U. lodges; at least we'll be pardoned for thinking so.

No talent was hired for the occasion; it wasn't necessary, for there is considerable of it right in Lodge No. 68, a fact all of those present at the event here referred to can substantiate.

All those having the pleasure of witnessing the vaudeville stunts of Frank Bush and Joe Ruger, and the fine piano music thrown in for good measure, found that it was an evening most enjoyably provided for, an entertainment enjoyed by all, and a credit to those under whose auspices it was arranged and conducted.

Our old-time active representatives—Vice-President Clohessy and District Organizer Trost—were present on this occasion, and I'm sure each left the hall pleased with efforts we had provided for the evening in the way of a booster meeting.

At our last regular meeting we initiated eight new members, and received twelve applications for membership, and we expect to have these prospects lined up within our membership in due time, as well as many others besides them.

We are glad we've some good hustling members in Lodge No. 68 who appreciate their duties towards the union in the splendid manner which they do, and it is largely due to their untiring efforts that our lodge has been able to make the showing it has during the last few years; but it's unfair of the other members to side-track their interests in the organization's welfare and put all such work on the shoulders of just a few.

One owes as much of his attention to the advancement of the good cause as another, and each of us can be of material benefit to the lodge and the union by giving the fair attention to

its business that we should and must do if it is to reach that high plane of usefulness we all believe it ought to.

We've always had a good field to work in here, but since the B. of R. T. fiasco in July it's a golden harvest if we but do our part to gather in the no-bills, and which by all means we should do while the sledding is good.

Chicago's membership should be greatly increased, and will be before our convention next May, if we each get actively into the game and do our full individual part for the union's advancement.

Let's try and make every meeting a booster's effort, and every effort of every member everywhere be a booster's effort for the union that has always had a double fight on its hands in its efforts to obtain justice for switchmen.

This union's work is a noble one; but it can only progress and reach the ends it seeks for switchmen as it is able to enlist them in supporting the principles it is fighting for; and this doesn't mean the active co-operation of any particular member of it, but every member of it.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
JOHN COLE.

Buffalo, N. Y.—226.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

It has been a long time since the brothers of No. 226 have heard from me through the medium of the JOURNAL.

Now, to begin with, a little roasting won't hurt any of the brothers of this local or any other. We are all working on the eight-hour basis and the brothers are having a lot of time to themselves. However, they should not think now that as the eight-hour question is settled they should sit down and think there is nothing more to do. Remember there is always a lot of things for our betterment to be threshed out, and it is up to the rank and file to stay in line, that is, set aside the meeting nights and show yourselves. Attend the meetings, and if you know of any improvement to be made, shell it out. Your committeemen can well take care of it and the bosses are getting mighty glad to have the S. U. committee come to the front with any good suggestions. So it is

up to you, brothers, to get busy and attend the meetings and show your committeemen that they have your moral as well as financial support. Our committee has drawn up a good set of working conditions which will be presented to the officials, and they intend to work hard for them. But you, brothers, must attend and show them your support and encourage them on to the end they have undertaken. If you intend to stay away and fall down, why not the committeemen act the same way?

Now some more about the stayaways. We have a number of brothers who have either enlisted or been drafted into the United States army. The Grand Lodge officers have drawn up a form for further identification in case of being lost, killed or permanently disabled, which the beneficiaries will want to make claim upon the Grand Lodge for payment. It is a duty you owe to yourself or beneficiary to get one of these blanks, fill it out and send it in to your treasurer for record. Attend to this yourselves, brothers, for we cannot read your minds, so attend to your meetings and find out what is going on. Then there is that question of keeping well organized. It seems that you one and all are falling down on the good work you can do. So get some applications, always have them with you; they are thin and do not take up much room in your pocket. I have had a number of brothers while working who get to talking to no bills, and when the no bill asks for an application he has to say, "I will get you one." Then it drops right there. Now, brothers, don't do that, but have them with you when you can flash them out and not have to wait. Our yard consists of nearly half no bills, so get busy, brothers; the officials on the road are asking for your percentage, so there must be something in the wind. Get busy, brothers. If you don't you won't be able to help your committeemen to accomplish what they are after.

A number of our members have either enlisted or been drafted; whether or not they may see the front here's good luck to them, and may each one return home safely.

Brother D. Courtney of the Erie R. R. has been in very bad shape in the hospital for some time. Brothers,

don't forget to show yourselves and cheer up a few hours of his lonesomeness.

Brother Dawdy has met with another injury to his hand, which is hard luck for Andy. We all look for a speedy recovery.

Hoping the brothers will sit up and take notice of these few remarks and comply with them, I am,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

W. H. WATCHORN.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—6.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I will let the brothers all know that Council Bluffs Lodge No. 6 is still alive.

The JOURNAL agent has been busy working in his garden to help feed the S. U. while the war is going on.

I suppose all the brothers are very much pleased with the eight-hour day. I know they are around here. Of course there are a few that wouldn't be satisfied if they didn't work at all and had their money brought to them. We hear some of the B. of R. T. fellows saying that they are going to get 30 cents a day more. Since they pulled off that recent stunt in Chicago they look like they'd be happy to forget it all at 30 cents less a day.

The general managers all have new brooms now, so they can sweep them out whenever the B. of R. T. comes to see them.

What I want to say to all the brothers of the S. U. of N. A. is, be careful that the B. of R. T. doesn't sting you, for we had one of our members stung. He went out on the Wabash strike, but he joined Lee's army. His name is Leo B. Frame. Of course he has got charge of an engine now on the Union Pacific R. R. The B. of R. T. told him if he didn't join them he wouldn't work with them. So he fell by the wayside. So now whenever the S. U. goes out on a strike he will be right bower to Lee's army.

At the last lodge meeting we took in five members and had seven more applications. That shows that Lodge 6 has some very good hustlers.

Wishing good health and good success to all the brothers, I am,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

GEO. TURNER.

Blue Island, Ill.—29.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

I am sorry to inform the brothers that Lodge No. 29 has recently sustained the loss of a true and tried brother.

The passing away of Bro. Fred Helman, who was instantly killed in performance of his duty Aug. 17th in the Rock Island yards at 47th street yards, was a distinct loss to this lodge and union. Besides being a member of the S. U., he belonged to the Masons and Moose. Funeral services were conducted by the Masons, but were well attended by our members and those of the Moose. He was buried at Mazon, Ill., and 24 of our members accompanied his remains there and every attention was given by them to see that due respect was shown to him at the last exercises in memory of his manly life. While he had been a member of the union for several years, he was only in Lodge No. 29 since last February, having transferred to us from Lodge No. 36.

Bro. Snyder had the misfortune a few days ago to fracture three of his ribs, but we all hope he will soon be able to resume his usual duties.

Mat Reisch, formerly a member of Lodge No. 29, was recently killed in Arizona and his body sent here for burial. Another instance of the misfortune in allowing one's good standing to lapse on account of non-payment of dues.

Bro. Colmon is working in Minneapolis and says he's among a good bunch of S. U. men; also recently received a letter from Bro. Barnett who says that the "bone-head" stunt the B. of R. T. pulled off here in July is making us lots of members.

While we don't hear very often from our soldier brothers in France—Neff, Palmer and Parrish—they're not forgotten. The brothers all "chipped in" in the B. O. C. T. and raised \$15.00 for a tobacco treat for them and which Bro. Atkinson has had forwarded to them. Bros. Gartner and Bowman expect to go to France this week to hunt for the Kaiser.

Shady Shaw and his chilli-con-carni made a great hit at our last meeting; but, unfortunately for all concerned, Bro. Fleming fell down with his ice

cream, so we all drank water. But most all are on the water wagon anyhow, so it didn't matter much.

Our meetings are fairly well attended most of the time, but there are some now who could attend nicely who don't, especially since working on the eight-hour shift.

It is always in order for all the members to be active workers for the cause, and since business is good all over the country, we should each take advantage of our opportunities to boost for and upbuild our respective lodges in every possible manner, and there is always a way for those who are really in earnest.

I believe, though, on the whole, there is a somewhat improved condition in this district relative to the affairs of our union and there is certainly a good chance for all of us to get actively into the game and do it a real service, and here is hoping we one and all do that very thing.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

T. EARNER.

St. Louis, Missouri—134.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

Since the entrance of Uncle Sam into the world's war the word "slacker" has become a byword with everyone and the newspapers are full of it. But there is one slacker whom I detest more than any and that is the "union labor slacker." He not only buys scab tobacco, penitentiary shoes, sweat shop clothes, stays away from union meetings, etc., but he fails to appear in the Labor Day parade, which occurs only once a year and then comes around the next day offering petty excuses. The last named is a popular specimen in the city of St. Louis, but nevertheless the Switchmen's Union of North America turned out in one of the largest Labor Day parades known to the city of St. Louis. There were about sixty or seventy loyal members of the S. U. of N. A. in line and I want to congratulate every one of them on the good appearance they presented. I wish I could say the same for the "slackers" who promised faithfully to parade and did not show up.

In reading over the September JOURNAL the popular sentiment of the

S. U. of N. A. seems to be: "We have got our belly full of the B. of R. T."

Now, brothers, if you will look back several years, when the Chicago brothers were going wild over the proposition of getting together with the B. of R. T. yardmen in the Chicago switching district you will remember I wrote a letter at the time denouncing such a move as suicide on the part of the S. U. of N. A. But there was no attention paid to it and I am sorry to say it took the jobs of about four hundred loyal switchmen on the Wabash Railroad and the eight-hour movement to bring the union switchmen of Chicago back to terra firma, and as a union man I hope they will stay there and have nothing more to do with the scabby B. of R. T., for the best we ever got from them was the worst of it. Well, to cut a long story short, I will say that business is very good here and the opportunity for new members is the best ever, and if the members will wake up and get busy and not leave it to a few to do all the work, we will have a membership here to be proud of.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
A UNION MAN.

Rock Island, Ill.—133.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

No. 133 is sure going some and if the present rate of increase of membership will continue we will be chasing the 200 mark soon, and which is going some for an inland city. I think the membership should be complimented for their organizing activity. Keep at it brothers, and we will have the Rock Island lines yard solid Switchmen's Union. The Rock Island yards are working thirty-five crews all eight hours and no overtime, a proposition that was considered impossible a few years back. The other lines have some eight-hour jobs, but still hang to long hours on others. Brother William Meilke has been appointed Assistant General Yard Master of Tri-City terminals which makes us a majority in this line of service. No. 133 is going to have a delegate at Joliet, Ill. when the Illinois State Federation of Labor convenes October 15, and hope that every local of the Switchmen's Union in the state will also be

represented, as this is one way to further our cause and as we pay our dues regularly, we should be on hand at a time when matters of importance pertaining to our welfare will be discussed. In closing I will say that the brothers should never forget that it is the good old S. U. first, last and all the time.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
OSCAR BILL.

Minneapolis, Minn.—30.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We in this part of the country are wondering what steps are to be taken regarding an increase of pay that is so badly needed. We certainly must consider this question very soon, if living costs are not soon lowered, and it seems as though our International President should, from time to time, write articles in the JOURNAL regarding conditions throughout the country and state his opinions concerning wage movements.

Are we to understand that if the findings of the commission appointed by the President to investigate the workings of the Adamson law find same to be satisfactory and to be continued in force that all increases in wages are to come through congress, or will they be sought after as formerly? Are we to expect action through our union this fall, or are matters to rest until conditions change? All arguments put forth by other organizations are based on the increased cost of living. I assume our arguments along the same line are legitimate. Reports of the press from various parts of the country show substantial increases of pay to several classes of workmen, notably the machinists of the G. N. Ry., who received a very neat increase. Other cases could be cited, but we all read the papers, so we need not go into the matter. But we men engaged in switching must find a means of getting a wage consistent with our work. Discussion of this matter should come from all lodges in this union, that the sentiments expressed in our meetings may find a way to other lodges through our magazine.

Another matter that is very important; that is the seeking of members.

I am firmly convinced that we of the northwest should take a man from the ranks, put him out on the system he is working for, pay him a salary consistent with his efforts; one who knows the conditions of the road he works for, and the results obtained, would be a surprise to the Grand Lodge and a big success in every way. We are continually being told to build up our membership, but when we suggest a means for so doing we are told that no provisions are made by which President Heberling can obtain funds to send out such a man as I have mentioned. Are we so small that we cannot expand to meet a condition? Cannot some action be taken by the Grand Board of Directors to cover this point?

As I stated in first part of letter, let's get some action from some one who can see the point and our increase in members will more than repay us for the efforts put forth.

M. J. LILLY.

Syracuse, N. Y.—152.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Just a few lines from the briney well region, the center city of the Empire State, from whence business is distributed to every section thereof.

Let not our long intervaled silence be construed as indicating laxity of interest in the cause of the S. U., for such is not the case, as we are on the job all the while.

Through the efforts of some of our hustling brothers we have lately placed five or six applications which we expect to obligate at our next meeting. This is a matter that should concern us all and when we each get the habit of approaching those with whom we work on the question of lining them up in the union organized for them and explaining its merits to them as we could and should, there are doubtless many places in which we might greatly expand the usefulness and membership of the union, and we are one and all under obligations to strive and do those very things.

Some of us are doing it in whole-hearted manner, but too many in only half-hearted style; but it seems with much of the former prejudice on part of the railroad companies removed

that there is now a much brighter opportunity for real constructive work in our organization than at any time in its history, and we ought to all take the advantage of it.

Our meetings are pretty well attended, but this is not saying there is no chance for improvement in that regard.

Our adjustment committee is on the job all the while to do business for those having genuine grievances and none should ask its services unless they have meritorious troubles to settle, for at best our grievance committees everywhere have none too rosey jobs.

Our principal lodge officers are all making efforts to see that everything is conducted in an orderly and progressive course and it ought to be the business of each of us to co-operate with them the best we can towards striving to work out the destiny of the union and aid in making it the strong commanding organization we all desire it to be.

We are deeply impressed with the reports by our brothers from the different sections of the country and get valuable ideas in each issue of the JOURNAL from them.

Let there be a strong and united pull all along the line on the part of all members and our cause will prosper as never before, and let each feel that we are neglecting a grave duty to it unless we are constantly on the alert for its best welfare.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
E. J. KING.

Chicago, Ill.—19.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I will endeavor to let the brothers throughout the country know we are still doing business here on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and are a loyal bunch. It hurts some of the "big four" aristocracy to think that they did not put us out of business. We are here to stay. We had two members who went on strike to put themselves out of a job. Their names are J. C. Carnation and M. Behnke; they went suspended in September.

We are getting a number of applications. Keep it up, brothers, and we will soon have the schedule on the Q.

We are having good meetings now. At our last we had Bro. T. Clohessy with us. Come again, brother, we are always glad to hear from you.

Lookout for our dance, and remember the date and place—West Side Masonic Temple, Oakley Boulevard near West Madison street, Friday, Nov. 23, 1917. Tickets, \$1.00; wardrobe free. Come and have a good time.

Our president, Bro. C. E. Killmer, is on his honeymoon trip somewhere in Kansas (not in France).

Bro. M. Savage has a new eight-pound baby boy at his home. Mother and child doing fine.

Bro. William Watkins has been sick, but is better and out now.

Bro. T. Gleason, who was injured some time ago, is out again. Also Bro. Giesekeing is back to work.

In reading the September JOURNAL I note the sickness of one of our International Vice-Presidents, W. A. Titus. We all hope he is well by this time.

Bro. Pat Murphy has gone to Portland, Ore., to live with his brother John. Bro. Murphy has been sick for a long time.

Wishing all lodges success. I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

E. R. RUTTER,

Journal Agent.

Spokane, Wash.—137.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

A brief review of the conditions in this part of the "Great Northwest."

We are and have been working on an eight-hour basis since May 9th on the N. P., and the majority appear satisfied, although some want the longer hours and more money in preference to the shorter work day.

We have a substantial membership here, being in the majority in this yard, but plenty of room for more, as we have not by any means as many of the switchmen in line here as should be.

The B. R. T. has quite a few members and are talking of organizing a lodge of yard men only when they get 40 members. They haven't organized it yet. They are putting it up to the students that, if they want to work here, they must join the B. of R. T., as they are going to get a percentage contract and that an S. U. man can-

not work unless he joins and, I am sorry to say, that some of these students fall for this bunk as peddled without any further investigation.

The B. of R. T. members also take great pride in telling us what they got for us through the Adamson Law in the face of the fact that both Lee and Stone, at the Baltimore convention of the A. F. of L. last December, denied having anything to do with it and that it is not what they wanted.

They also talk about what great things they are going to do for the yard men here when they get the membership. The B. of R. T. has held the contract on the N. P. since 1910 and I can see no change in the conditions. There has been a whole lot accomplished in the way of big assessments and no results, according to their own members. But they are going to do something, maybe, in the dim future.

As to the members of the S. U. we have had no grievance in the past five years that we could not get adjusted with our local officials without any trouble and adjusted to our satisfaction and no assessments.

I would like to say also that the report is being circulated that there are no members of the S. U. in the N. P. yards here. This is for the purpose of keeping S. U. men away from here. We have members in every yard in Spokane, except the S. & I. E., which works one engine.

We have nearly 50 per cent. of the men employed in the switching service in the Spokane-Parkwater yards of the N. P. and the conductors have 13 per cent. and, of course, quite a percentage of no-bills.

We are still here and going to stay and are gaining in membership.

Business is rather light here just now on account of labor strikes throughout the Northwest. But, brothers, you will find plenty of S. U. of N. A. working buttons in this territory.

If we only used half the energy displayed by the sisters of Northern Star Lodge No. 64, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., we could boost our membership faster than we are now doing.

Many thanks and all honor to you, sisters, for your loyalty and support.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

J. J. RHOR.

Buffalo, N. Y.—220.**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

In the September issue of our JOURNAL Vice-President W. A. Titus probes for the causes of discontent amongst the men engaged in switching service throughout the country. Here are a couple that I sincerely hope will be explained to the satisfaction of several brothers:

Last year the S. U. of N. A. and several railroad managers agreed to settle the demands of the men by arbitrating under the Newland's Act.

An arbitration board was selected and held their first meeting, Nov. 13, 1916.

If I am not mistaken one of the clauses in the Newland law specifies that the board must render its decision in thirty days after date set for the first meeting. This would make Dec. 13th the day on which the award should have been made.

Not having their work completed in the time specified by law they ask for and are granted an extension. On Dec. 23d the award is made. One of the clauses in the award states "this award shall not be retroactive."

If, granting the arbitration board this ten days' extension, gives them the authority to ignore the thirty days' clause in the law, then the men on the roads affected paid for being courteous \$50,000—estimating 10,000 men involved at 5c per hour, 10 hours a day.

The Adamson law, effective Jan. 1, 1917, gives us 10 hours pay for 8 hours work. The commission appointed to interpret the law decided that the pay for switchmen would be computed from the rate we received previous to the award of the arbitration board.

Did this commission have the power to establish the rate of pay? If they had this power we should be thankful they did not revert to the rate received in some of the yards controlled by the B. of R. T.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
C. CRANE.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—216**EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:**

Our last regular meeting was well attended and all officers were present.

We had one candidate, also a visiting brother from Lodge No. 8, Fort Worth, Tex.

This meeting was held in parlor F, Shirwin Hotel, on account of our regular hall being too small. We are going to get a larger hall on account of our membership growing so fast.

Chicago pay makes us boys feel pretty good after working second class so long. Thanks for the successful efforts of the general adjustment committee in getting this straightened out for us.

Business is good here. We work six engines and our extra board carries six men who are all getting about all the work they want.

We have only two men that do not belong to the S. U., but they are switchmen at heart and will line up as soon as they can.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
ROBERT L. HANDY.

Law-Makers Jeered

"The West Virginia legislators were just 'doing their bit,'" jeers the New York *Times* in discussing the so-called vagrancy act of West Virginia, which provides that every citizen in that state between the ages of 16 and 60 must work at least 36 hours a week "at some lawful and recognized business, profession or occupation."

This law has been used by West Virginia coal companies to break strikes, but the *Times* is not worried over this procedure. The troubles of the *Times* is best expressed in its own language:

"So far as it is designed to round up the idlers, loungers, and petty gamblers, the intent of the law is good enough. But its wording is amazing. If it could be literally enforced, woe to the supreme court justice who finds only four or five hours of work to do daily in the summer months, woe to the literary person who reduces his stint in the vacation season, and to the architect who, finding business dull, cuts his office hours to two or three a day. But such laws are not enforced. They are not passed for that purpose. The West Virginia legislators were just 'doing their bit.'"

—*The Tailor.*

LADIES' AUXILIARY

TO THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION



MRS. HENRIETTA CLARK, . . . GRAND PRESIDENT
1214 West 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.
MISS SARA T. JACKSON, . . . GRAND SEC'Y AND TREAS.
220 Stevenson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Detroit, Mich.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

There being little of local interest in Detroit Lodge No. 32 just now, I am writing about what, to my mind, is a very necessary thing in fraternalism, and, therefore, to members of this auxiliary, "Our duties as members of the L. A. to the S. U. of N. A."

Too often, alas, people join fraternal societies for the benefits they derive by becoming members of them, forgetting entirely that, when joining, they, too, owe something to the society in the way of actual service.

The word "duty," as defined by the dictionary, means something obligatory, something we are compelled to do, whether we really wish to or not; therefore we are apt to think of duty as a very cold and uninviting thing; but only try doing it and you will be astonished and pleased to find how it will evoke and sustain ardor.

"Duty" should be our watchword. We all love to pick the choicest fruit and to gather the sweetest flowers; but put this down as a truth worthy to be engraved on a pillar of brass, that more enjoyable fruit grows by the wayside of the path of duty than in all the wilderness of willful inclination.

We, as members of this order, have several duties to perform. The greatest of these is selfishness. In fact, to help our auxiliary grow, we must be unselfish. We should think more of the good of our fellow-beings than our own. By so doing we not only uplift the auxiliary but ourselves.

Another important duty is that of attending as many meetings as possible. Let no trivial excuse keep you away. By coming regularly you be-

come more interested in our work and find it a pleasure to attend, and your presence at them serves as an inspiration to your officers to do better work.

Unless absolutely unavoidable, be in the lodge room before the meeting is called to order.

Don't be bashful about speaking to another member because you haven't had a formal introduction to her. We are admonished to be friendly to one another, for are we not united by the bonds of sisterhood? Make yourself acquainted with our new members and give them a cordial welcome. By so doing you make them feel at home, and they in turn will become regular attendants at our meetings.

Absolutely refrain from all unkind criticism of other members. If you cannot speak well of them, do not mention them at all. Scandal does no lasting harm save to the one who makes use of it.

When you have an opinion on any subject before the lodge, do not be afraid to express yourself. An opportunity is given by the president for all who wish to, to make any remarks, and it is your duty to talk then, and not after the meeting is dismissed.

Don't refuse to serve on committees, with no excuse save that of indifference. It is the workers who increase the membership and finances of the order, and it is the right and privilege and should be the pleasure of every member to do both.

There are few of our members who cannot contribute something in the entertainment line for the "good of the order." The president may not know of your ability, and fail to call upon you. You should help along in this

line whenever possible, whether called upon or not. "A little laughter now and then is relished by the best of men," and women, too.

Last, but not least, it is the duty of every member to visit the sick sisters. Do not leave this work entirely to your officers and sick committee.

To those who are relatives of members of the S. U. of N. A., who have not yet joined our order, you should endeavor to induce them to affiliate with us. It will not only be for your gain personally, but you will become a factor in our good works. To visit the sick, bind up the wounds of the afflicted and help a sister in need are but a few of the good acts we do. You are also given the right, when hours of trial come to a sister, when home has been made desolate by death, to assure the bereaved one of fraternal and unselfish sympathy. And, as you would promptly and willingly render this love, aid and service to others, it assures you that you, in your turn, will have kindly arms around you on which you can lean with confidence.

In closing let me take the opportunity of urging the members of the L. A. to the S. U. of N. A. to be loyal to our order. Exert yourself to do some good work whereby the auxiliary may be benefited. Stand by your officers and do all in your power to assist them to make your lodge a success. Without your help they can do nothing, but with your co-operation they can accomplish much. Be enthusiastic for the auxiliary. The life of a fraternal order depends entirely upon the loyalty and determination of its members.

It has been said that the happiness of fraternal love is action; its test, our willingness to do our duty cheerfully. So if we are all inspired with determination to do our duty as we should our order cannot fail to flourish and grow strong in members and influence.

Yours in U., H. and J.,

CLARA AVERY.

Gary, Ind.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It has been some time since the JOURNAL had a letter from Helping Hand Lodge. But we are still on the map and doing business.

The first meeting in August we initiated Sister Sullivan. It took a long time to get her, but she came at last. The second meeting we had another card, so you see that is four new members.

On Aug. 16th Gary Lodge was invited to spend the day at Michigan City with Sister Maltby from Jackson, Mich., who has a cottage on the beach and who is certainly some entertainer. Dinner was served in the park, and twenty-nine persons helped to eat all the good things that were put on the table. After dinner races took place, then all went down to the beach. Several sisters from Michigan City Lodge spent the afternoon with us. Bro. and Sister Maltby hired a bus and took us out to the cottage, where a fish supper was in waiting and, believe me, we were all ready to eat because we had to climb 75 steps to get to the cottage on the hill, but it was enjoyed by all.

At 7.30 we departed for our homes, all declaring Sister Maltby a hostess of the highest order and all wishing her many years of good health and enjoyment.

With best wishes to all members of the auxiliary, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

EMMA SCOTT.

Denver, Col.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Columbine Lodge No. 35 is still on deck, not dead or even sleeping, even though we haven't had any letter in the Journal for ages. Just giving somebody else a show to have their lodges heard from.

So many things of interest have happened to our members I do not know where to begin. I wonder how many of the L. A. lodges gave any kind of support to the "Mooney Benefit?" No. 35 gave a card party, turning every cent above expenses over to the fund. Despite the fact that the night was stormy we netted over fourteen dollars to the fund. Sisters Mas-kow and Secord donated the ladies' prizes. Sisters Cruny and Rice the men's prizes. We want to thank all who assisted us in such a worthy cause. We feel that it isn't Mr. and Mrs. Mooney who are being perse-

cuted, but union labor, not only union labor, but the right of every laboring man.

Corporation greed feels it has found someone to use as the goat, so to speak—and has put the clamp on tight.

I wish I could show the non-union man what a stumbling block he is in his own path. He derides the union man. Poor foolish fellows, where would he be but for the union man? The unions fight and get a schedule for wages and he reaps the harvest. If the schedule were not in effect he would have to sell his labor at the lowest possible figure, for no employer is going to pay a greater wage scale than he has to.

If it were possible to show the fellow the error of his way, the country would some day be rid of its army of scabs. So many of our brothers and sisters have given their sons to "Our Country's Call." I will not attempt to give their names.

The two lodges No. 35 gave a picnic at Elitch Gardens, Aug. 16th. All who attended reported a good time.

Wishing both the S. U. and L. A. success, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

GRACE E. RICE, AGENT.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Furniture City Lodge No. 12 decided the president should write a letter for the October JOURNAL and if she does not get busy, may lose her office. We are getting along in the same old way. Meetings are fairly well attended but now, as the busy season is over, we hope to do better.

Sister Smith has returned from a visit with her mother in the Upper Peninsula.

Sister Danenberg was called to Mt. Pleasant, Mich., on account of illness of her only sister. Hope to see her home soon.

We feel we have done our bit in this great war for democracy against aristocracy. Sister Scoville has two sons in the naval militia, Sister Jones one in the aviation corps and Sister Parks one in the infantry. All pray for their safe return.

We are sorry to say we will lose

two of our sisters this fall through their moving out of the city. Sister Walsh goes to Detroit and Sister Jones to South Chicago. We ask the sisters to make them welcome.

In the last roster we are listed as meeting with the members, but wish to say the second meeting in the month is held in Simmon's Hall, the brothers having donated the use of the parlors for that purpose.

Another year will soon be gone and we trust it has been a profitable one to every one. May our new officers be the ones who will do the best for the order and, if each and every member will attend the meetings, something worth while can be done. Good wishes to all brothers and sisters.

Yours in U., H. and J.,

NAOMI PARKS.

St. Paul, Minn.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Well, it has been two months since the Pride of the Northwest Lodge No. 5 has been heard from or had anything to say in the JOURNAL, and we have certainly had our share of bad luck and sorrow, too. Sister McHenry, our president, was seriously injured in an automobile accident and has been laid up for a long time, but is able to be up and around again. She was a very lucky woman she was not killed or crippled for life.

Sister Turner, one of our new members, only 26 years old, has just passed away and leaves a husband, two boys, four and six years of age, also a mother to mourn her loss. It is a very sad case. While dressing to go with her husband to claim exemption from the war board, her bracelet or clothes caught in a revolver she had on her dresser and it was discharged and the bullet passed through the abdomen. After a week of terrible suffering she passed away. It was an awful shock to us, as she was so young and in good health and was so jolly, too. So the war has broken up this home and two little boys are left without a mother. It is terrible to think of all the suffering this war is causing. I have a boy who is in the Canadian army who expects to leave any time and Sister McKenna has a son who has been drafted and I presume there

will be other ones drafted in the next draft, too. It is terrible to think of all the young men who have grown up to manhood and are our pride and joy, having to go, but when we hear the stories of the returned boys, we will give them up to put an end to the terrible strife our women in the war zone are suffering.

We have not gained any new members, but we have prospects and you will hear from us again and I hope to have a lot of good news. With best wishes to all the lodges, I beg to remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,
EDITH M. PATTON.

Spokane, Wash.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Northern Star Lodge No. 64 is doing nicely. Have applications for membership at most every meeting. Have made a few changes in our officers, changing some around where they can do the most good. It is our aim that each one give her best efforts ungrudgingly to upbuild the order. Last meeting we took in Edna Devins, who is already taking great interest in the work. Mrs. Welton is back in the secretary's chair again.

Just came from our first card party. It was a splendid success. Four sisters were in favor of holding it at their homes. Finally preference was given Mrs. Bo Brighten, as no one could bring forth proof of working harder than she has (you know how; did you ever hear her talk?). Such a time and such a crowd and such cake and ice cream as we had! When Mrs. Bo does things she does them brown. I know. I traveled two weeks with her, getting new members and I am just beginning to come to in spots. All but two of our members were present. The social side brings them together; one looked like a prospect too. Also heard a woman say my husband is switching cars. That works two ways, doesn't it. Some members have wanted one night meeting a month, and really, from the looks of this one it would be fine to have it so.

Do any of your JOURNAL agents write you news at this hour of the night—12.15 a. m.? My husband is working two blocks over and I will

await him with a hot supper while I write.

Mr. Thompson is feeling fine, also Mr. Kories, who has been on the sick list.

We cleared over \$6.00 on our card party. Say, are we still the baby lodge? How many lodges can say that in one month they doubled their membership? That is what we did and no work, never were turned down once. Dare you to try it!

Always remember a switchman is a switchman and a trainman is a trainman, and no good can come of a switchman trying to be what he is not—a trainman. If he wants to join that order let him do their work, not try to hold down a switchman's job. Why cannot men see how they are double-crossing themselves? We would not be in the mess we are today if each order was separate. There are entirely too many double headers. Why, when we belong to the Federation of Labor, an honor not to be hastily tossed aside, do men working in our service wish to join an order not so recognized? Why does the B. of R. T. take our men in? Could they join the Engineers, Firemen, Conductors or, even say for example the Telegraphers' Union? No, not much. Then why does the B. of R. T. try to "gobble up" all the other railroad employees' labor unions, and especially so the S. U. of N. A.?

Wishing all the best of success and with just a loving thought for those who have dear ones in the war for world peace, I remain,

Yours in U., H. and J.,

MRS. WM. LE BREUF.

IN MEMORIAM.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Chicago Lodge No. 199, S. U. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from this world to His eternal home our brother, William Sweeney, therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved ones whom he has left behind with the prayer that He who has seen fit to transport him to that higher life may

also send comfort to those whom it has caused such great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of the resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one copy sent to the family and one be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

WILLIAM DANIELS,
J. W. HEMEN,
E. D. BROUGH,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Shawnee Lodge No. 131, Shawnee, Okla., Sept. 2nd, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom has removed from us the father of Brother C. C. Fertig, whose death occurred Aug. 26th, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as brothers, extend to our bereaved brother our heartfelt sympathy in his hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent Brother Fertig, one spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

W. B. CUMMINS,
J. L. FISHER,
J. W. SHORES,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Shawnee Lodge No. 131, Shawnee, Okla., held Sept. 2, 1917:

WHEREAS, The Messenger of Death has removed from us our beloved brother, William M. Houck, whose death occurred suddenly Aug. 19th at Tulsa, Okla.; and

WHEREAS, His death has caused deep sorrow to his wife, relatives, a large circle of friends and brother switchmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members here in meeting assembled, that our sympathy be extended to his bereaved wife and relatives in this, their time of deep sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the minutes of

this meeting, one sent to the bereaved wife and a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication; and, be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect and esteem to our deceased brother, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

C. C. FERTIG,
J. T. STERLING,
E. L. FISHER,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Lake Shore Lodge No. 55, held Aug. 27, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from us our beloved brother, F. E. Thompson, who was killed instantly Aug. 24, 1917, and

WHEREAS, His untimely death has caused deep sorrow to his relatives, friends and brother switchmen, therefore, be it

Resolved, By this lodge that our sympathy be extended to the sorrowing relatives in this, their time of deep sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to the memory of our departed brother, a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, one be sent to the bereaved relatives and one forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

C. W. HAMMOND,
L. H. PORTER,
G. N. HORNE,
Committee.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of Buckeye Lodge No. 116, held Sept. 3, 1917:

WHEREAS, The Angel of Death has again been directed to enter our midst and remove to eternal rest our brother, J. W. McCutcheon, who died in Darlington, Md., Aug. 17th; and

WHEREAS, By his death we realize the sadness brought to his loved ones, as well as the members of this lodge; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and trust that our heavenly Father will reflect a light of comfort in their path; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these reso-

lutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and one to the JOURNAL for publication.

R. C. DEGAN,
E. C. McCLOSKEY,
J. E. SPRAGUE,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of James Mills Lodge No. 17, Chicago, Ill., held Sunday evening, Sept. 2, 1917:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Father to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Edward Mallon, who dropped dead in front of his home while waiting for a street car to take him to his place of employment, Aug. 23, 1917; and

WHEREAS, Because of his sudden death he leaves a loving widow and five children, who have suffered the loss of a devoted husband and father, and the switchmen a true and loyal member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Lodge No. 17, in meeting assembled, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to our beloved brother, our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions sent to the family, one to the JOURNAL, and one spread on the minutes of this meeting.

GEORGE H. HOOS,
JOHN J. LYNN,
JOHN BURKE,

Committee.

At a regular meeting held Aug. 23d, Hustling Lodge No. 161, Trenton, Mo., adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from us our beloved brother, James T. Campbell, who was injured Aug. 19th, and passed away, Aug. 19th; and

WHEREAS, We realize the sadness brought to the hearts of the family and to Lodge No. 161, of which he was a beloved member; and

WHEREAS, By his death a beloved wife and other relatives and friends now mourn his loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this lodge in meeting assembled, that our sympathy be ex-

tended to the bereaved widow and little daughter in their time of deep sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to his memory, we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to his bereaved widow, and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

J. R. WEAVER,
D. FERGUSON,
F. V. SHEFFIELD
Committee.

At the regular meeting of Flour City Lodge No. 7, S. U. of N. A., Minneapolis, Minn., held Sunday, Sept. 2, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst our worthy brother, W. J. Cousins; and

WHEREAS, Because of his death a wife and family have suffered the loss of an unright and loving husband and father, and this lodge a beloved and worthy member; therefore, be it

Resolved, By all here assembled, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved family in this their time of deep affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the JOURNAL for publication; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a token of respect to the memory of our deceased brother.

BEN T. LEWIS,
GEO. B. FOETH,
L. A. CALLAN,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Blue Island Lodge No. 29, held Aug. 26th:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call to his reward our beloved brother, Fred Helman, whose untimely death occurred Aug. 17th, while in the performance of duty; and

WHEREAS, By his death his relatives and the members of this union have

sustained the loss of a devoted citizen, ever-ready and willing to do his part in life for the comfort and happiness of those about him; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members, here in lodge assembled, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved family, with the prayer that God will bless and cheer them in sustaining the sorrow thus called upon to bear; be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to the memory of our departed brother, that our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to the JOURNAL.

J. W. WITHERS,
THOMAS EARNER,
ROBERT ATKINSON,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Helping Hand Lodge No. 43, Gary, Ind., held Aug. 13th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from us the beloved son of Sister Wallace; and

WHEREAS, By his sudden death, which occurred on Aug. 29th, his father, mother, sister, brothers are bowed in deepest sorrow in the loss of a dear son and brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy sister and family our deepest sympathy in their great sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Sister Wallace and family, one spread on the minutes and one sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

EMMA SCOTT,
CORA MATTHEW,
CARRIE NICKLOW,
Committee.

Card of Thanks.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 30, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Through the courtesy of the JOURNAL I and members of my family wish to express our great appreciation manifested at the loss of our son and brother, Charles C. Perkins, who passed away in Cleveland July 2d.

We are deeply grateful to Bro. Jos-

eph E. Kelch of M. J. Naughton Lodge No. 11, who gave such careful consideration to details of moving the remains to Macon, Ga.

We also wish to thank members of Lodge No. 11 for the beautiful floral offering.

It is a great comfort for a mother to know her son was a part of such a noble organization.

The insurance carried in the union was received promptly.

Wishing the S. U. of N. A. every possible success, we are

Sincerely yours,

MRS. ANNIE PERKINS,
MR. ED. BARFIELD,
MRS. N. C. GARRETT,
F. W. PERKINS,
R. N. PERKINS.

VERONA, Sept. 1, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the officers and members of Gilt Edge Lodge No. 62 for their many acts of kindness shown me in my sad bereavement in the loss of my beloved husband, James A. Kent, on the 9th day of July, 1917.

I also desire to thank the Grand Lodge for the prompt payment of claim. Very sincerely,

MRS. EDNA KENT.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 31, 1917.

To the Grand Lodge and Officers and Members of the Switchmen's Union No. 133:

It is with heartfelt gratitude that I acknowledge your check for my dear departed husband's insurance.

My two little children are too young to voice their thanks, but in years to come they will be as grateful as their mother is now.

Very sincerely,

MRS. LAUBA RIDER.

TRENTON, Mo., Sept. 9, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to Lodge No. 161 for their kindness and beautiful floral offerings during the sickness and death of our mother and aunt.

Very sincerely,

WILSON WRIGHT,
LAWRENCE REHARD.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I wish to thank members of Central Lodge No. 39 for kindness shown me in my great sorrow. I also wish to thank the Grand Lodge for prompt payment of claim.

Very sincerely,

MRS. MARGARET MOSGROBER.

Notice.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of V. Dunham, member of Lodge No. 217, kindly notify his wife, Mrs. Dunham, Chickashea, Okla., of his address. Her description of him is: Five feet eleven and a half inches tall; dark complexion, dark eyes and heavy dark eyebrows; has scar on right side of cheek caused from burn very plain and noticeable; clean shaven; a Mason in good standing in four of the Masonic bodies in Chickasha and a member of the Order of Railway Conductors and very prominent in lodge work. Owns one of the best garages in the State and, when he disappeared, was doing the best business in town. He left in a 1914 Ford touring car and neither he nor the car has been heard of since.

Anyne knowing the whereabouts of George Long, member of Lodge No. 193, kindly inform E. B. Toler, 3920 West 14th street, Little Rock, Ark., Treasurer of Lodge No. 193, of his present address. When last heard from, in May, 1917, he was at Medicine Lodge, Kans., where his sister, Mrs. B. F. Kauffman resides, and who is very anxious to hear from him.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of G. L. Cook, member of Lodge No. 35, last heard of in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 27th, from where he was supposed to have left for the Northwest, kindly send his address to John Shea, 3026 Rose Court, Denver, Col. Postmaster, Dawson, N. M., has informed Shea that "We are in possession of matters of value to him in case he can be located."

WANTED—About two hundred Chicago switchmen and their wives to attend a bunco party, given by McKinley

Park Lodge No. 66, Ladies' Auxilliary to the S. U. of N. A., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 17th, in Tearney's Hall, Archer and Campbell avenues. Elegant prizes will be given and a good time is assured to all.

COMMITTEE.

Bro. James Ellison, member of Lodge No. 13, lost all his receipts from November, 1916, to August, 1917. Finder of same will greatly oblige by returning them to him at 182½ Abbot street, Detroit, Mich.; or to George Stubbs, 670 Ferdinand avenue, Detroit, Mich., treasurer Lodge No. 13.

Monarchical Rulers Costly Ornaments.

When Nicholas Romanoff lost his job as Czar of all the Russias he was cut off from one of the fattest salaries that was ever on any pay-roll in the world—in cold figures he was receiving \$8,179,000 a year for mis-ruling Russia.

Statistics show kings of all countries are more or less expensive ornaments.

The German emperor gets no salary for that particular job—merely a grant of \$650,000 a year—but as king of Prussia he gets \$3,150,000 a year, and he says that is clearly not enough.

King George of Great Britain gets \$3,105,000 a year, but recently he presented a grievance because he said under the high cost of living he could not maintain his family on his salary and he was "granted" a raise of \$65,000 a year.

The king of Italy receives \$3,200,000 a year, but the high cost of living has struck him, too, and he has recently hinted his salary is not big enough.

Other European monarchs do not fare so well, but there has been no intimation that they will strike.

The king of Belgium gets \$875,000 a year; the king of Denmark \$345,000, and the queen of Holland receives \$525,000.

The president of France gets \$240,000, and the smallest salary paid any emperor, king, president or other executive head of any nation in the world is paid the President of the United States, who receives \$75,000 a year and a rent-free home, with \$25,000 annually for traveling expenses.—*B. of L. F. & E. Magazine.*

MISCELLANEOUS



Selected items of interest by well-known writers, clipped from the Labor Press and the leading newspapers and magazines of the country. No comments are made, and credit is always given to the paper or magazine from which they are taken



The Renaissance of the Switchmen

BY JOHN G. RIORDAN.

The Switchmen's Union was born a creature of necessity. Its advent into the railroad labor world was attended by a host of rugged, brawny, determined men, whose hair was streaked with gray years of toil under oppression, and whose eyes were growing dim from long vigils of hope, and whose finely developed minds were heavily burdened from hardships, privation and suffering, and their idealistic senses blunted by a betrayal of their human rights, and with a vigorous grudge against the institutions which were responsible for discriminations against them, they cared for their new born creature with all the tenderness that a mother would care for her offspring.

These farsighted men understood that a switchman was in a class by himself. Hundreds of others entertained the same thought, but no proper means were at hand to centralize their thoughts until the nativity of the Switchmen's Union, and immediately all who had a clear conception of the proposition, instinctively recognized the Switchmen's Union as the only proper instrumentality to preserve their human rights and enforce individual justice for all.

The Switchmen's Union progressed with great strides. The men in the yards of the great common carriers of this country soon began to understand the fundamental principle underlying the Switchmen's Union and legions of them flocked to its altars to proclaim

their allegiance to its sovereignty, until, behold, a great power had arisen in the railroad labor world.

Dickering by the individual switchman, on an unequal basis, with officials of railroads ceased, and the individual's claim for justice was backed by the collective power of this mighty army of men—proclaiming that self-evident truth:

"The injury of one is the concern of all."

With the energies of the members of the Switchmen's Union properly directed and its power judiciously exercised, material benefits have been brought home to the individual switchman, far beyond the fondest hopes of the conservative, and the wildest dream of the radical, members, who so generously and unselfishly gave their time and service to build up the grand army of loyal union men under its banner.

Throughout the history of the world there have always been men, who were ever jealous of the power, success and prosperity of others. The ancient Egyptian Empire, the old Babylonian Empire, the Assyrian Empire, the Chaldean Empire, the Persian Empire, the Grecian Empire and the Roman Empire, each in turn held the stage of attraction as great empires, resplendent in unheard of world power and glory. But as the years of time rolled onward, and onward, and onward, these great empires crumbled under the hands of designing men—

jealous of the power, success and prosperity of others. These empires crumbled and disappeared because those who laboriously built them and those who composed them relaxed their vigilance, and the enemy—ever watchful—delivered the fatal blow.

What is said of these Ancient Empires applies with equal force to present day problems of the Switchmen's Union. Surrounded by enemies, hostile to every principle for which the Switchmen's Union stands, attempting to crush and force it out of the railroad labor movement or destroy its usefulness, it behooves every member to be eternally vigilant of the sacred privilege that is his—to preserve intact the heritage of future generations of switchmen—and be not lulled into a false security, thereby giving the enemy an opportunity to strike the fatal blow that would cause the Switchmen's Union to crumble and disappear.

Attempts have been made to destroy the Switchmen's Union. Overt acts have been committed against it. If the members are to profit by the experience of the past they will arouse themselves from their lethargy and with determination ruthlessly thrust aside every obstacle which may tend to prevent the natural growth of the Switchmen's Union. If this was done it would not be long until no body of designing men would have the affrontery to deny the Switchmen's Union the right to exercise its jurisdiction over the switchmen.

True, the attempts were not successful. Neither did the overt acts avail. But it brought out in full relief the fact that, even the members of the Switchmen's Union can be divided into classes, respecting their interest. That is, first, the passive member. One who becomes a member and pays his dues—sometimes promptly. That is all he does. The things he ought to do would fill a book. He ought to study his constitution. Attend the meetings of his lodge. Fill one of the chairs. Act on committees. Visit the sick and injured. Familiarize himself with the history of the Switchmen's Union. Preach it to ex-members and no-bills. Carry an application in his pocket and use it on a "victim," and many other virtues he should cultivate—too numerous to here mention.

Second. The active member, who does every thing that the passive member neglects to do. In other words he is a human dynamo of force and energy, radiating Switchmen's Unionism every where he goes. Understands it. Believes in it. Preaches it. Bubbles over with enthusiasm for the Switchmen's Union for what it is, for what it has done, for what it is doing and what it intends to do. No man with sinister motives could ever say ought to the active member against the Switchmen's Union, or its aims or objects, because he possesses such an intimate knowledge of every question pertaining to the Switchmen's Union, that he is able to defend it with such convincing logic that would overwhelm his adversary.

Active members are invaluable. They are the staunch supporters and defenders. They are the ones who blaze the trail for the passive members to follow, and they do it all so unostentatiously, that at times one is rather puzzled at the inexhaustibleness of the reservoir of human kindness.

The reflex action of passive members' individual apathy upon the Switchmen's Union, flowing from a misconceived duty, is at all times demoralizing. The strength of the Switchmen's Union is but the aggregate strength of the individuals composing it. Impair the individual strength and you shatter the power of the Switchmen's Union. Generals may win battles, but the strength of private soldiers wins wars. Each individual is a co-worker in a great task. To lose through apathy, due to either discouragement or a failure to recognize the underlying ideal, is to sacrifice human rights and individual justice for all. The upsetting of the Switchmen's Union as an institution for justice quickly follows; oppression fastens itself upon the neck of the individual; the collective spirit which inspires the founding and maintenance of a union is impaired; and the way for the ultimate destruction of the Switchmen's Union has been paved.

Of the utmost importance to the Switchmen's Union is the universal performance by each member of his individual duty. Desertion from it casts an unfair burden upon those who are faithful, and invites the com-

mon enemy to fresh attack. It is only when each individual fully accepting his responsibilities, harkens to the voice of wounded human right, and comes to its aid with all the weapons the Switchmen's Union endows him with, that human rights are preserved and individual justice is safe.

Now is the time for the active members to make renewed efforts and push onward until the goal is reached. Now is the time for the passive member to vigorously charge himself with the execution of the solemn duty assumed when he sought light within the Union by becoming a member.

Now is the time for everybody— young and old—to strive for the ideal of the rugged, brawny, determined man who attended the birth of the Switchmen's Union. Preserve it intact and pass it on to posterity, and as sure as the world moves, as inevitably as the wheels of progress, with varying speed, work constantly at the everlasting task of making the Switchmen's Union better, opposition, however strong, must, as it has in the past, eventually succumb, and the fight of the watchful be rewarded by a larger and better union of the switchmen, and for the switchmen, to preserve human rights and enforce individual justice for all.

Labor is World's One Constructive Force.

In this country one often notices signs of a misunderstanding in regard to what labor is trying to do. From the charges made one might think that labor has a destructive agency. To its friends, and to all that are related to labor, that is, to the public at large, it seems worth while that its real nature should be emphasized.

Labor is not trying to destroy anything. It is essentially constructive. All it asks is a fair chance. It should be borne in mind that labor is not, as has been claimed in the past, a mere commodity. It is human power. It expends itself for the purpose of maintaining, not only its own life, but the life of those dependent upon it. And those dependent upon labor include the whole world. The very people who exploit labor live on labor. In the past they gave labor as little as possible. Consequently

labor was abused and degraded and weakened. Out of the labor market, like a great pen of slavery, came millions to be sacrificed, consisting not only of men, but of women and of children.

For generations labor has been struggling to make this sacrifice impossible and to place itself on the basis where it belongs, where it can secure from the whole world the recognition of its service. It knows, and it is striving to make the world know, that, without it, human life cannot continue. As soon as a full understanding is reached, it believes that its claims will be appreciated at their true worth and properly rewarded.

The struggle of labor has been bitter and long. The failures have been many and the successes have been all too few. But steadily it has grown more enlightened. Now it asks as its right for a share in its results that shall enable the laborers to develop themselves as women and men, as mothers and fathers, as sisters and brothers. As its right it asks for a voice in the shaping of the conditions that affect its own welfare, relating to health, and to hours, and to regulations of service. Instead of doing harm to the world by its demands, it confidently asserts that it does good, through co-operating with the law that makes injury to great masses of human beings harmful to all society, destructive to the generations of today, menacing to the generations to come.

The weakness of labor in the past has been the direct result of failure to co-operate. Now it has learned the lesson. Throughout the country the laborers are struggling to work together as one man. Their harmony has been made a reproach. From the charges made against them it might reasonably be inferred that, in being allowed to work at all, they were granted a privilege. The absurdity of this attitude is plainly seen when one asks what the world would be without them. As a matter of fact, there would be no civilization.

But does not capital count for anything? Surely it does. There would be no civilization without the co-operation of capital. But what is capital? As all economists now agree, it is

stored up labor. It is the surplus that has gone to those who have made profits from labor, the vast surplus that stands, both for the teeming prosperity of the world and for the appalling economic inequalities.

The labor movement is essentially humanitarian. It is a struggle against waste, against waste of human life, of human abilities, of possibilities in the way of intellectual and moral and social development. It sees great rewards going to the few, and a bare living, or no living at all, going to the multitude. Moreover, it sees the few weakened and degraded by surfeit, even while the multitude suffers. Its ideal is the betterment of the whole race. It looks forward to the time when labor, instead of being despised as it is now, shall be honored, when the worth of a man shall be estimated, not in the money that comes from the toll of others, but in the service he is able to render society. It sees in the near future a general realization on the part of society that the gambling in labor, which is gambling in human life, must cease, and that a new ideal must be maintained, placing the welfare of mankind above the present concern for property. With confidence it looks to the enactment of laws safeguarding to everyone that comes into the world a reasonable opportunity to make a living.

Labor is aware that already laws have been passed, greatly ameliorating the conditions of the labor market, restricting the hours in certain departments and protecting the women and children. But these laws do not reach the heart of the matter. They operate like paternal kindness, like favors. They are only steps towards the establishing of conditions where all human beings born into the world shall be trained to develop the best in their nature and to give their most efficient service.

The treatment of labor in the past is the tragedy of history. It has been blasphemously accepted and encouraged as the will of God. Now the world knows that it is the result of the thoughtlessness, the selfishness, and the short-sightedness, of man. The hope of the future lies in the correction of this deep-seated blunder, which has weakened the

foundation of human life throughout the world. In the recreating of society, with the rights of labor safeguarded, we may look forward to a new era, far more wonderful than any yet known, rich with the promise of achievement and with the prospect of intellectual and moral advancement, giving the whole race a more certain hold on those principles of wise living that alone can lead to happiness.
—*National Labor Journal*.

Friendship.

There's a time in every life when we
hunger for a friend,

For a brave, unselfish heart to
smooth the way,

When the sky o'erhead is clouded and
the light well-nigh obscured,

And it happens to some brother
every day.

When we're travel-worn and weary
and enthusiasm wanes,

And the plans we laid so clearly go
awry,

How our hearts are overjoyed and our
fainting spirits buoyed

By some friend, whose kind, true
words can never die!

And there's many a worthy fellow who
is almost down and out,

Who would brace up and be glad
once more to try,

If some man who's a success will but
stop and point the way,

And then drop a word of cheer ere
passing by.

So if you're a genial brother with a
pleasant, friendly air,

And are basking 'neath fair fortune's
sunny smile,

Give a moment's thought to some one
who is not in such good luck,

And know how it feels to be a friend
worth while.

Pray don't stop and gaze and pity,
then pass on the other side,

For we can't be sure when life's
tables may turn;

And if ever we go down, that same
brother that we helped

May be just the friend in need for
whom we yearn.

—*Louise Alice Bowman*.

Food—What to Save and What to Eat

The wholesale grocers have published a war food message for the American home which contains many practical suggestions for saving the food articles needed by your army and navy and Allies while at the same time abundantly nourishing ourselves.

In the following list of more than 80 staple food articles there are only 16 which we are asked to use spar-

ingly, and even a smaller number which we are asked to eliminate from at least one meal daily. This list will show what to save and how to select wholesome nourishing substitutes.

All foods may be divided into two great classes, those that supply energy and those chiefly valuable for the body's growth and repair. With this simple division in mind study the following tables and use sparingly the foods printed in capital letters. Eat as much as you want of all others.

TO KEEP UP YOUR ENERGY EAT

| FOODS THAT ARE STARCHY. | FOODS THAT ARE SUGARY. | FOODS THAT ARE FATTY. |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| White potatoes | SUGAR | CREAM |
| Sweet potatoes | Syrups | BUTTER (Give plenty |
| Rice | Molasses | Egg yolk to children) |
| Cornmeal | Honey | Oleomargarine |
| Hominy | Dates | BACON |
| Oatmeal | Prunes | PORK |
| Barley | Dried Peaches | LARD |
| WHITE BREAD | Raisins | SUET |
| Peanuts | Figs | Vegetable oils |
| Dried Navy Beans | Jellies | Vegetable fats |
| Dried Lima Beans | Jams | Beef Drippings |
| Split Peas | CANDIES | Goose oil |
| Bananas | Cakes | Chicken fat |
| Chestnuts | Dried Apples | Peanut Butter |
| Apricots | Maple Sugar | Soy Beans |

FOR GROWTH AND REPAIR EAT

| FOODS THAT ARE RICH IN MINERAL MATTER. | REPAIR FOODS. | FOODS THAT ARE RICH IN PROTEIN. |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| MILK (Give plenty | Navy Beans | Milk |
| Egg yolk to children) | Kidney Beans | Eggs |
| Prunes | Lima Beans | Poultry |
| Carrots | Lentils | Game |
| Spinach | Peas | Fish |
| Celery | Nuts | Cheese |
| Turnips | Corn | BEEF |
| Onions | WHEAT | VEAL |
| All Fruits | Oats | MUTTON |
| All Greens | Barley | PORK |
| All Fresh Salads | Rye | Soy beans |
| Whole grains | Buckwheat | Peanuts |

British Labor Message to American Workers

(Continued from August Journal.)

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER RAILROADS.

Incidentally I may say that the railroads are under state control. That was brought about for this reason, that there are fifty-one railroad companies in Great Britain. When war broke out, I may privately say, we were committed to France for the conveyance of an expeditionary force of one hundred and sixty thousand. The result was that when war broke out the one hundred and sixty thousand men, with all equipment of war had to be immediately transferred to the other side of the channel. Now, clearly, if the railroad companies issue a ticket to every soldier, and transportation for every force, every gun and so on, there would be as many men and women engaged in the checking of what they were carrying as there would be in the carrying of them. In addition to that, between the fifty-one companies—they were probably coming from Scotland to Southampton—they would run over five different railroads, and therefore a regular clearing house would be engaged on those five railways in ascertaining what was the exact proportion due to each particular company, with the result that there would be not only confusion and delay, but an obvious waste of labor which was vital at that stage. Therefore, the government immediately took over the railroads, and the basis upon which they took them over was this: They said to them, "We will not quibble about what you are going to carry or what you will not, but whatever your profits were in 1914 we will guarantee you those same profits during the period of the war." The result was that some of the companies, to my own personal knowledge, had to pay back to the treasury—not received from them—many hundreds of thousands of pounds, because they had carried more traffic than they did in 1914, therefore, by the government deal the government had benefited.

Now, that is the system under which the railroads are run under the general managers with the president of

the board of trade as the chairman of the executive committee. That again, you will see, enables these free passes to be given with practically no expense to the government, because it makes no difference so far as their revenue is concerned.

MUNITIONS ACT.

But the most important point, so far as the workers are concerned, was the giving up of what was called the power to strike. Two things were discovered; first, that employers were offering men more money to come to them on certain jobs than they were getting on government work; that is to say, an employer wanting a boiler maker or a machinist would say, "I will give you five shillings per week more to come to me than you are getting on that work. Although the man there may be making guns, this other man was doing private work and you can quite conceive how this policy was disastrous, for those men to be taken from essential work and put on work non-essential so far as the war was concerned. The government therefore introduced by agreement with the trades unions the Munitions Act, and that act prevented a man leaving his employment to go to another employer, but it also did this, that if the employer in the district was not paying the trades unions standard, the man could not be refused a leaving certificate, with the result that by the act it automatically brought up bad employers absolutely to the same level because it assured the district rate applying to all. On the other hand, it took the power to strike away from the men, but it gave this advantage, that, whilst it took the power to strike away, it did set up machinery for the creation of arbitration courts whereby men's grievances were examined.

These are only a few of the many things and subsequent speakers will deal with others. These are only a few of the things we have done. We have done them because we believe that the cause to which your country, now with ours, is committed, is of so paramount importance not only to

democracy, not only to labor, but to the future of the world, that no sacrifice ought be too great to insure victory for the allied cause.

THE SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION.

I am not going to disguise the fact that there are men in all countries who are prepared to take advantage for their own personal aim; they are not limited to workers any more than they are limited to employers. There are vices and virtues in all kinds of people, but, friends, when we talk about sacrifice, if you could only visit, as some of us have done, the battlefields of France and Flanders, and see the devastated homes; if you in the early stages could have seen the women with their faces who had fled from the Germans in the early stages of war and heard their tales, you would really appreciate what sacrifice really meant.

I remember on the road to Bethune going to the cemetery where fifteen hundred of our gallant Scotch Highlanders were mowed down in October, 1914, I looked to those graves and every one of them was indicated by a small cross, giving the name of the soldier and the regiment, and beyond what was then a cemetery, there was standing isolated a grave by itself. I went over to that little grave and it there said, "Here lies an unknown British soldier, buried the 14th day of October, 1914," and on that grave was a wreath of wild flowers—we call them buttercups and daisies—and I said to the officer who was with me, "Who put those flowers on the grave?" He replied, "Mr. Thomas, both in France and in Belgium wherever there is an unknown soldier's grave the children gather the wild flowers and put on the grave."

That, friends, may be mere sentiment, but it is a beautiful sentiment. It expresses after all the appreciation of a people who have suffered. You people, as I have said previously, have not yet realized the horrors of the war. Do not make the mistake of assuming, as we did, that the war will be over in five minutes. Do not assume that the entry of your great people, with all your power, influence and wealth, simply means the ending of the war. I do not believe it will be anything of the kind. There are many

sacrifices to be made. Many people will die, but they will die in order that liberty may win.

To the employers I would say, remember that the protection of this great state has enabled you to amass your wealth by the assistance of labor. You have a duty to recognize that in the world war selfish interests must be obliterated.

To the worker I would say, in spite of all your struggles and difficulties remember that there is something higher than mere material gain, and if both sides approach the question in that spirit I am satisfied that common spirit will find a reflex when the war is over and a better understanding by all sections of people will be reached.

I can look to the time when the war will be over, when peace will have been won and the Americans, the English, the French, the Serbian and the Russian soldiers will say, "We fought together in defense of our country. We will now fight together to make our country worth living in." Yea, I can see the German soldier, who is now the enemy, saying, "I fought for the Fatherland; I fought because I was a victim; I had to fight, but your victory and my defeat have paved the way to my liberty and my salvation and the ending of this war will not only be a victory for the allied cause but a triumph for civilization."

ADDRESS OF BOWERMAN.

Mr. Bowerman: Mr. President, friends, ladies and gentlemen, I think you will readily understand the reason why I gave way to my friend and colleague, Mr. Thomas. I have derived as much pleasure from his speech as you have, judging from your applause, and I want to say, Mr. President, these personal facts so far as Mr. Thomas is concerned, and I do not think he will mind my referring to them. No member in the labor party in the House of Commons has been more vigorous in the support of the government throughout all their war measures than has my friend, Thomas. Within the past four months, had he so chosen, he would have accepted a very prominent appointment as a minister of the crown, but he placed his trade union work before his political opportunities, and he made reply to the prime minister that under the cir-

cumstances he must decline to accept that very high position of trust.

My remarks will be very brief indeed. I want to refer to three or four points dealing more specially with the trades unions side of our work and I take it that is the side in which you are most interested.

Labor in our country has, from the beginning of the war, been taken into the confidence of the government, the government seeking its co-operation on every conceivable occasion, and that has been one of the greatest factors in making matters proceed smoothly. We have had differences of opinion in our country, as you no doubt will have differences of opinion here, regarding certain issues involved in the war, but in justice to our side of the hearing point, as you call it, there has been no doubt as to the position of organized labor there. From the very moment when those unfortunate refugees from Belgium landed on our shores, our fellow-companions in the trade union movement, were animated by one spirit alone, to come to the rescue and the defense of those helpless men, women and children, and endeavor by their strength to restore them to their country at the earliest possible moment.

BELGIAN REFUGEES.

My office happens to be in a building in the heart of London, first called the Strand—I have no doubt your President knows it well—in which a committee was set up known as the Belgium Refugees Committee, and morning after morning, for something like four months, I saw, and all of my colleagues saw, grandmothers, daughters, daughters' children, old men, hundreds and hundreds, day by day, streaming into that office with their little parcels, brown paper in some cases, with a wicker work box in others, and their belongings brought with them and carried by the children themselves. There they were, ruthlessly sent out from their own country by the greatest military juggernaut that our world has ever seen. God help the men and God help the women who would stand at that door and see those helpless people trickling into the building day in and day out.—God help the man in particular who would not say to himself, "By heaven, give me

the means, give me a rifle or give me something whereby I can strike a blow for these people who have been rendered helpless and their homes and their country over-ridden by the great military power." That is the spirit of our men. It was the fact that the German ruler had dishonored their nation and it was that spirit that animated our men, and, as Mr. Thomas has said, within a very few months of the outbreak of the war, we had the spectacle of something like three million of our men—three million of our men did not hesitate. You know what they have endeavored to do. I am not going too far, but I will say if they have not been able to restore the Belgians to their own country, yet they have prevented the German armies from over-running France, they gave the French nation time to breathe again and, to use a common expression, get their second wind, and if our little army did nothing but that—and by heaven there are not many of them left—they have done something which, when the history of this world is written, will redound to the credit of the men who left our shores two and one-half years ago.

EXEMPTIONS.

I want to deal with three or four points that will be of interest to you. A question was raised in this room a day or two ago regarding exemptions of men for military service, that is, the exemption of men not because they do not want to take their share of national defense, but because their services can be better utilized in other directions. Before our Military Service Act came into operation—in other words, conscription—the Parliamentary Committee approached the war office authorities and it was pointed out to them that it was absolutely necessary that a large number of trade union officials, men who were what we call prominent officials—it was absolutely necessary that the services of those men should be retained in order to deal with any questions that might arise in their own particular trades. Those trades were mainly engineering, shipbuilding and that kind of thing. We were met in a very ready spirit by the war office, they recognized that it was to the national interest that side by side with the big armies that

were being raised, the trade union organizations should not only be allowed to proceed with their work, but should retain the benefit of the services of many of their chief officials, and we communicated with each trade union, told them the position, sent them a schedule to fill out and asked them to return to us the name or names of the men who, by the Executive Committee, or members, were considered to be indispensable to the continued usefulness of their organization. I will not give the exact number, but there was a large number of names sent into the war office and at least 50 per cent. of those names were accepted by the war office and the men are now still conducting the work of their respective unions. That has been recognized as a sound thing to do. There has not been one word in the public press of our country pointing to the fact that certain trade union officials were exempt. The reason for that is this, because the government—as Mr. Thomas has said—were wise enough to consult labor in every stage of the war.

LABOR CONFERENCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

Let me say that, conferences similar to this were called at the request of the prime minister. We had conferences not only with the prime minister present, Mr. Asquith, but Lord Kitchener, Lloyd George and two or three other cabinet ministers, probably for the first time in our history meeting us on our own ground, coming from their respective offices and meeting a representative body of trade unionists as we are meeting a representative body this morning. The public at large has recognized the fact that labor had well responded to the invitation of the government, that labor had made up its mind to do all it could to strengthen the government in its actions, and for that reason not one word has been said regarding the exemption of certain trade union officials from that particular act of parliament.

LABOR DILUTION.

I take it that that is a point which you, in turn, will consider because we understand that conscription is to be the ruling principle here and possibly you, like ourselves, will find it necessary to make an application of that

kind. Mr. Thomas has referred to the dilution of labor, and it is true there are many thousands of women who have been introduced into various branches of industry. I want to give you a case affecting the printers. I do not know that we printers are particularly conservative, but up until June of last year we refused certain requests by certain employers that women should be allowed to go in our industry. Strange to say—there is no employer in this room who will mind my saying this because they must be good employers or otherwise they would not be present in this room—there was a certain class of employers in the printing trade who, any time during the past twenty years, have wished the union to allow women to be introduced into certain phases of that industry, and we men have always successfully resisted it. But immediately when this war broke out the old request came forward again; they wanted us to meet in conference with a view to women being introduced into the trade. We put, I might say, "our feet down" again, and so things went on until June of last year. Then there were three directions in which man labor was not of sufficient quantity, and we agreed to meet in conference under the auspices of a government department; namely, the home office. It was a very friendly conference and an agreement was drawn up and this is the point I want to emphasize in connection with the agreement: First of all, before any woman—I speak of them with the greatest respect—can be introduced into the printing industry in England, it must be made absolutely clear and certain that male labor can not be obtained and if, as Mr. Thomas has said, male labor is short in the printing trade in one district but ample in another, the employers in the district in which male labor is short will not be allowed to introduce women so long as male labor can be supplied from any distance outside of that particular area. But more important still is this, that before an employer can act he must consult a local committee of local employers of labor, local representatives of workmen and the government and in this agreement have stipulated that no woman shall be introduced into any section of the printing trade in which, first of all,

the local representatives committee has not been first consulted.

STANDARDS MAINTAINED.

So there, you see, we have safeguarded ourselves, not in an obstreperous manner, but in defense of the rights we have secured by our combination. Obviously we are not prepared, as you are not prepared, at the request of a dozen or more employees, to throw aside all those safeguards that cost you, and those that have preceded you, not only many anxious hours but many large sums of money to secure. We are not prepared to forego those rights at the mere request of employers. Therefore, we have safeguarded the position of the men, and we have attached considerable importance to setting up of local committees, because those men know the local conditions and they have their national organization to refer to if necessary. We feel that the interests of our workmen are thereby safeguarded and I think the employers should have the same feeling that their interests are also safeguarded by that kind of machinery.

DOCK WORKERS' "BATTALIONS."

Let me refer you to the question of labor as affecting docks. I will refer you to Liverpool, Southampton and thirty or forty docks, some more important than others. We found there in the early stages of the war that there was great difficulty in handling the cargoes; that the boats came in and they had to lie in the river in some cases for days and in some cases for weeks. It became a serious matter to see our ports congested and men working like "niggers," and at last it was suggested that battalions of men should be formed. I used the word "battalions" because Lord Kitchener was responsible for the suggestion. By the way, Lord Kitchener went down to Liverpool one day, and almost one of the first things he did was to go to the trades union office. I am not aware in the history of our country that the War Secretary of our country, or of any other country, has ever done that. But he went to Jim Sexton's office and the result of the interview was this, that the dock laborers' union agreed that a certain number of their members should join the army, not for

military purposes, but in order to be able to go ten, fifteen or twenty miles away from the particular district of Liverpool in order to assist in unloading vessels. Further than that, every member of that battalion was to be a trade unionist and if he forfeited his trade union position he would be turned out of the army. That may be somewhat a singular thing to you, but that is still the position there. In London I think we have something like 10,000 men, dock workers, in military uniforms, and all they are asked to do is this: Say, for instance at a dock 20 miles down the river, if there is excess work there which the local men can not handle, then men are drafted from this battalion and sent down by express speed in order to handle the work there. That can be done by the thirty military officers.

There again a local committee has been sent up consisting of a representative of the war office, a representative of the admiralty, a representative of the Port of London, and a representative of Labor. Those four men have to be consulted before either one man or ten thousand of these men can be transferred from London itself to an outlying port. There again is labor taking its share, and, so far as I know, that system has worked splendidly and has been the means of relieving the congestion at our various ports and so much so that I think now, and in fact for the last nine or ten months, there has not been the slightest difficulty in handling any cargo that came along. So while these men are there in military uniform, they are not there for military service, but when they are transferred to some other dock, in addition to the military pay, they receive the ordinary civilian pay, and if they work overtime they receive pay for overtime; if they work Sunday they get double pay.

They have the same rights as the civilians so far as the pay is concerned and working conditions, and the only alteration of these men is that they wear the king's uniform.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WAR OUTPUT.

After the munitions war act was passed the government decided to set up what was called a national advisory committee on war output. It only consisted of seven men, all labor repre-

sentatives—not a joint committee of employers and workmen, but workmen alone. The duty of that committee was to receive any complaint that might arise in various parts of Great Britain with regard to the carrying out of the Munitions Act. Questions of necessity must arise where large bodies of men are at work. Men might be transferred from London to New Castle and there might be some question about the wage, and if it was not settled in a friendly way with the employer, then the dispute is referred to London. The work became so heavy that at least something like seventy local committees were sent up, workmen's committees, men representing the standard trades in connection with the war, and those committees have done excellent work. I am sure the government will recognize their work as having been excellent. There is a gentleman here today from the munitions department who will agree with me, I think, when I say that the work of these committees in the main has been well carried out and they have been helpful in scores and scores of cases in preventing disputes arising in munitions areas which, if they had arisen, may have caused serious consequence in so far as delaying the work was concerned. Of course there was the right of appeal to the government, the right of appeal to the munitions department, but on the whole those committees have worked well, and that is another indication of the direction in which the government has been content to set up labor bodies in order to help deal with questions arising out of the administration of the particular act of parliament.

RENT PROBLEMS.

There is a further matter I would like to refer to, Mr. President. Obviously, when large bodies of men are transferred from a large city to a smaller city, in some cases as many as one thousand men have been drafted from one place to another—I am speaking of the ordinary civilian mechanic—and it has not always been an easy matter to find housing accommodations for these men. It was soon found that there was an inclination to private housing for those men at the expense of other people. In other words, soldiers' families were residing

in apartments and houses in any ordinary residence district, and other people not engaged in munition work, and there was an increasing tendency in order to provide room for the influx of labor, to give these people notice to terminate their agreements not only to find room for the newcomers, but to welcome them by claiming a much higher rate from them than they were receiving from the old tenants. Our government was shrewd enough—and shall I say generous enough—to see the risk that was being run. But above and beyond everything was this consideration, that here were our men struggling on the other side of the channel, here were their wives and children at home running the risk of being deprived of their rooms in order that the landlord or the property owner might get a little higher rent from somebody else. The government passed a very strong act, called the Rent Act, and under the terms of that act of parliament no property owner or no landlord dared turn out either the wife or the family of a soldier or of the ordinary civilian following the ordinary occupation.

If he dared to raise the rent to the extent of six pence he would incur a penalty under this act. As I say, it is not a large act, but a very important one. That is one of the things out of the war that is valuable in itself. The act will be operative for at least six months after the war, and if we get a sufficient democratic government as the result of an election which must be fought before that period, there may be just a chance of that act remaining a part of the permanent statutes.

COMMON CAUSE OF THE WORKERS.

I must not inflict myself longer upon you, and I understand questions will be put to my friend Mr. Thomas and myself, and we will be only too delighted to answer them. Therefore, may I say in conclusion this: Certain incidents arose. I will not refer to the particular incidents, but one incident in particular, and others arose in this country or affecting this country which I feel sure must have aroused the indignation of every citizen of this great continent of America. We, from our 3,000 miles distance, wondered what the feeling of

this great people was on this particular occasion. Time went by, and we hoped—we did not ask. We knew what our people were undergoing better than yourselves. But, as I say, we hoped—we did not ask, but we waited, and not so many weeks ago we in the old country took up our morning papers and read, with a degree of pleasure which I really could not express in words, that magnificent message which the first citizen of the United States delivered to Congress.

My feeling then, Mr. President, was this: Great as this country was prior to the delivery of that message, great as it always will remain, must remain, America was never greater in the eyes of the world than it was after the delivery of that speech, when the history of this world is written, when the deeds of valor have been written in polished language, as they will be by the future historians, when those deeds of valor will not only redound to the high credit of the old country and incidentally to yourselves, among all the diplomatic matters that have arisen in connection with this war, nothing will go down in history, in my judgment, that will stand out more prominently than the message to which I referred. In my judgment it will become one of the classics of the ages that are to follow.

Now, you have taken the plunge, you have determined with the same strength of purpose, in my judgment, and the same clearness of vision as our own people. You have determined that the time has arrived when you must take off your coats and stand shoulder to shoulder to the allies. We hope for much from that. France anticipates much from that, and I can not anticipate greater thrill to the French people when they find your first detachment of men on their soil and your glorious flag of liberty floating over these men. I can not conceive a greater delight to those men and a greater enthusiasm. Our men will be equally joyous, but I do appeal to labor, as I see it here, and I do appeal to labor outside this room, that there will be heavy sacrifices to make both on the military and on the naval side as well as on the civilian side, but I have sufficient knowledge, I think, of American labor as represented by the fine men you sent over

to our country year by year; I have sufficient knowledge, may I say, to feel this, that having set your eyes towards France, having determined to avenge the insults which have been leveled at this great people, that you are going to take your part in bringing this awful war to a successful conclusion. I do not care what the strength of your detachments may be, I do not care what the strength of your navy may be, but I do know this, that you, with us, will be animated with one spirit and one desire alone, to uphold that which previously we looked upon as humanitarian and civilizing influences. Sometimes I have asked the question, what has been the value of our boasted civilization and all the religious teachings of the past centuries? I asked myself that question as the first question when there was a declaration of war. When we have seen what has been done, when we have seen the horror of men going into battle, and they are prepared to make the supreme sacrifice, and the horrible things, the foul things, that ruling authorities could be guilty of, the desire must be to bring back to the minds of civilization, to the civilized world, that humanity has its rights, and that you, with us, are out in order to defend to the uttermost those glorious rights without which we should really be living in a state of barbarism.

It is up to you to help the allies in bringing back to the minds of the people of the world that there are rights to be conserved, there are rights that we are fighting for, and with that spirit and with that animation we are satisfied on our side that everything will be well when the curtain rings down on this horrible catastrophe.—
The Boiler Makers' Journal.

Crowns Are Tottering.

Fortunate indeed is occidental civilization that the crown of Russia has fallen. After it will go the imperialism of Russia. Imperialism of Russia will be torn up, root and branch. Socialism will soon be in full blast there.

Privately owned industries, the foundation of imperialism, are being transformed into publicly owned industries, the foundation of democracy.

Industries will no longer be operated

in Russia yielding fortunes to the few; but they will be operated by the nation, yielding comforts to all. It is in fact that the security of Western Europe lies. Had the Russian crown and imperialism survived this struggle during another half-century of industrial development, it is beyond the ken of man to conceive what might have been crushed beneath its iron heel. But we need not fear. Every militaristic government is only as powerful as that portion of power which it has left over and above the power necessary to hold its discontented element in subjection.

Every militaristic power confronts the same fact. Within its bosom are the germs of its own decay. Every additional call for soldiers adds to the popular dissatisfaction, reduces the productive forces, increases the public burden and adds discontented soldiers to the troops, until finally the arms of the nation are in the hands of the discontented, when the crown falls. The crowns of Germany and England are standing on the brink of their graves. They are each pushing the other into their tombs. It remains to be seen what they will drag after them.—*Job Harriman.*

Convention Call! American Federation of Labor.

A. F. OF L. BUILDING,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14, 1917.

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at The Auditorium, Buffalo, N. Y., beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 12, 1917, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

REPRESENTATION.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six

delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona-fide wage-workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions are eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to Sept. 30, 1917.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate all the important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive to bring about more effectually than ever a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press and the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen; to aid our fellow-workers against the effort to entangle the workers in the meshes of litigation before the courts in the several states; to arouse our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens to the danger which threatens to curb or take away their guaranteed rights and freedom; the tremendous world conflict now

being waged and into which our Republic was ruthlessly dragged; the maintenance of decent standards of life, work and home in war or in peace times; to help bring about an early yet desirable and permanent peace; how that peace can be secured with the establishment and maintenance of justice, freedom and brotherhood the world over. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the Buffalo convention.

Therefore, the importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Buffalo convention, Nov. 12, 1917.

CREDENTIALS.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. *The original credential must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.*

The Committee on Credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Buffalo, hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

RESOLUTIONS—TIME LIMIT.

Under the American Federation of Labor Constitution resolutions of any character or propositions to change any provision of the Constitution can not be introduced after the second day's session without unanimous consent.

GRIEVANCES.

Under the law no grievances can be considered by the convention which has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not themselves previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same.

RAILROAD RATES.

Application was made for a reduced railroad rate on account of our convention, but we were advised that a reduced rate would not be granted.

HOTEL RATES.

Hotel Statler (European Plan).—\$2.00 per day; double, \$3.00 per day; 60 rooms, tub and shower bath, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50; double, \$4.00 to \$5.50 per day, (\$2.00 extra for each additional person); 20 rooms, twin beds, shower bath, for two persons, \$2.00 per person; 20 rooms, twin beds, tub and shower bath, for two persons, \$2.50 and \$2.75 per person, (\$2.00 extra each additional person).

Hotel Iroquois (European Plan).—\$2.00 per day up.

Lafayette Hotel (European Plan).—Rooms with bath, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day; double, \$4.00 to \$6.00; rooms without bath, \$2.00 per day; double, \$3.00 per day.

Hotel Broezel Co. (European Plan).—Rooms with bath (American) \$4.00 to \$4.50 per day; rooms without bath (American) but with privilege of bath, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day; rooms with bath (European) \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day; rooms without bath (European), but with privilege of bath, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

McLeod's Hotel (European Plan).—Rooms with bath, \$1.50 per day; rooms without bath, \$1.00 per day.

Baggs Hotel (European Plan).—Rooms with running water, (two in room) per person, \$1.00 per day; rooms with bath, (two in room), per person, \$1.50 per day.

Hotel Niagara (European Plan).—Rooms with bath, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; (\$1.00 extra for each additional person); rooms with hot and cold running water, \$1.00 per day.

Reservations in any of the above hotels may be made by addressing Mr. George W. Bork, Secretary of the Arrangements Committee, 301 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Headquarters of Executive Council will be Statler Hotel.

Delegates should notify George W. Bork in advance of the time of their arrival in Buffalo and over which road they will travel.

If there be any further information regarding the convention, or arrange-

ments for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular or through the *American Federationist*.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President,

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary,

JAMES DUNCAN,
First Vice-Pres.,

JAMES O'CONNELL,
Second Vice-Pres.,

JOS. F. VALENTINE,
Third Vice-Pres.,

JOHN R. ALPINE,
Fourth Vice-Pres.,

H. B. PERHAM,
Fifth Vice-Pres.,

FRANK DUFFY,
Sixth Vice-Pres.,

WILLIAM GREEN,
Seventh Vice-Pres.,

W. D. MAHON,
Eighth Vice-Pres.,

JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer.

Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

From the People's News Service.

New York.—The Interstate Commerce commission official figures show that the June net revenue or profit for 153 railroads operating three-fourths of the country's mileage increased nearly \$8,000,000 over June, 1916, and reached a total of \$88,283,329. Thirty-three roads are still to be heard from, and the total increase of all roads for June was estimated at more than \$10,000,000.

The New York *Times* says: "On the basis of these figures it is not unlikely that the roads will receive around \$4,000,000,000 for operations in 1917, an increase of 20 per cent. over the previous high total. Expenses, of course, have soared to new heights also, but the margin between revenues and expenses is expected to be greater than ever before."

The June figures were not affected by the recent rate increase ordered by the commission. These will still further increase profits.

On Aug. 13th, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad declared a 10 per cent. extra dividend, in addition to the regular quarterly 2 per cent.

dividend. This extra dividend calls for the distribution of \$11,000,000 in profits. The *Daily News Record*, a New York financial and commercial sheet, says: "This is only a very small slice of the C., B. & Q. 'melon' which will some day come to the holders of the stock. As a matter of fact, extra surplus is estimated in excess of \$100,000,000, and this 10 per cent. extra dividend is only 10 per cent. of that estimated surplus. If the improvements which have been paid for out of earnings were capitalized, the surplus would be very much larger."

The same journal, talking frankly because it is read only by those who profit from the conditions it describes, says, in commenting on the Burlington's dividend:

"The significance of it was that perhaps prosperous railroads would do something more for stockholders than pay dividends of the past few years, now that it was no longer necessary to join the hue and cry of railroad poverty and impending bankruptcy. There is a long list of railroad properties in this country which can declare larger dividends, extra dividends, rights, etc., etc., dividing up accrued surplus, provided that directors are willing to do so. Railroad etiquette demanded that in the campaign for increased rates, there should be no such distribution, but now that the ice is broken, other directors may be willing to take the plunge."

The bill for government operation and subsequent purchase of the railroads, drafted by Frederic C. Howe, has been introduced in Congress by Congressman C. C. Dill of Washington. In a statement Mr. Dill said:

"With the passage of this bill the railroads would operate for the purpose of serving the people rather than for profits to the stockholders. Railroads are the arteries through which flow the life-blood of the nation. If we place them all under the control of a government board, the systematizing of the handling of passengers and freight service would add at least one-third, if not one-half, to the capacity of service. The elimination of competitive service, empty cars one way, and advertising expenditures, would mean enormous saving.

"Last year the net earnings of the railroads exceeded a billion dollars.

This year the earnings will exceed that. Whatever excess there is can be applied during the war to war expenses and later to the purchase of the roads by the government, if that is believed desirable. The question of valuations and payments can all be settled after the war, and in the meantime the railroads can be operated in trust.

"Another great economy would be the increased values of land, timber, coal, oil, and other holdings belonging to the railroads. This increase is said to be from 5 per cent. to 8 per cent. per year. All this increase would go to the government and thus to the people as a whole.

"The people own the highways over which they ride in automobiles and carriages. Why should their ownership of the highway cease because they may use cars and engines on rails."

How Unionism Benefits Workers

By means of associating himself with the others employed in his trade the worker secures control over the supply of his labor power in the labor market. Through the organization thus established he is enabled to offer his labor power under certain advantageous conditions and to have something to say as to the terms under which his labor power is to be sold. He can sell it at the best possible terms, and if a lower price is bid he can refrain from selling. If the indifferent workers can be urged to think a little more as to how they can most advantageously sell their only possession, their own labor power, much already has been gained. If they are urged to keep on thinking for themselves they will soon come to the conclusion that jointly with their fellow-workers they must try to regulate the supply of labor power and to make the demand for the same more constant and steady. The sooner the great masses of the workers arrive at this conclusion the sooner it will be possible to influence the standard of living of the workers in their entirety, and they sooner can be educated as to higher aspirations and pretensions.

It is an indisputable fact that the workers in backward and less civilized parts of the world are compelled to work longer hours and they receive

lower wages. They have no desire for mental and physical development; they are away back physically and mentally, and consequently it is most difficult to educate and enlighten them. This fact becomes more apparent when these workers come to such parts of the country, where better wages are being paid and where the hours of work are fewer and where, consequently, the workers have higher aspirations and are able to lead a better life. We soon find that these backward workers gradually adapt themselves to their new surroundings, anxious and eager to also enjoy the better life. This is explained by the fact that in most cases they were able to associate in their workshops with more enlightened workers who educated them as to the conditions prevailing, showing them the possibilities of a better life and urging them to accept them. They soon find out and experience themselves that it is better and more advantageous to their health to work only eight instead of twelve hours and to receive four dollars instead of only two dollars a day. They soon appreciate the fact that it is better to live like a human being instead of being kept constantly in the yoke of beasts of burden. Such a worker, who once has seen the light, cannot very easily be induced—if no extraordinary conditions compel him—to again work longer and earn less, or to forego the better things of life to which he has learnt to be entitled. Who would dare to deny that the education of the workers to higher cultural desires is one of the most noble objects of the trade union movement? The latter does not only awaken within the worker class-consciousness and higher cultural desires; it always awakens a feeling of self-respect, self-reliance and of independence among the workers and themselves. Many rules and regulations posted in the factories and workshops containing sometimes dishonorable provisions were torn from the walls by awakened workers, and they have rejected many unreasonable demands on the part of the employers. But this can only happen where the workers are organized, and they can only successfully reject any unreasonable demands coming from the employers when they know that they can depend

upon the backing of their united organizations.

Only then, when the workers in their trade union organization have realized their class condition, when they have realized the necessity of cultural elevation, when they have thoroughly accepted the principles of solidarity and of belonging together, only then the organization will be able to successfully attempt the realization of its principal objects, the achievement of more favorable and improved wage and working conditions, if necessary, by means of a fight. The organization will then be in a much better condition, because it knows that it can safely depend upon the moral qualifications of its fighting members. But the organization knows only too well that no complete success is ever achieved merely when a struggle has been successfully terminated. It knows that it only can then boast of real success when its members also show themselves worthy of the success, which means, when they carefully watch out that never again any of the things gained and achieved are lost.

An organization being composed of such members and being equipped with strong financial resources can safely look forward no matter how serious the impending situation may be. Well-educated members and a well-founded organization can therefore exercise an immeasurable influence upon the formation of wage and working conditions without it being necessary to call upon the membership for a fight. The mere existence of a strong organization often suffices to bring the combative and pugnacious elements among the employers back to their senses without any fight. The material achievements of the members organized within the trade unions, valued at millions, have only been brought about through the educational efforts on the part of the organizations and the efforts of the employers, be they large or small, to keep the wages as low as possible, have always been successfully frustrated owing to the opposition on the part of the organization. That fact should even be realized by those who, themselves, have never done anything to improve the condition of the working class, who have never exerted themselves in behalf of their fellow-workers within

their own trade, and who have always been in the habit of reaping that for which others have sown the seed.

What the trade unions have done for the workers in this regard is immense; it has always been shown that the trade unions have been in the position to improve the condition of their members in order to somewhat enable them to meet the higher cost of living. On the other hand, it also has been shown that the trade unions—by means of their existence alone—can greatly influence and benefit the wage and working conditions, and this particularly when they are well founded financially. Their mere existence exercises a magic power over all who are not able to exist without the exploitation of the labor power of others, and who are being compelled to give in to the demands of the owners of the labor power and to grant to them everything that is necessary to lead a decent life. And it is this fact that has caused the employers to hate the labor organizations. The same fact should prompt all workers who today still stand outside of our ranks to immediately join us for their own benefit and self-protection.—*Detroit Labor News.*

The Government Must Take Over the Railroads and Coal Mines—Public Ownership League Urges Immediate Nationalization.

Our transportation system has broken down. Our basic industries are paralyzed. And that because of the widespread abuse and manipulation of the coal and transportation industries by irresponsible private owners for speculative purposes. A most serious situation at this critical time fraught with peril and possible tragedy to the nation.

And the only way out is for the government to at once take over the railroads and the mines and operate them in the interests of all the people.

These are the calm and well considered conclusions of the Federal Trade Commission set forth in their letter of transmittal under date of June 20th, and its report on the coal situation made to the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

"The Commission believes," says

the letter, "that the coal industry is paralyzing the industries of the country and that the coal industry, itself, is paralyzed by the failure of transportation."

The Commission has investigated the whole situation very carefully and finds that the present production of bituminous coal is only forty per cent. of the maximum and that this restricted production is paralyzing every line of production and that we are confronted by a serious situation throughout the country by reason of this "intolerable hardship laid upon industry and transferred in large part to the public in increased prices and the further hardship which will fall upon the domestic consumers next winter."

Moreover, according to this report, the abnormally high prices are due largely to the extortionate rates charged for coal. "Since coal enters into practically every manufactured product," the letter of transmittal says, "these abnormal prices serve to fix a false basis for the price structure in every industry. The high prices and uncertainty as to coal supply are embodied in the uncertainty and prices of substantially everything and are a prime cause for the inflation which is rapidly growing into a national menace."

"The increased fuel cost in secondary manufacturing processes and in commerce can be and is passed on to the consuming public in the form of higher prices. Already applications are being made to municipalities and state utility commissions asking for increased rates and fares. . . . The railroads themselves are basing their arguments for a fifteen per cent. increase in freight rates in large part upon the increased cost of their fuel, and," the Commission observes, "any increase if granted will be passed on to the public."

Moreover, the Commission sees clearly what is behind this manipulation of the coal prices. It is not a situation due to any legitimate causes but to human greed pure and simple using the opportunity afforded by the private ownership of these basic industries. The Commission uses such words as those in describing the methods of the coal companies: "Abuse in the use of coal cars by speculators for the storage of coal for speculative pur-

poses," "market manipulation," "unnecessarily curtailed production and a wildly fluctuating market in which speculation feeds on panic."

And what is the remedy?

Public ownership.

"Our predecessors in this world war," says the letter, "have had to solve the fuel problem which lies at the base of every military and industrial activity. They have tried various experiments and their failures and successes may well guide us in our search for a solution. In England the government took complete control of the coal mines after less radical methods of regulation failed. The French government has divided France into three coal zones in order to equalize distribution, and the government becomes the sole vendor. On May 2, 1917, the Russian provisional government took over all the coal mines of that country with a view to control coal distribution and prices. Soon after the outbreak of the war Germany took measures to still further centralize and control the whole coal industry of the empire under government administration. The Italian government imports all the coal brought into the country and acts as a clearing house for its distribution."

"Our allies and Germany all require the railroads not already government-owned to be operated as a unit and on government account, and the allies have officially stated that one reason for being certain of victory was that transportation had been reorganized and perfected."

Therefore, arguing from the experience of all these nations, the commission urges that:

(1) The production and distribution of coal and coke should be conducted through a pool in the hands of a government agency.

(2) The transportation agencies of the United States, both rail and water, should be similarly pooled and operated on public account.

Here is then what the government at Washington is facing and what is officially reported to it by its own commissions:

Rampant human greed ruthlessly exploiting the nation and paralyzing its industries.

This greed using the private ownership of our basic industries coal and transportation as the means by which

it is accomplishing the plunder of the people, the paralyzing of the industrial life and at the same time jeopardizing the very existence of the nation taking advantage of the hour of its sorest need to inflict their deadliest exploitation.

And the remedy—immediate public ownership.

The commission is urging the government to act. Many members of Congress are ready to act.

Now let the people be heard.

We ought to have a referendum at such a time upon such a question so that every one could be heard. But we do not have that right. Therefore all we can do is to petition, to write to our congressmen, to get our organizations to memorialize Congress and to make use of the press and public platform.

The Public Ownership League urges upon all organizations everywhere to take every possible action to support the measure now being urged by the Federal Commission and others to bring about the immediate public ownership and operation of all railways and mines.

Write to your representative in Congress. Get your organizations to do the same and report your activities to the Public Ownership League of America in order that further use and effectiveness may be made of your effort. Address the Public Ownership League, 4131 North Keeler avenue, Chicago, Ill.

What Has Union Done for Me?

Labor unions exist for the sole purpose of benefiting humanity. Their method of doing this is by teaching to help themselves, through united action. They are the greatest factors for democracy, political as well as industrial, throughout the world. Practically all reforms, whether social or industrial, have originated within the labor unions and this is the logical result of the practical application of liberty and toleration in the discussion of economic problems.

When any workingman declares that his union or the union movement has never done anything for him, he displays thoughtlessness as well as ignorance. Just as society as a whole has elevated man from barbarism and

savagery, so have the unions been responsible for all the privileges the workers enjoy.

When the children of the nation receive their education at the expense of the community, they owe that to union agitation, for it was the union movement that made this education possible.

When playing their games after school hours, the children should thank the labor movement for its fight against child labor, and as the youth of our country advances into strong and sturdy manhood, they are incurring another debt to organized labor for the protection it has spread over them through the most important period of their lives. When the worker enjoys his Saturday half holiday and other holidays throughout the year, he is reaping the benefits organized labor has obtained for him. When resting from his labors on Sunday, he is enjoying another privilege obtained and protected by the unions.

In drawing his pay for overtime, he is reaping the benefits of others' struggles, and the eight and nine-hour day represent a lasting victory for which the union men and women of the past have made many sacrifices, as any old-timer can testify from personal experiences in the past. The pay envelope of every worker has been fattened in the course of years by the unceasing efforts of the union movement to raise the standard of living.

Improved sanitation, compensation for injuries, protection for life and limb, laws governing workshop and factory, for the prevention of disease, are all due to the efforts of organized labor, and to this we may add the right of franchise, the secret ballot, civil service in government that were first made a part of labor's program.

Yet all of these advantages are accepted by the average individual as if they were the most natural thing in the world, and many of them when asked to take out a union card, will say:

Organize, hum. What did the union ever do for me?—*The Unionist*.

If every member of a local attended meetings regularly as he should, results would be easy to get, and far easier to hold—How about you?

Remittance Roll of Honor, September, 1917

The following is a list, by numbers, of the lodges whose remittances were received by the G. S. & T. during the month of September:

Sept. 1st—Lodges 34, 40, 53, 100, 102, 173.

Sept. 4th—Lodges 5, 13, 15, 20, 22, 27, 46, 50, 55, 61, 66, 71, 73, 77, 92, 98, 120, 128, 141, 152, 166, 171, 179, 194, 203, 223.

Sept. 5th—Lodges 14, 18, 19, 23, 52, 72, 91, 97, 104, 112, 114, 115, 117, 136, 144, 146, 172, 182, 187, 188, 191, 193, 210, 212, 220, 229.

Sept. 6th—Lodges 1, 3, 6, 10, 17, 29, 30, 36, 37, 51, 54, 57, 58, 60, 65, 78, 79, 93, 95, 96, 105, 116, 123, 134, 151, 161, 174, 184, 199, 205, 209, 215, 226.

Sept. 7th—Lodges 9, 11, 12, 21, 25, 26, 28, 31, 33, 42, 44, 49, 68, 69, 80, 83, 84, 85, 89, 107, 110, 126, 129, 131, 133, 142, 147, 149, 154, 157, 169, 170, 186, 198, 208, 214, 216, 219, 224, 230.

Sept. 8th—Lodges 4, 7, 8, 16, 24, 35, 39, 41, 43, 63, 67, 70, 82, 88, 108, 113, 119, 124, 138, 180, 181, 202, 217, 218, 221, 227.

Sept. 10th—Lodges 2, 33, 47, 62, 87, 101, 109, 135, 137, 160, 163, 175, 189, 195, 197, 225.

Sept. 11th—Lodges 48, 81, 103, 177.

Sept. 12th—Lodges 45, 56, 59, 74, 75, 90, 94, 158, 192.

Sept. 13th—Lodges 106, 130, 206.

Sept. 15th—Lodges 125, 140.

Sept. 17th—Lodge 148.

Sept. 21st—Lodge 145.

Up to time of going to press the reports of lodges 155 and 168 had not arrived.

According to Section 13d of the Constitution it is necessary that all treasurers make their monthly remittances on or before the fifth day of each month, and if they do not do so a fine of ten cents per capita shall be imposed upon all such delinquent lodges.

The distance is commonly very great between actual performances and speculative possibility. It is natural to suppose that as much as has been done today may be done tomorrow; but on the morrow some difficulty emerges, or some external impediment obstructs. Indolence, interruption, business and pleasure, all take their turns of retardation; and every long work is lengthened by a thousand causes that cannot be recounted. Perhaps no extensive and multifarious performance was ever effected within the term originally fixed in the undertaker's mind. He that runs up against time has an antagonist not subject to casualties.—*Dr. S. Johnson.*

NOTICE!

Members changing address are requested to fill out form below and send it to the Editor.

If received at Buffalo, N. Y., before the 15th of the month, the following month's issue will go to new address; otherwise to the old address.

To have a JOURNAL forwarded from former residence, two cents postage must be sent to postmaster. Uncalled for JOURNALS are destroyed by postmasters within a few days from time of receiving them, so it is important to attend to this matter promptly to avoid disappointment.

Name Lodge No.

Street..... Town..... State.....

Has moved to.....Street

Town..... State.....

Statement of Claims Paid During the Month of September, 1917

| No | NAME | Lodge | Disability or Death | Date of Disability or Death | Date Proof Papers Received | Date Paid | PAID TO | RESIDENCE | Amt. |
|------|----------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 2366 | T. McNally | 56 | Death | 7-4-'17 | 9-12-'17 | 9-15-'17 | Eleanor, daughter | New York, N. Y. | \$1,500.00 |
| 2376 | Wm. Sweeney | 199 | Death | 7-12-'17 | 9-5-'17 | 9-15-'17 | Catherine, wife | Chicago, Ills. | 1,500.00 |
| 2379 | C. N. Sweet | 61 | Death | 7-31-'17 | 8-17-'17 | 9-15-'17 | Mattie, wife | Jackson, Mich. | 1,500.00 |
| 2380 | A. Hickey | 30 | Death | 8-2-'17 | 8-20-'17 | 9-15-'17 | Mary, mother | Minneapolis, Minn. | 1,500.00 |
| 2381 | J. C. Wallar | 170 | Death | 8-4-'17 | 8-20-'17 | 9-15-'17 | Mabel, wife | Mason City, Iowa. | 1,500.00 |
| 2382 | W. J. Cousins | 7 | Death | 7-22-'17 | 9-10-'17 | 9-15-'17 | Anna, mother | Chicago, Ills. | 375.00 |
| 2384 | R. Vanderburg | 199 | Death | 8-13-'17 | 8-20-'17 | 9-15-'17 | Adrian, brother | Dolton, Ills. | 1,500.00 |
| 2385 | T. W. Ramsey | 11 | Death | 8-15-'17 | 8-27-'17 | 9-15-'17 | Anna, wife | Cleveland, O. | 375.00 |
| 2387 | F. J. Helenan | 29 | Death | 8-17-'17 | 8-30-'17 | 9-15-'17 | sons and daughters | Blue Island, Ills. | 1,500.00 |
| 2388 | J. F. Campbell | 161 | Death | 8-19-'17 | 8-29-'17 | 9-15-'17 | Myrtle, wife | Trenton, Mo. | 1,500.00 |
| 2389 | Edw. Mallon | 17 | Death | 8-23-'17 | 9-4-'17 | 9-15-'17 | Margaret, wife | Chicago, Ills. | 1,500.00 |
| 2390 | F. E. Thompson | 55 | Death | 8-24-'17 | 9-10-'17 | 9-15-'17 | Martha, wife | Madison, O. | 1,500.00 |
| 2391 | C. R. Hannold | 118 | Dis. | 8-24-'17 | 8-20-'17 | 9-15-'17 | himself | Conneaut, O. | 1,500.00 |
| 2392 | E. M. Flynn | 117 | Dis. | 8-22-'17 | 8-31-'17 | 9-15-'17 | himself | Chicago, Ills. | 1,500.00 |
| 2393 | H. Anderson | 7 | Death | 8-24-'17 | 9-4-'17 | 9-15-'17 | Florence, wife | Minneapolis, Minn. | 375.00 |
| 2390 | F. F. Wilson | 67 | Death | 10-27-'16 | 1-11-'17 | | | | 1,500.00 |

This claim reverted back to the Beneficiary Department

\$20,625.00

Claims 2377-2386. Proof papers not returned.

Previously reported \$2,557,507.44
 Paid since last report 20,625.00
 Total \$2,578,132.44

Acknowledgment of Claims Paid in August, 1917

Mrs. Annie Perkins, Macon, Ga. \$ 750.00
 Mr. Fred W. Perkins, Cleveland, Ohio. 750.00
 Mrs. Mary Gutches, McGraw, N. Y. 750.00
 Mr. A. B. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio. 375.00
 Mrs. Edna Kent, Verona, Pa. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Ida McIntyre, Chicago, Ills. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Sara Searles, Kill Buck, N. Y. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Louise Terboos, Stroudsburg, Pa. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Anna Woods, LaSalle, Ills. 750.00
 Mrs. Edith Robertson, Chicago, Ills. 1,500.00
 Eugene and James Collins, Buffalo, N. Y. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Jennie Herron, Cleveland, Ohio. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Margaret Mosgrover, Buffalo, N. Y. 750.00
 Mrs. Maud O'Neill, Cleveland, Ohio. 1,500.00

M. R. Welch
 Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

GRAND LODGE SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 1, 1917.

BROTHERS:

You are hereby notified that dues and assessments are due and payable to the Treasurer of your Lodge before the first day of every month (see Section 64d). Grand Dues are fifty cents (50) per month; members holding Class "B" certificate, assessment \$2.50; Class "A" certificate, assessment \$1.25; Class "C" certificate, assessment 65 cents (see Section 29f). A failure on your part to comply therewith is a forfeiture of membership in the Union without further notice (see Sections 64e and 71a Subordinate Lodge Constitution). This assessment is to pay beneficiary claims only.

The Treasurers of Local Lodges are required to remit to the Grand Lodge, Grand dues and assessments collected from members, as above provided, not later than the fifth day of the month (see Section 54e).

Yours in B., H. and P.,

M. R. WELCH,
 Grand Secretary and Treasurer.



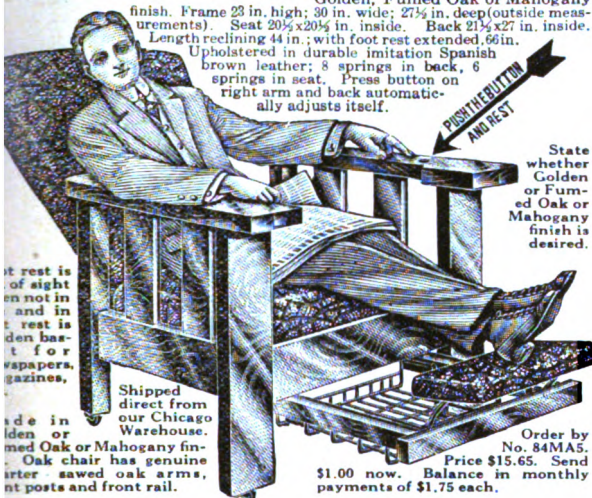
Is All You Send

Any article shown here, sent direct to your home, for only \$1.00 now. Use it for 30 days, then if, for any reason whatever, you want to return it to us, we will pay the freight both ways and refund your money. If you decide to keep it, pay the balance on our easy terms. Order more than one article if you wish, direct from this ad or from our catalog.

That is the offer from the House of Hartman which gives you an opportunity to share in the benefits of our great buying power and of our charge account system which means getting the utmost in value and the easiest terms. That "the customer is always right" is the foundation of the policy on which we have built success from a little store to a \$12,000,000 concern with hundreds of thousands of customers. Send to us for anything you want. Order direct from this advertisement, or get our 464 page book, make your selection from it, and your charge account will be opened. Send coupon.

\$1 Brings You This Royal Easy Chair

Golden, Fumed Oak or Mahogany finish. Frame 23 in. high; 30 in. wide; 27½ in. deep (outside measurements). Seat 20½ x 20½ in. inside. Back 21½ x 27 in. inside. Length reclining 14 in., with foot rest extended, 96 in. Upholstered in durable imitation Spanish brown leather; 8 springs in back, 6 springs in seat. Press button on right arm and back automatically adjusts itself.



State whether Golden or Fumed Oak or Mahogany finish is desired.

POSITIVE BUTTON AND REST

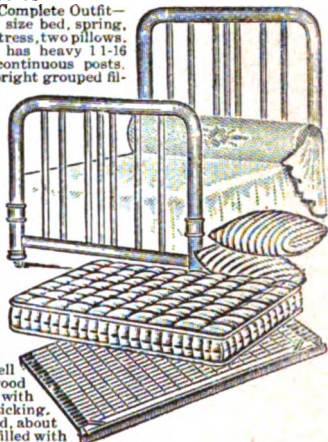
Shipped direct from our Chicago Warehouse.

Shipped direct from our Chicago Warehouse. Fumed Oak or Mahogany finish. Oak chair has genuine leather, sawed oak arms, and posts and front rail.

Order by No. 84MA5. Price \$15.65. Send \$1.00 now. Balance in monthly payments of \$1.75 each.

\$1 Brings This Bed Outfit

Complete Outfit—Full size bed, spring, mattress, two pillows. Bed has heavy 11-16 in. continuous posts. Seven ¾ in. upright grouped filers. Head end is 54 in. and foot end 34 in. from floor. Choice of White or Gold Bronze (Vernis Martin) finish. Spring has fabric top fitted on heavy angle iron frame and is supported at ends by resilient steel helical coil springs. Mattress good grade sanitary cotton top well filled with wood fibre. Covered with neat striped ticking. Weight, buriped, about 50 lbs. Pillows filled with specially blended selected feathers and measure full 18x25 inches. Covered with durable stripe ticking. Shipped from our Chicago Warehouse.



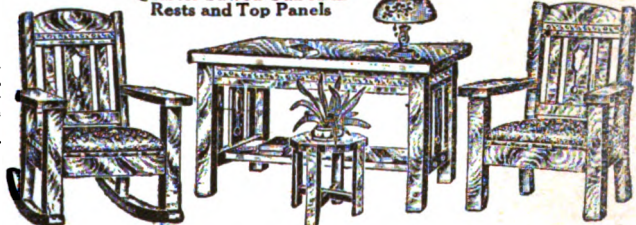
Order by No. 153MA10. Price for complete Outfit \$14.79. Send only \$1.00 now. Balance in monthly payments of \$1.50 each.

Brings This 4-Piece Mission Library Suite

Seasoned solid oak, rich, fumed finish; correct Mission design. Chair and rocker have quarter-sawed oak arm rests and top panels, also neat carving. Seat upholstered over steel spring slats, well filled with wood fibre and covered with soft cotton jute. Upholstering is in imitation Spanish brown leather. Table is 24x34 inches and ornamented with carving. Tabourette has octagonal top about 11½ across and is 17 in. high. Shipped direct from our factory in Western New York State. Substantially erected.

Order by No. 110MA4. Price for the complete set \$9.89. Send only \$1.00 now. Balance monthly payments of \$1.00 each.

Quarter-Sawed Oak Arm Rests and Top Panels



FREE

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This book shows amazing values in Furniture, Lamps, Silverware, Jewelry, Lamps, Baby Carriages, Phonographs, Kitchen Cabinets, Ice Boxes, Dishes, Curtains, Sewing Machines, Carpets, Rugs, Aluminum Ware, Vacuum Cleaners, Stoves, Roofing, Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators and hundreds of other articles. Mark coupon to order direct or send post card or coupon to the catalog. We will mail it free upon request.

Hartman Furniture and Carpet Co.

952 Westworth Ave., Dept. 1066 Chicago, Ill.



Hartman Furniture and Carpet Co.
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Send me the merchandise marked X, it is understood that I am to have the use of it for 30 days and if, for any reason, I do not wish to keep it I may return it at the end of that time and you will pay the freight both ways and refund my payment. If I keep it, I am to pay balance on your easy terms.

☐ Royal Chair No. 84MA5 ☐ 4-Piece Library Suite No. 110MA4 ☐ Bed Outfit No. 153MA10

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If Catalog only is wanted, write name and send post card

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Perkins Declines State Job

George W. Perkins, international president of the Cigarmakers' Union, has declined Governor Lowden's invitation to accept the appointment of chief of the state labor department of Illinois. The governor brought every pressure to bear at his command to induce Mr. Perkins to accept this berth, pointing out to him the advantage of having a man of his caliber at the head of this department, but, after weighing the matter carefully, Mr. Perkins felt that his duty lay in remaining with his organization.—*Exchange*.

Before the advent of the short skirt, beauty was only skin deep. Now it's knee high and neck low.—*Ex.*

Prophecy.

Applicant—"Is there an opening here for a live-wire, hustling college man?"

Office Boy—"Naw, but there's goin' to be if I don't get my salary raised by ter-morrow night."—*Life*.

Perhaps Not

Tommy was throwing stones and his mother caught him at it.

"Don't let me catch you throwing stones any more," she cautioned him.

"Well, what will I do when the other fellows throw them at me?" demanded Tommy.

"Just come and tell me."

"Tell you!" he exclaimed. "Why, you couldn't hit the broad side of a barn!"—*Everybody's Magazine*.

Doctor Says Nuxated Iron Will Increase Strength of Delicate People 100% in Ten Days

In many instances—Persons have suffered untold agony for years doctoring for nervous weakness, stomach, liver or kidney disease or some other ailment when their real trouble was lack of iron in the blood.—How to tell.

New York, N. Y.—In a recent discourse Dr. H. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied widely both in this country and in great European medical institutions, said: "If you were to make an actual blood test on all people who are ill you would probably be greatly astonished at the exceedingly large number who lack iron and who are ill for no other reason than the lack of iron. The moment iron is supplied all their multitude of dangerous symptoms disappear. Without iron the blood at once loses the power to change food into living tissue and therefore nothing you eat does you any good; you don't get the strength out of it. Your food merely passes through your system like corn through a mill with the rollers so wide apart that the mill can't grind. As a result of this continuous blood and nerve starvation, people become generally weakened, nervous and all run down and frequently develop all sorts of conditions. One is too thin; another is burdened with unhealthy fat; some are so weak they can hardly walk; some think they have dyspepsia, kidney or liver trouble; some can't sleep at night, others are sleepy and tired all day; some fussy and irritable; some skinny and bloodless, but all lack physical power and endurance. In such cases, it is worse than foolishness to take stimulating medicines or narcotic drugs, which only whip up your fading vital powers for the moment, maybe at the expense of your life later on. No matter what any one tells you, if you are not strong and well you owe it to yourself to make the fol-

lowing test. See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run down people who were ailing all the time double, and even triple their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of their symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form, and this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. You can talk as you please about all the wonders wrought by new remedies, but when you come down to hard facts there is nothing like good old iron to put color in your cheeks and good sound, healthy flesh on your bones. It is also a great nerve and stomach strengthener and the best blood builder in the world. The only trouble was that the old forms of inorganic iron like tincture of iron, iron acetate, etc., often ruined people's teeth, upset their stomachs and were not assimilated and for these reasons they frequently did more harm than good. But with the discovery of the newer forms of organic iron all this has been overcome. Nuxated Iron for example, is pleasant to take, does not injure the teeth and is almost immediately beneficial.

NOTE—The manufacturers of Nuxated Iron have such unbounded confidence in its potency that they authorize the announcement that they will forfeit \$100.00 to any Charitable Institution if they cannot take any man or woman under sixty who lacks iron and increase their strength 100 per cent or over in four weeks' time provided they have no serious organic trouble. Also they will refund your money in any case in which Nuxated Iron does not at least double your strength in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

Blacksnake Whips Rattler

How a blacksnake vanquished a big rattler is told in a very vivid manner by George Burr of Carlyle, Ill. He says:

"One morning I went on my bottom ground to a mulberry tree to gather some of the luscious fruit. I was accompanied by my little fox terrier bitch, Tootle. I was busily engaged gathering the berries when I was attracted by the incessant barking of 'Tot,' so I came down from the tree to see what was causing her distraction, and I found a real war going on between a blacksnake and a rattlesnake. I at once called the fox terrier off and watched the battle between the two snakes.

"The rattler was coiled to strike, and the other one was also ready for war. The blacksnake slowly moved around the coils, drawing closer each time until the rattler would strike, then by a quick action get its body at a safe distance. This performance was kept up for some time, each moment the blacksnake drawing closer to its antagonist, and evidently watching for the time to get busy. At the psychological moment the blacksnake made its spring, and in less time than it takes to tell it, had a firm hold on the rattler near its head, wound itself around the poisonous reptile and after contact the stretching process began, the blacksnake being the more powerful crushed and choked the rattlesnake to death.

"During the battle I was a silent witness for fully one-half an hour, and getting tired of inaction myself I finally prodded the blacksnake and made it turn loose of its victim. The rattler was evidently an old one, for after its slayer had moved off to safety I pinched off nine rattles and a button from it. Don't tell me a blacksnake cannot kill a rattler, for I know better."—*Denver Labor Bulletin.*

The difference between a farmer and an agriculturist is that the farmer reaps the crops with his own hands while the agriculturist lives in the city and reaps the money proceeds from crops harvested by other hands. The agriculturists are now agitating for coolie labor. We have too many agriculturists and too few farmers. The general public should not confuse the voice of the former with that of the latter. They are animals of entirely different breed.—*Labor Clarion.*

Perfection in outward conduct consists not in doing extraordinary things, but in doing common things extraordinarily well.—*Mme. Arnaud.*

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Social Ideals and the Struggle for Existence

"A man or a people that has no social ideals' is dead and does not know it."

We found this pertinent remark in one of our exchanges, and thought what a pity that people who can think such thoughts very rarely have the courage to live up to them. Everyone will tell you of the necessity of inspiring ideals, but you have to go very far to find one whose practical life is illuminated, as it were, by any kind of idealism.

While we are told that we must have ideals if we care to be counted with the living, we are at the same time advised not to indulge in profitless dreaming. Stick to business, attend to the realities of life, deal with facts, and put money in your pocket—this is the gospel of the practical man of business, and the ordinary workingman has very little patience with things that cannot be immediately translated into higher wages and shorter hours. And as far as our politicians and statesmen are concerned, they concentrate all their thoughts and efforts upon problems of the day, which in many cases are very personal problems, without the least regard for the social ideals which the people are supposed or expected to cherish.

Now, what is the use of having ideals if you deny or ignore them in practical life? How do you expect them to be realized in the future if you prevent them from becoming live forces in the present? On the other hand, has there ever been a time when people were more in need of inspiring ideals than now, in view of the fact that the activities of their every day life are depressively unsatisfactory and discouraging?

What is it that gives men and women strength to fight the fierce struggle for existence in the face of apparently unsurmountable obstacles if it is not hope? Hope, that better days will come, that new conditions will be created that make life worth living, that peace will be the prize of the struggle.

Your ideals are the sum total of all hopes. Make them live forces of your

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existence, make them count in your daily life, trust in them, have confidence that the darkness of the present day will soon pass and a new day, a brighter day, begin. Your thoughts, your hopes, your ideals, have a greater meaning, are of more significance to you than you may imagine. They are essential to your well-being and enable you to weather any storm that seems to threaten you with destruction.

Take courage, do your duty as you understand it, use your powers as best you can, fight like a brave man determined to conquer, but whether you fail or succeed, whether things come your way or the reverse, stick to your ideals, trust in the future, have confidence in your fellow-man, and nothing will be able to break your spirit.

The word despair does not belong to the vocabulary of the man with a vision, the man with an ideal, who has faith in the common sense of the human race that will ultimately overcome the mischievous powers of selfishness, ignorance, superstition and passion.—*St. Louis Labor.*

As She Saw It.

Ed. (in auto)—This controls the brake. It is put on very quickly in case of an emergency.

Co-ed—I see, something like a kimonos.—*Orange Peel.*

A professional gentleman complained that the workingman wanted too many unnecessary things, and too much of them. He was forced to admit that so do the lawyers, doctors, preachers, judges and others. It sure would be nice if we could go back to the Cave Age and run down rabbits. But we can't.—*Exchange.*



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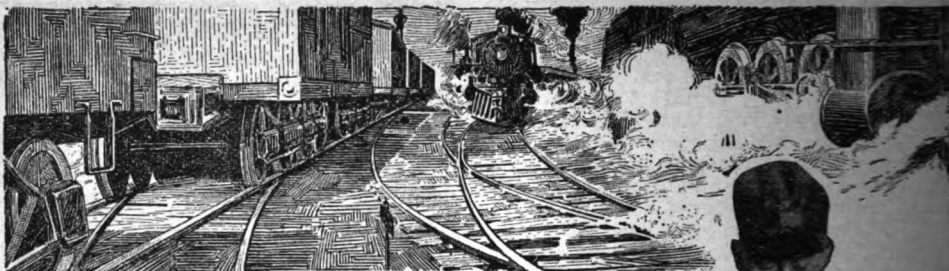
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of Labor Division
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JOURNAL OF THE SWITCHMEN'S UNION

OF NORTH AMERICA

NOVEMBER, 1917

Vol. XIX

No. 11

Published Monthly at Buffalo, N. Y., by
The Switchmen's Union of North America
226 Brisbane Building

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May 11, 1918.

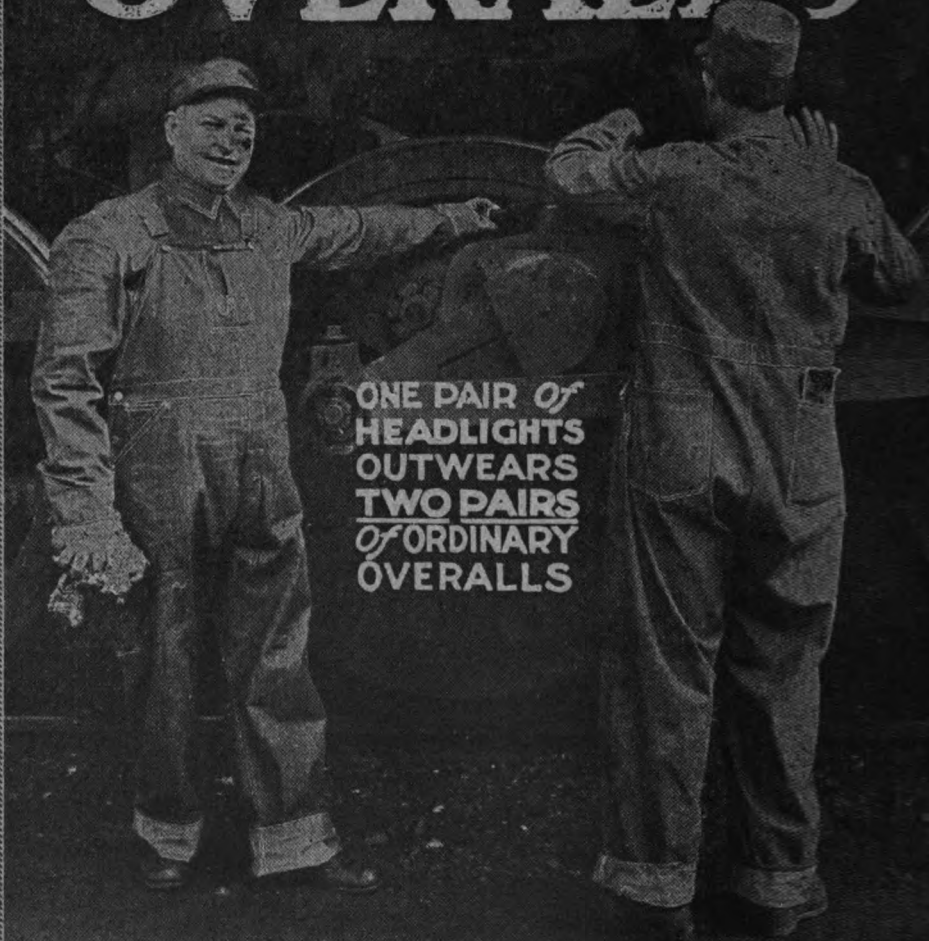
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OF THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

Published Monthly at 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y., by the Switchmen's
Union of North America

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance

W. H. THOMPSON, Editor and Manager



VOL. XIX

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The "Foreigner"—How Affected by American Influences

BY TOBIAS BUTLER.

We have often wondered why so many of our citizens were denouncing and sneering at the "foreigner" because of his rapidly increasing leadership in the intellectual world, particularly in the field of history, international affairs, sociology, economics, civics, ethics and philosophy, and his more thorough understanding of current political questions and more liberal attitude toward fundamental reforms.

The reason upon reflection becomes clear. Let us think it out together. Most "foreigners" lived in countries that for many generations had been suppressing the idealism of the common man. This resulted in a secret hatred for governments in general and in intense concentration on the problems of life. We led them to believe that America was the land of the free and the home of the brave, where equal opportunity to all and special privilege to none would offer them an opportunity to live in peace and raise

their children for a more promising future.

After stinting and saving they would manage to come to the promised land of their dreams! Did not Angelo, or Isaac, or Hendrick, or Patrick, or Jenssen write back glowing accounts of his success? Angelo was now the owner of a large wholesale fruit concern; Isaac the proprietor of a clothing store; Patrick an alderman; Hendrick a successful grocer; and Jenssen owner of a large lumber company in Minnesota. Surely, then, this was God's country. Here the sons of all blended their blood, their talents, their hopes and ideals, in the service of a new civilization, under the protection of a glorious republic!

This was the inspiration that quickened the spirit of our "foreigner." He believed that here was the government that was free from autocracy, militarism, caste, class and snobbery! Here was the country that was not torn asunder with war-producing race an-

tagonism. Here was a land where all men were brothers and where the reward of each was in proportion to his capacity and character, and not due to the social prominence of his family; where artificial barriers were removed and success assured to the deserving!

Upon his arrival he was at first astounded with the massiveness of New York City, thrilled with the opulence of its people, fascinated with its maze of activities.

Then came by degrees the awakening!

The rebuffs, the insults, the madness, the horrors of the slums that the ignorance of our life drew him into; then the sights and conditions that made his dreams, his hopes, a hollow mockery; next the sorrow and sadness of it all, that this great and glorious nation had outgrown the ideals of its youth, and was only an industrial autocracy, utilizing the same methods as the king-ridden, caste-ridden military aristocracy of the land of his birth!

What followed? Either a passive indifference and a slow but gradual decline to the grave, or two other courses of action, particularly where the immigrant had youth in his favor—a fight for self-preservation and final personal comfort by self-denial and terrible heart-rending effort up the uncertain ladder of business success, that hardened his heart and made him in the end the typical tight-fisted, shrewd and money-mad citizen, selfish and self-centered, and lost to every sentiment of humanity—or the other course, a desire to understand the reason for the change in this country of his innocent devotion, which led him to the night schools and colleges, to lectures and libraries, to institutes of arts and sciences; and thus by the resulting education converting him to the truth and actualities, and making him take an aggressive interest in all movements to improve conditions and realize the ideals that brought him to America! It is this young foreigner you will find crowding our libraries, our lecture halls, our universities and our radical movements. It is this young foreigner that is outstripping our youth of American descent.

Where can you find our American boys? At the tango teas, the social functions, the race track, the ballroom.

the baseball field, the football grid-iron, the summer resorts and all other places of diversion.

History is forgotten, economics, ethics, social science, philosophy left to the professors, literature an unknown pleasure, and art a lost culture.

Instead of abusing these "foreigners" I suggest we Americans follow their example and take a greater interest in current affairs.

It is not the years our families have inhabited these United States, but rather the hours they and we have devoted to the study of our institutions, and the service to the ideals of its founders, that measure the love and loyalty of a citizen of our republic.

Were it not for the idealism of the despised "foreigner" which has fed the flames of our liberties, the indifference, apathy, ignorance or selfishness of us Americans would have left it to burn out and our priceless heritage would have been lost to us and the world!—*Issues and Events.*

Poor Patriotism

Though the President of the United States has on numerous occasions warned the profitmongers of the nation that they would not be allowed to take advantage of the war to further their own interests, there is no end to the schemes they are daily inventing to rob the purchasing public and fatten their own purses.

After pointing out that the government intends to pay a just price for all it buys in order to foster industrial progression and keep wages up, President Wilson strongly denounced the suggestion that high profits should be considered as a stimulant to production in the service of the nation. He said:

"I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what it means. . . . Do they mean that you will exact a price, drive a bargain with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefield, in the trenches, amid the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and pitiful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy, peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty

and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations?

"Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the fields of France, or else it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence, but face facts and meet them. Let us do sound business, but not in the midst of a mist. Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation, in this generation and the next, to pay for this war. Let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuffs they need."

But in dealing with greed mere talk has no potency. Something more than words and advice must be brought into play to induce the profitgrabber to desist. This applies to the retailer as well as to the manufacturer and wholesaler.

In this city recently full-page advertisements were run in the daily papers, paid for by somebody, urging the people in the name of patriotism to do away with the necessity of delivering goods purchased to their homes. They were told that the idea in mind was the conservation of energy in order to aid in winning the war. The real motive was to increase the profits for the concerns which had been doing the delivering. There was no intention whatever to reduce prices to the consuming public. The saving made in delivery was to go into the pockets of the merchants as increased profits, and this state of affairs was to be continued as a permanent institution even after the war.

Detroit food kings allowed tons of perishable goods to rot, before they would dispose of them at a price anxious consumers would have gladly paid. Profits won, patriotism lost that battle.

Patriotism on the part of the merchants was never even considered except as a means to deceive the public.

When the new restricted delivery system was put into operation, it was the older men, those unable to adapt themselves to a new occupation, that were laid off, and many such are now seeking employment with little prospect of obtaining it. To these men this kind of conservation must seem

a hollow mockery. There is nothing to justify such acts of vandal patriotism which on the plea of conservation throws man power on the scrap-heap and adds new burdens on the consumer, to no other purpose than to add a little more to the profit side of the ledger account.

The patriotic railroads are to serve but half portions on their dining cars in the interest of conserving the food supply, but the price is to remain the same. What a glorious lot of patriots we have in business circles!

The persons and institutions that are daily announcing the intention of putting women to work in the places of men are moved by exactly the same impulse—increased profits for the greedmongers. There is absolutely no necessity for the substituting of women for men in industry in this country at the present time, nor is there the likelihood of the need for such a change in the near future. The number of men taken, and to be taken, out of the industries of the country for the next year or two can have no appreciable effect upon the labor market. There is no scarcity of labor whatever, and those who are willing to pay decent living wages experience no difficulty in getting all the help they desire of the male persuasion. This, honest employers freely admit.

But, as Billy Baxter said: "Pigs is pigs." When pigs see a potato patch they will get into it and root. So with profit-crazed human pigs, when they see an opportunity to get the coin they will go to it. But the people must put rings in the noses of all hogs, the human species included.—*Detroit Labor News*.

Secretary M'Adoo's Call to Patriots in Second Campaign for Liberty Bonds

By W. G. McADOO,

Secretary of the Treasury.

The Congress of the United States has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell to the American people bonds of the United States bearing 4 per cent. interest, with valuable tax exemptions, and convertible under certain conditions into other issues of United States bonds that may be authorized by the Congress. The offi-

cial circular of the Treasury Department gives full details. There is now offered to the American people a new issue of \$3,000,000,000 of bonds, to be known as the second Liberty loan, for the purpose of

Equipping with arms, clothing and food our gallant soldiers who have been called to the field;

Maintaining our navy and our valiant tars upon the high seas;

Providing the necessary means to pay the wages of our soldiers and sailors and, if the bill now pending in Congress passes, the monthly allowances for the support of their dependent families and to supply them with life insurance;

Constructing a great fleet of merchant vessels to maintain the line of communication with our brave troops in France, and to keep our commerce afloat upon the high seas in defiance of the German kaiser and his submarines;

Creating a great fleet of aeroplanes, which will give complete supremacy in the air to the United States and the brave nations fighting with us against the German military menace; and for other necessary war purposes.

They will be issued in such denominations and upon such terms that every patriotic citizen will have an opportunity to assist the government by lending his money upon the security of a United States government bond.

It is essential to the success of the war, and to the support of our gallant troops that these loans shall not only be subscribed, but oversubscribed. No one is asked to donate or give his money to the government. The loans will be repaid in full, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

SAFER THAN ANY OTHER INVESTMENT.

A government bond is the safest investment in the world; it is as good as currency and yet better, because no investment compares with it for safety, ready convertibility into cash, and unquestioned availability as collateral security for loans in any bank in the United States.

People by thousands ask the treasury constantly how they can help the government in this war. Through the purchase of Liberty bonds every one can help. No more patriotic duty can be performed by those who cannot

fight upon the field of battle than to furnish the government with the necessary money to enable it to give our brave soldiers and sailors all that they require to make them strong for the fight and capable of winning a swift victory over our enemies.

WHY WE FIGHT.

We fight, first of all, for America's vital rights, the right to the unmolested and unobstructed use of the high seas, so that the surplus products of our farms, our mines and our factories may be carried into the harbors of every friendly nation in the world. Our welfare and prosperity as a people depend upon our right of peaceful intercourse with all the nations of the earth. To abandon these rights by withdrawing our ships and commerce from the seas upon the order of a military despot in Europe would destroy prosperity and bring disaster and humiliation upon the American people.

We fight to protect our people against assassination and murder upon the high seas while in the peaceful exercise of those rights demanded by international law and every instinct and dictate of humanity.

We fight to preserve our democratic institutions and our sovereignty as a nation against the menace of a powerful and ruthless military autocracy headed by the German kaiser, whose ambition is to dominate the world.

We fight also for the noble ideal of universal democracy and liberty, the right of the smallest and weakest nations equally with the most powerful to live and to govern themselves according to the will of their own people.

We fight for peace, for that just and lasting peace which agonized and tortured humanity craves, and which not the sword nor the bayonet of a military despot, but the supremacy of vindicated right alone can restore to a distracted world.

To secure these ends I appeal to every man and woman who resides upon the soil of free America and enjoys the blessings of her priceless institutions to join the League of Patriots by purchasing a Liberty bond.

When arguments press equally in matters indifferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither.—*Addison.*

Workers Must be Fairly Paid

Throughout this war it must be thoroughly understood that organized labor is loyal to America and to humanity to the limit of practicable self-sacrifice, and it must also be known that the union workers will insist upon the existence and the support of their families and their dependents in decency.

It is for the purpose of making public the truth of prevalent conditions of American industry that labor newspapers are published.

Truthful narration of labor conditions is as necessary to the prosperity of the United States as the beneficent rays of the discerning and omnipresent sun.

Circumstances of unrest among workers in this country and the prevalent and ensuing industrial conditions should be studied and digested and made the basis of patriotic action.

The public is the court of opinion which sits in judgment upon the operations of the two classes recognized in this country, workers and employers.

Association and co-operation between the organized forces of labor and the employers of industrial plants is the general order of the day and, in the interest of our great republic in its present ordeal, it is not only advisable but necessary to observe and practice at least three factors of progress and prosperity:

Publicity of facts regarding labor conditions, labor disputes and political and social developments affecting labor;

Industrial education to reveal the necessity for labor organization as the basis of industrial justice, progress and stability;

Exercise of governmental authority to compensate labor fairly and to check the encroachment of unscrupulous employers.

Form and character of industrial organizations are closer and greater to the lives and the happiness of a majority of citizens than practice or acknowledgment of political practices.

Neither the ordinary workman nor the ordinary employer has direct commercial contact with the government.

With the ordinary man and his family well fed, well housed, well clothed and well banked, he expresses

little concern with government until a critical situation develops in which there is involved menace to life, property and happiness.

This menace is now present. In the interest of public safety there should be no distortion of facts.

Where labor is underpaid it must be fully paid.

In its organized form labor has never renounced allegiance to workers nor its devotion to the task of improving their conditions.

Under stress of war, no less than with the extraneous inflictions of peace, American labor will hold its head for fair play for deserving workers.

Attempted exploitation of labor for the pernicious advantage of a speculative contingent is resented and must be made impracticable by the government.—*The Trades Union News*.

Labor Press

By J. H. WALKER.

In the early days of our nation, before the development of our present industrial era, with its complicated machinery, extensive equipment and its large corporations, the newspapers of the world were generally owned and edited by some one man, who put his whole life and soul in the printed page, and gave the news as it was, without fear or favor—Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana, Samuel Bowles and other such like men.

Gradually, however, the newspaper business developed in the same manner as did the other phases of industrial and commercial life; the one man owner and editor grew into a corporation of great size—became a stockholding concern, with officials and writers hired to make the highest dividends for the stockholders.

Now, all of the so-called big newspapers, or rather papers with large circulations, live from the advertisements from big business, and but little directly, from the dollars of the working man at all; therefore, the hired man editor must, under no circumstances, offend big business; he must wear a collar and come at its beck and call. Nothing describing the trials or the struggles for betterment of the common man may be printed from the point of view of his interest, but al-

ways from the point of view of big business, and whatever of educational matter they carry, it is always in the interest of big business.

For a time the monthly magazine filled the place of the older papers of independent thought, but these also have become two-thirds advertisements and one-third literature, and they are always listening to "the Master's Voice."

Now, the only paper that presents the case of the workers and attempts to do educational work in the interest of common humanity, is the labor press; some privately owned papers, which are published as labor papers, and whose owners seek directly as their main source of income, the subscriptions of the workers, and a large number that are owned, controlled, edited and published by the organizations of the workers themselves, and if our nation is not to pursue the course that all other nations that have grown rich, have taken, it will be because the labor organizations and the labor press bring the facts home to the people in such a manner that they will understand, so that they will take the course that will serve the best interests of common humanity, rather than the exploiting interests; therefore, it becomes the duty of every trade unionist; every actual real farmer; every professional man who is a friend of common humanity and the labor movement, to subscribe for, patronize, read and use the columns of these labor papers to express their views; convey their opinions; to receive and to disseminate information helpful to the cause of the workers.

This is not alone necessary for the future generations, but it is supremely necessary if the common people (the organized workers) are to be able to solve successfully now, the many problems of immediate and pressing need, and to overcome the forces of avarice and greed that are oppressing them and that are continually tending backwards to the rule of the despot and the enslavement of the people.

Every friend of liberty, right and justice; every lover of humanity and particularly every trade unionist, should support, read and use the labor press.—*Ex.*

"The teeth in most laws need the care of a dentist."

The World's Democracy

BY CHARLES T. BAILEY.

What does it mean? Does it mean all the wise men of this country and Europe, the press of this and other countries are saying it will mean, does it mean that all men shall have an equal chance in life's game of living? Does it mean that the power of wealth will loose its strangle hold upon the great masses of the earth? Does it mean the day shall come when no man will be able to say, "My wealth is greater than the free-born rights of the people," or does it mean only the overthrowing of a few men in power in war-cursed Europe for others to step into power and use that power as it has been used in the past? Does not the history of Europe as handed down from generation to generation savor of anything else but the true meaning of democracy—the Boer trouble, Ireland's plight, Napoleon's one-man rule, and more recently Germany's ruthless and brutal contempt for the rights of little Belgium and other smaller nations that stood between her and her desire to imitate Napoleon and rule Europe, and now our own America has sounded the call to her best manhood and announced to the world that free democracy shall take the place of crowned heads and aristocracy rule. There can be no question but that America will accomplish just what she sets herself to do, but who will have after this bloody strife has ended, who then will have the defining of what the world's democracy shall be?

Will Germany and Austria be the only nations of crowned heads that will be placed in a position powerless to ever again take advantage of the power and prestige they have attained; will the people of all nations have the God-given right to rule for the people and by the people?

Russia's stand today leads one to believe that the rule of crowned heads is fast nearing an end. Czar Nicholas and family are now exiles in Siberia, that torture land of Russian oppression, where he and his predecessors have sent thousands of men, women and children to eke out a miserable existence on the most barren, God-forsaken spot of all God's handiwork. Surely there must be room there for a few more of those autocrats who are making this world a hell on earth. Can America, will America, when the

time comes for the readjustment of this eternal strife the world is engaged in; be in a position to declare to all the monarchies of Europe, that a world's democracy in the highest, noblest sense of the word, is what we fought for and that is what we must have. Can we hope, at least in part, the realization of the prophetic words uttered by Col. Robert Ingersoll in the long ago:

"I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness shall reign no more, a world without a slave, and a man shall at least be free; a world at peace, adorned by every form of art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich in words of love and truth; a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns; a world on which the gibbet's shadow shall not fall; a race without disease of flesh or brains, shapely and fair, the wedded harmony of form and function. And as I look life lengthens, joy deepens, and all over in the great dome shines the eternal star of human hope."—*The Free Press* (Trinidad, Col.)

A Synopsis of the Chronic Kicker

When a resolution is introduced, he is sure to offer an objection. Sometimes he kicks on the subject matter itself. Then he protests against the form in which the resolution has been presented. Frequently he finds fault with a word in the construction of a sentence, and often he will offer an amendment which puts the original resolution out of business. He is primed for every parliamentary dispute.

He seems to be familiar with every communication that is read at the meeting of the local. He knows the leaders and their foibles. He is on the job all the time, with both feet, both fists, and with a tongue that is sharper than a two-edged sword. He takes himself seriously. Never does he crack a smile. He has a mission and everybody soon comes to know it. Often have we wished him in Timbuctoo, where he could spout to his heart's content on all the "isms" that so glibly glide off the end of his tongue.

But honestly, we'd miss him if he should go. Miss him not because he is

love him, perhaps, but because he is one of the necessary factors in our development. As a matter of fact, without him, we'd soon drift into a rut, because most of us are too lazy to think of an objection, to say nothing of an original proposition. There's at least one thing that we must say to his credit—he always attends the meetings. Furthermore, he must spend considerable time in reading and in study to know as much as he does about current events and the theories which men are discussing. He actually thinks.

He may not always be right, but he certainly is awake—and that's another point to his credit. Also, he keeps the rest of us awake. And that isn't bad. But he is more often right than not. We object to him because he is like a bee buzzing about our heads, but even the bee is a useful creature.

Sometimes it's hard to be patient with the kicker. But there are others who are worse than he is—for instance, the fellow who never shows up at the meeting and then does his kicking outside where it does a whole lot more harm. He's the chap that should be jumped on, and not the man who is sincerely, usually intelligently, though not always wisely, registering an objection in the open meeting to proposed actions, which would often spell disaster.—*The Observer*.

Wanted a King

The frogs were living as happy as could be in a marshy swamp that just suited them; they went splashing about caring for nobody and nobody troubling with them. But some of them thought that it was not right, that they should have a king and a proper constitution, so they determined to send up a petition to Jove to give them what they wanted. "Mighty Jove," they cried, "send unto us a king that will rule over us and keep us in order." Jove laughed at their croaking and threw down into the swamp a huge log, which came down—kersplash—into the swamp. The frogs were frightened out of their lives by the commotion made in their midst, and all rushed to the bank to look at the horrible monster; but after a time, seeing that it did not move, one or two of the boldest of them

ventured out towards the log, and even dared to touch it; still it did not move. Then the greatest hero of the frogs jumped upon the log and commenced dancing up and down upon it; thereupon all the frogs came and did the same; and for some time the frogs went about their business every day without taking the slightest notice of their new king log lying in their midst. But this did not suit them, so they sent another petition to Jove, and said to him: "We want a real king; one that will really rule over us." Now this made Jove angry, so he sent among them a big stork that soon set to work gobbling them all up. Then the frogs repented when too late.

Moral—"Better no rule than cruel rule."—*National Labor Journal*.

All in His Day's Work

By G. W. R.

When this trip was wished on me I hated the trip and was going to say everybody and everything.

I have been in this Pullman so long that it begins to seem like home.

The conductor, porter, a new married couple, an old gentleman and his wife, an army officer and myself are trying to make the best of things as they come to us.

The army officer has tried to break into conversation with me, but I have given him the North Arctic until he passes me up like a mail train would a local.

We are approaching one of our Middle West large cities and we are informed that the train will be here in fifteen minutes. Here's where I do myself some walking up and down the platform and stretch my weary limbs.

I do not know whether any of you have ever had the discomfort of riding a Pullman sleeper from one side of this small United States of ours to the other or not. But, take it from me, it's sure some long ways from side to side, if you ride it all at one sitting.

The gentleman with the two hundred and twenty-five dollar voice and brass buttons on his clothes called "A-b-o-a-r-d." So here I am back in old discomfort again.

I was riding in the chair car for awhile, to see if by chance anyone I know is riding there.

I find there is plenty of room, the car not crowded. I picked myself a seat to my liking, and am looking out at the desolate scene presented before me. We are crossing a strip of country known as the K. plains, and I was wondering what would become of one left to himself in such a desert place. I was roused enough from my reverie to notice two gentlemen who came in from the smoking compartment and took seats in front of me.

I became so absorbed in their queer conversation that I lost interest in all else. They used such queer language, such as I never heard before. I'll try and reproduce it, not using any names that will throw any light on their identity, so I'll call them Mike and Charlie.

"It's been a long time since I saw you, Mike."

"It sure has, Charlie. You say you have been cuffing cars in D—, on the P., P. & P. Railroad?"

"Sure, how is all the bunch? Any new snakes blowed in?" (Here is where I come to myself.)

Snakes! I wondered what kind of a life these men were living. The conductor seemed to know them, and I made inquiries of this gentleman and found out these men were switchmen—men employed in the most hazardous work on the railroad.

"Oh, yes," (Mike is again talking). "there is a new bunch coming and going, but 'Slim,' 'Red,' 'Spider' and old 'Scabby' Toole are still there."

"Anything new happened since I saw you last?"

"Why, I guess not, only I come as near going to heaven or h— as anyone can and still be looking for a job cuffing cars."

"What was it all about; get married?"

"Oh, no; it was a car placarded 'Nitroglycerine,' the only one I ever saw and I hope the only one I ever have to be one of the crew to handle it.

"The car was in bad order and had to go in to the rip track to be repaired. Every division superintendent had wired in regard to this car, and wanted it to be properly handled; properly and carefully.

"I was working on a night job on a tramp engine. It fell our luck to pull and fill the light repair tracks this

night. The foreman was a good head and an old rail, and when the yardlets handed the foreman the dope for the night, I heard him tell him about this car of nitroglycerine, and add 'for God's sake, handle her gently, Pedro.'

"So, when the smoker showed up, he told the hoghead what we had in the cut. So we tied on to the cut, and the foreman and I was looking her over to see what we had, and, sure enough, we come to this car of blow-em-up-quick. It stood about the middle of the track. Pedro, the foreman, said: 'Well, we sure will handle that baby with kid gloves.' He gave the signal and we were gone. When we got to the rips he stopped and was going to shove this 'high-charged one' in, when the great thing happened.

"The lad following the smoke flipped in and pulled the pin—thinking we were going to do some switching and separate the loads and empties, something we usually done.

"He thought we had cut away from the go-up-quick. I started for this car, and I pride myself on being some fast on my feet, but, say, that foreman went by me so fast I thought I was standing still. Of course he beat me to the car, and, as luck would have it, the hand brake was a good one, and he got her stopped before she hit, and thereby avoided any damage.

"Say, kid, you see these grey hairs? I don't believe there is any cause for them only the fright I got that night.

"I have been in many a switch shanty and many a caboose since then and I see the whole thing over and over again, and each time I think of it I get a cold chill running up and down my spine, and the cold sweat stands out on my forehead.

"Boy, believe me, if that car had hit when she let loose there would have been some new things for these 'safety first' committees to look into."

"Who did you say cut her off?"

"Old Bo; you know him?"

"Oh, yes. Well, I'm glad I was working in Sly at the time, for had I been around D— at that time my luck would have been different."

"I was talking to old Pedro—he is still working for the same railroad days. He still remembers our night of the big come-off. Yes, his hair is getting grey, too. But he says it isn't

over our experience. But it sure is the cause of mine."

Here the train began to jerk, the brakes to squeak. My two fellow-passengers separated here, and I went back to the Pullman and lost myself in deep thought of what I had heard. The porter brought me to by bustling around to brush me up as the next stop was to end my journey.

And I oftentimes wonder if all snakes (as they are called) have to come so near heaven or h— in their daily fight for life's necessities as this one's story led me to believe they must.

The Switch Engine's Sermon

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

"Go ahead; that'll do; back up; a little more; that'll do."

A yard crowded full of freight cars that needed to be shifted and shunted—this is the work and the vision that daily greet the "driver" of the switch-engine. He is shut off from the scenery and the romance which the engineer of the lightning express is supposed to enjoy. He sees little besides the waving arms or the swinging lantern of the switchman. He hears little besides the screaming of slipping wheels, the bumping of freight cars, the hissing of escaping steam, and the monotonous voice of his fireman, repeating the orders signaled from his side of the cab.

But how typical of life it all is. There is no one entirely free from the humdrum and the monotone. And this seems to be well, for drudgery is one of life's great teachers. The humdrum duties of life develop character. It is because we have certain duties to perform every day, in spite of headache, and weariness, that we lay the foundation of character. Somebody recently told us that a college education was absolutely essential in order to become a true gentleman. This is a mistake. "The University of Adversity" has graduated more gentlemen than all of the other universities combined.

Patience, power of concentration, method, accuracy, courage, self-control, self-denial, temperance—these are the qualities which are needed to do life's best work, and where do we cultivate them more readily than in our very drudgery? The development of these

virtues requires time. Nature never accepts a cash payment in full for anything—this would be an injustice to the poor and the weak.

Watching a switch-engine being shunted from track to track, one gets the impression that much of the time is being spent in a needless going back and forth, and yet every movement has its purpose, and the precision of the movements suggests the plan.

The switch-engine has become the connecting link between the great trains which span the continent, and thus it has fulfilled its mission.

It is interesting to note that both the engineer of the switch-engine and he who runs the lightning express receive their general orders from the same source, and that one of the chief requirements from both is faithfulness. This reminded me that in the picture of the Judgment Day given to us by Jesus Himself it was "faithfulness" which won the reward—not unusual talents or mighty deeds. "Thou hast been faithful," were the commendatory words of the Great Judge.

They both received their power from the same source—that is, it was exactly the same kind of power. And neither of them could budge his engine without that power.

I don't know to what extent men give God credit for what they have and for what they are, but I do know that when the average man fails he usually says: "I am what God made me." But when he succeeds, he declares: "I am a self-made man." And he generally looks it.

Prohibition Denounced by Ex-United States Senator Before Bar Association

Former United States Senator Geo. R. Sutherland of Utah, president of the American Bar Association, in his opening address at the annual meeting which was held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Sept. 4th, declared "that the chief characteristic of present-day political institutions was 'the passion for making laws' and that these laws were tending more and more toward the curtailment of personal liberty. Prohibition he cited as the principal case in point.

"I do not question the moral right of the majority," he said, "to forbid the traffic in intoxicating liquors, but some

of the states have recently gone to lengths hitherto undreamed of in penalizing the mere possession of intoxicating liquor, and since no one can use liquor without having the possession of it, thereby penalizing its personal use, no matter how moderate such use may be.

"To put the consumer of a glass of beer in the penitentiary along with the burglar and the highwayman is to sacrifice all the wholesome distinctions which for centuries have separated debatable habit from indisputable crime. Such legislation, to say the least, constitutes a novel extension of the doctrines of penology.

"Hitherto laws on the subject have taken the form of prohibiting and penalizing the traffic, but not the personal use, which seems to have been quite generally regarded as falling outside the scope of the criminal law. The use of intoxicants or tobacco, however injurious to the user, has not generally been thought to involve the element of immorality.

"Hence the attempt to coerce an abandonment of such use by punitive legislation directed against the user, however desirable the result itself may be, will inevitably run counter to the sentiment, still rather widely entertained, that the imposition of criminal penalties for any purely self-regarding conduct, can only be justified in cases involving some degree of moral turpitude.

"It does not require a prophet to foresee that laws of this character, exacting penalties so utterly disproportionate to the offense, can never be generally enforced, and to write them into the statutes to be cunningly evaded or contemptuously ignored will have a strong tendency to bring just and wholesome laws dealing with the liquor question into disrepute.

"It is sometimes a matter of nice discrimination to determine as between the liberty of the citizen and the supposed good of the community, which shall prevail. The liberty of the individual to control his own conduct is the most precious possession of a democracy and interference with it is seldom justified, except where necessary to protect the liberties or rights of other individuals or to safeguard society.

"If widely indulged, such interfer-

ence will not only fail to bring about the good results intended to be produced, but will gravely threaten the stability and further development of that sturdy individualism to which is due more than any other thing our present advanced civilization.

"In passing legislation of this character, doubts should be resolved in favor of the liberty of the individual and his power to freely determine and pursue his own course in his own way should rarely be interfered with, unless the welfare of other individuals or of society clearly requires it. 'Human nature,' says Mill, 'is not a machine to be built after a model and set to do exactly the work prescribed for it, but a tree which requires to grow and develop itself on all sides, according to the tendency of the inward forces which make it a living thing.'

"Human nature is so constituted that we freely tolerate in ourselves what we condemn in others and we are prone to condemn traits of character in others simply because we do not find the same traits in ourselves. Very often the evil is in the eye of the beholder rather than in the thing beheld, for he is a man of rare good sense who can always distinguish between an evil thing and his own prejudices."—*Brewery Worker's Journal*.

People's Self-Government

In an interview with an American paper, Mr. Lloyd George announces that the great objective of the Allies is the winning of "freedom for the people to govern themselves."

It is a noble ideal. It is one that makes a powerful appeal to my instincts and my convictions. It is because I believe in it with my whole heart and soul that I am in the labor movement today.

"Freedom for the people to govern themselves" is the principle that inspires the greatest agitation that the world has ever known.

But—I fail to see how we are going to realize that principle merely by defeating the Central Powers.

In every land the slavery of the people has its roots at home, and not in a foreign soil. This is true even of countries groaning under a foreign

yoke. Strike down the alien tyrant, and 'the servitude of the masses will still continue.

They are enslaved by men of their own blood. The chains they wear are forged by their own hands.

In the country of Lloyd George the people have never been free to govern themselves. Today he is virtually a dictator there. He wields powers more tremendous than any British ruler ever contemplated in his wildest dreams of domination.

Yet he does not use them to free the people of Britain. He dare not do so.

That is because the greatest enemy of British freedom is not a far-off foe, but the dwellers in their own camp.

A similar position exists in all the nations of the earth. No victory won on the battlefield can liberate them.

The whole of the civilized peoples are in bondage to the social system under which they live. They are the mental slaves of custom and tradition, and this inward enslavement materializes in political and industrial fetters so tightly riveted upon them that one despairs of ever striking them off.

As a matter of fact, one cannot strike them off. They must be shaken off by those who wear them.

Even in Australia—this most favored of lands—the people are not free to govern themselves. We have the universal franchise—a measure of power they do not enjoy in Europe. We elect representatives to Parliament. We have a constitution guaranteeing us the fullest liberty of self-expression.

And yet we are not free—not even upon the surface. At the present moment we have in office a prime minister and a cabinet in direct antagonism to the will of the people.

If, then, with a wide national charter and a franchise without limitations, the people of Australia are not so much as politically free, imagine how thorough is their subjection in the sphere of economics, in which not even the forms of liberty have been won.

As long as the vast majority of men and women can only live by laboring for the profit of others, it cannot rightly be said that they are free to govern themselves.

Self-government must cover the en-

tire field of existence and endeavor, or it is but a term of mockery. It must give the people control, not of Parliament only, but of the organization of industry. The production and distribution of wealth must be in their hands.

They must have the shaping of their own destinies. Social institutions must be the reflex of their desires, and spring from an intelligent apprehension of their best interests.

It is too much to hope that the deluge of blood will have such results. Some who pose in the limelight of the war as fervent patriots, who prattle with Lloyd George about setting the people free to govern themselves, are our fiercest and most implacable opponents in the real struggle for emancipation.

Yet the aftermath of the mad slaughter that is going on will surely teach the people that their own ignorance and indifference are the tyrannies they have most to fear.

And should that prove to be the case, then the time will have come for the kings, kaisers, and cabinets of capitalism to sink into the limbo of a nightmare past, and for the people to be free at last to govern themselves.—H. E. B., in the *Australian Worker*.

Poverty of the Masses

In an insurance publication issued by one of the largest insurance companies in this country figures are presented to show why everybody should carry insurance. "In a single New York county," says this publication, "27,000 people died within a period of five years.

"No estate whatever was left by 23,000.

"Only 1,200 left estates of \$300 to \$1,000.

"Consider what this condition meant to their families.

"In Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, 89 per cent. of those who died during a six-year period, left no estate whatsoever."

And here the writer propounds the question: "Is this not sufficient answer to the question, 'Do I need to be insured?'"

Of course, we will have to agree with this booster for life insurance

that everybody ought to be insured so that they can leave an "estate," even though the "estate" be barely enough to provide a "decent" burial for the insured.

This company deals largely in small policies, ranging from \$50 up, the premiums being paid in small weekly payments.

It is this class of insurance which appeals to the poorer classes who avail themselves of it because of their helpless condition. Widows take out small policies on their children so that in case of death they can at least give them a respectable burial.

The fact that 89 per cent. of those who died in a period of six years in one county in Pennsylvania left no estate whatsoever is a splendid argument in favor of "graveyard" insurance, but it is also at the same time a terrible indictment against the system that condemns 89 per cent. of the people to abject poverty through low wages and monopoly prices.

It may be some consolation to a mother to know that should death overtake any of her offspring that they will be laid away in a neat pine box, but it would be far better if that mother was assured of an income adequate to provide her children during life with a comfortable home, healthy food and decent clothing.

But a system of society which made such things possible would greatly interfere with those who live off the misery of the 89 per cent. of the people who are condemned to die without estate.

Curse of a Malignant Tongue

The tongue of the slanderer is a devouring fire which tarnishes whatever it touches; which exercises its fury on the good grain, equally on the chaff; on the profane, as on the sacred; which, wherever it passes, leaves only desolation and ruin; digs even into the bowels of the earth, and fixes itself on things the most hidden; turns into vile ashes what only a moment before had appeared to us so precious and brilliant; acts with more violence and danger than ever, in the time when it was apparently smothered up and almost extinct; which blackens what it can not consume and

sparkles and delights before it destroys.

Evil-speaking is an assemblage of iniquity; a secret pride, which discovers to us the mote in our brother's eye, but hides the beam which is in our own; a mean envy, which, hurt at the talents or prosperity of others, makes them the subject of its censures, and studies to dim the splendor of whatever outshines itself; a disguised hatred, which sheds, in its speeches, the hidden venom of the heart; an unworthy duplicity, which praises to the face and tears to pieces behind the back; a shameful levity, which has no command over itself or its words, and often sacrifices both fortune and comfort to the imprudence of an amusing conversation; a deliberate barbarity, which goes to pierce your absent brother; a scandal, where you become a subject of shame and sin to those who listen to you; an injustice, where you ravish from your brother what is dearest to him.

Slander is a restless evil, which disturbs society, spreads dissension though cities and countries, disunites the strictest friendships; is the source of hatred and revenge; fills, wherever it enters, with disturbances and confusion, and everywhere is an enemy to peace, comfort and Christian good breeding.

Lastly, I should have added that it is an evil full of deadly poison; whatever flows from it is infected and poisons whatever it approaches.—*Jean Baptiste Massillon.*

War Cost Per Family

Have you \$848.57 for your Uncle Sam this year?

That is what he is going to need, the coming 12 months, from the average American family to pay the staggering war cost and ordinary government expenses. Some families will have to pay more in loans and taxes. Some will pay much less. Some, who pay only through indirect taxes, will not realize just what they are contributing; but—all will pay.

A compilation of the appropriations passed and pending for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, shows a total of \$16,971,414,291, of which about

\$9,250,000,000 has been authorized by congress, and \$7,750,000,000 is still to be voted.

For each of the 20,000,000 families in America this means an average of \$850 in round figures, and for every man, woman and child an average of \$170.

What is Uncle Sam buying with these enormous sums?

The army is the biggest item, with \$2,684,000,000 already appropriated and \$5,000,000,000 more required—\$384.22 from the average American family for the army.

Next comes the cost of loans to the allies, \$3,007,000,000 already, including the cost of printing the bonds, etc., and \$2,000,000,000 more to be provided. This will amount in all to a loan from each American family of \$250.35. Of course these loans are the debts of our allies, but the money for them must be raised.

The third item is the navy, which has had \$1,034,000,000 and asks for \$100,000,000 more—total \$61.76 per family.

Merchant ships to the amount of \$405,000,000 have already been authorized and \$500,000,000 more will be asked—\$45.25 per family.

Aviation has been voted \$640,000,000 and the navy is asking for \$45,000,000 more—a little item of \$34.25 per family.

For the expenses of congress, the executive departments and all sorts of miscellaneous items (not including the postoffice)—there has been \$516,000,000 and they are coming up soon for \$176,000,000 more, including a nice little item of \$26,893,000 river and harbor "pork"—making an aggregate of \$33.33 for the average family.

The postoffice has \$331,000,000, all of which must come out of the pockets of the nation in the form of postage—\$16.59 per family.

Pensions cost \$160,000,000—\$8 per family.

The president has a lump sum of \$100,000,000, a large part of which is understood to have been spent for ships—\$5 per family.

War risks insurance funds of \$45,000,000 have been voted—\$2.25 per family.

Finally, there is a little item of \$70,000,000 to pay the interest on the Lib.

erty bonds already issued—\$3.50 per family—which is just a foretaste of the rapidly mounting interest charges that will have to be raised when the costs are paid with bonds.

And this may not be all; there are strong movements for higher pay for the soldiers, more airplanes, more sub-chasers and a comprehensive insurance scheme—which would make even the staggering total of \$17,000,000,000 mount like the thermometer's mercury on a hot day.—*Capper's Weekly*.

How Australia Provides for Her Women Folk

In the commonwealth of Australia, amongst much of the most advanced legislation that has been produced anywhere in the world for the social happiness of a people, there exists a measure which five years ago was brought into existence without much publicity, with the engaging modesty that characterizes the Australian when he tackles a big subject.

The Australian maternity allowance is a thing which stands by itself. It is unique. It is a free gift of the nation to those to whom it is ever in debt, the mothers of its children.

The method of the grant is delightfully simple. To every woman who gives birth to a child, either in Australia or on board a ship proceeding from one port to another of the commonwealth, a sum of \$25 is paid out of the commonwealth treasury. Most state grants are loaded with many "buts." The maternity allowance has only those which are needed to safeguard it from imposition. It asks for no contributions from the recipient either before or after the event. Simply it is laid down that it shall be payable only to women who are inhabitants of Australia or intend to settle in that favored country. And the allowance is naturally made only in respect of a child born alive, or one that is certified to as being, in the medical term "viable"—i. e., one capable of sustaining life. But the essential point of the scheme is that money is paid to the mother. Around her person circles the whole principle

of the measure. For in their wisdom the Australian statesmen have laid it down as a safe formula that a mother should be provided with the means necessary to protect her own health and that of the future citizen of Australia in the best interest of the commonwealth. And, further, that in the providing of this simple humanitarian comfort there shall not be attached to it any stigma of charity; for such a condition would be the surest kind of insult to the independent pride of the Australian people.

Simple means are provided for conveying the money to the mother. A minimum number of documents is presented, in ordinary cases, for the certificate of mother's attendant. Where the child is born alive, or dies within twelve hours after birth, a medical certificate (unless the case is exceptional) must be furnished, certifying that the child was a viable child.

The act of the federal parliament which initiated the grant was introduced in 1912 by the prime minister, the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, now the high commissioner of his country in London. He had of course to meet a great deal of public opposition. There is in Australia, as in all countries, a considerable section of conservative thought that is naturally opposed to anything new. This section naturally opposed the new measure. But strangely enough the most vehement opposition came from the churches. It was not confined to any one church either. Anglican as well as nonconformist regarded it as a premium upon vice." However, the prelates notwithstanding, the act was placed upon the statute book. The progress of its results is instructive; 83,475 claims were paid, amounting to £412,375. In 1914, 134,998 claims, amounting to £674,990. In 1915, 138,355 claims amounting to £694,275; in 1916, 131,943 claims, amounting to £659,715. And it should be remembered always as a record in such matters that the cost of administration amounts to something like 1 per cent., so that it may be established that the allowance is availed of by all classes in Australia. It is administered at a minimum of expense, and with a maximum of facility. And it is incontest-

able that already it has saved uncounted suffering, has promoted previously unrealized comfort and has raised motherhood in Australia to the level of definite national recognition.—
Judge Henry Neil.

Kropotkin's Return

When Prince Kropotkin fled from the military hospital in Petrograd after his arrest for political unorthodoxy 43 years ago he was known as an anarchist, but distinctions were less finely drawn then than now, when he is classed as a Socialist.

The Russian revolution permits this distinguished scientist of 75 honored years, who has a long list of learned volumes to his credit, to go home at last. This is in part his farewell to England in a letter to the *London Chronicle*. He says:

"May I ask you, kindly, to give me the hospitality of your columns for sending a farewell to the British nation, and expressing to it my heartfelt thanks for the friendly reception I found in this country since the days when I landed on these shores in 1876 down to the present day.

"Those of us who have lived it through will not forget the energy with which our friends and the labor organizations together took up the defense of every Russian refugee whose extradition the czar's government tried to obtain, nor the contempt with which the British nation treated all attempts at obtaining an extradition treaty. And we shall not forget the friendly support which we found each time we appealed, be it for the relief of a family, the relief of exiles in Siberia, the expression of sympathy with the attempt at throwing off the yoke of autocracy in 1905, or a vigorous protest against the atrocious repression that followed this attempt.

"Another token of the sympathies which the advanced movement in Russia awakened here was the mass of letters of congratulation with the Russian revolution, and expressions of hope for its full success, which were addressed to me lately, as to one of the oldest Russian refugees.

"In common with the great bulk of the Russian nation, I can only say how happy I am to see my mother

country standing in one camp with the western democracies against the central empires.

"There are moments in the life of mankind when certain general ideas, prepared by a slow evolution of the minds, suddenly get hold with an unprecedented clearness of the great masses of men. Such a movement takes place now, when it becomes quite evident that in this war two different civilizations came in conflict; one of them—the western one—striving to progress through a steady growth of its inner forces, economical and intellectual, and the other returning to the obsolete ideals of outward expansion and enrichment through conquest.

"I earnestly hope that the efforts now made to lure the Russian nation into the wake of German servants of conquest will not succeed. The great bulk of the Russian nation see that such a step would bring back the misrule of a pro-German czar and the reconstruction of the holy alliance in the shape of the three emperors' union. And I feel sure that Russia will continue to fight so long as the Germans themselves do not recognize the criminal mistake they have made in favoring the world empire schemes of their rulers."—*New York Call*.

Farmers and Taxation

Successful Farming, one of the leading farm papers of the United States, prints the following editorial on farmers and taxation:

A committee of the Montana Senate found that the burden of taxation rested upon the different interests of the state in the following percentages:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Mining industry | 8.79 |
| Farming industry | 32.14 |
| Livestock industry | 10.73 |
| Railroad industry | 17.99 |
| Banking industry | 2.33 |
| Telephone companies | .279 |
| Express companies | .032 |
| Telegraph companies | .117 |
| Water power companies..... | 2.078 |

The same committee found that the gross income from the mines was \$141,500,000; from railroads in the state was \$60,199,996; from farm crops was

\$81,154,190 and from live stock was \$54,187,960.

The farming interests bear nearly 43 per cent. of the tax burden and the total income was \$135,342,150. The mines and railroads bear about 26 per cent. of the tax burden, but had a gross income of \$201,699,996 for the year 1916.

It ought to be self-evident that the mining, lumber, railroad and other valuable land-holding interests fight the single tax idea most vigorously because they are pretty well satisfied to let the farmers bear the burden of taxation, as they now do. Congress is facing the burden of raising billions for war purposes. The people need relief through a just and simple system. The land value tax is getting more popular every day. Necessity is a great educator. The light is breaking.

—*Et.*

Retributive Justice

By A. A. GRAHAM, TOPEKA, KAS.

During the years Oklahoma was opened for settlement outlaws filled the country, peacefully relieving travelers on the highways and passengers on the trains of their money and other portable property, never killing and never wanting to kill, unless compelled to do "in self-defense."

Oklahoma completely settled, the occupation of these outlaws gone, and no hiding place, they turned to killing one another, thus doing the State and all our people the greatest service.

To this illustration I am going to build the history of the world, for a nation, the world even, is but a multiple individual, all conforming to the same rules and governed by the same laws, natural laws, however much the seeming difference in local custom.

That I may not commit the unpardonable sin against ignorance, I will speak only in terms of continents and centuries:

America discovered, Europe, for plunder, murdered or drove out the aborigines, in Peru and Mexico, destroying civilizations still incalculably old and higher than any in Europe, sifting all the rest of both Americas with expeditions in search of still other nations to rob and mur-

der, and not finding any, wreaked vengeance on the defenseless savages.

The Americas exploited, Europe turned upon Asia in the seventeenth century, then so peaceful and happy a foreigner could walk alone in safety over all that vast continent.

Near the end of the seventeenth century Asia, for immoralities, expelled all European missionaries and traders, called by Europe Asiatic traditional seclusion, but in reality European exclusion, and no more traditional, no older, than the necessity for that event. Asia was then only protecting herself against these European savages.

In the eighteenth century, at the cannon's mouth, Europe compelled Asia to open her ports to European trade and missions, and thus began that peaceful robbery soon to end in public plunder.

The nineteenth was the century of European conquests in Asia, first military, subjugating the people to make way for the second, commercial oppression, to be followed by the third, religious interference in their internal affairs and domestic state.

The twentieth century opened with the complete subjugation of all Africa by Europe.

Having now disposed of all the continents, I have yet to mention that, during these centuries, all the islands of the sea have been ravaged by Europe also, and the very ocean walled with steel.

All the world thus felled and bleeding at the feet of Europe, the nations of Europe are now killing one another; and thus, as with our Oklahoma parallel, doing all the world the greatest service, for they are still unregenerate savages.

In solving a problem the answer often shows an unexpected or surprising result, much as we might hope otherwise.

"Marshall Field will enlist as a private," says a new dispatch. What of it? Bill Jones will also enlist as a private, and he is not seeking any newspaper publicity for it either. Will Marshall Field be able to fight any better than Bill Jones, and if not, why shout about him?—*The Leather Workers' Journal.*

The Journal of the Switchmen's Union OF NORTH AMERICA

Published monthly by the Switchmen's Union of North America at No. 326
Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y. *Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance.*

Devoted to the best interests and advancement of all useful toilers.

All matter for publication should be in editor's office 15 days before date of issue intended for. Roster of Grand and Subordinate Lodges published in February, May, August and November issues.

Unless changes of address are received by the 15th of the month subscribers must look out for following month's issue at old address.

ADVERTISING AGENT:
IRVING V. KOCH, 122 S. Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.
Advertising rates furnished upon application

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VOL. XIX

NOVEMBER, 1917

No. 11

EDITORIAL

SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR BASED UPON ATTITUDE OF FRA- TERNATIONAL INSURANCE SOCIETIES TOWARDS THEIR SOLDIER MEMBERS

The probabilities of casualties in wars have ever been of grave concern to the families, communities, states and governments supplying the soldiery necessary to wage them.

So great, in fact, are they that now before entrance into them many forms of risks that are applicable to and based upon peaceful pursuits require drastic readjustments to conform to the unusual hazards incident to modern warfare.

Perhaps no organizations scrutinize more acutely in their discernments relative to likelihood of fatalities and

the human risk elements that will result from the fields of battle than do those whose business it is to furnish insurance for them.

To all of them their liabilities must be so adjusted at all times that the rates charged their members for such protection must be sufficient to meet the liabilities incurred, whatever be the hazards incident to the work or services rendered by those whose insurance they have contracted to protect and to pay.

The liabilities of all insurance organizations are keenly perceptible to every hazard added to less risky ones prevailing at time of assumption of liabilities provided for when such contractual obligations were negotiated and, if continued in operation, the rates charged for less risk liabilities must be increased to conform to additional hazards assumed by the insured, or the face value of the amount of obligation given by those protecting societies must be reduced to conform to a readjustment necessarily forced upon them, or else the obligations must be cancelled.

When emergency conditions, such as the added hazards that will surely come to our men in war arise, provisions for meeting the liabilities of peaceful pursuits fall far short of providing equal protection for those upon battlefields, hence the need of special provisions to govern them.

In this union, since Aug. 15, 1917, those becoming members of it, waive their war insurance for a period of two years; in several other fraternal insurance associations the war risks will not be assumed by them; in others only part of it is assumed.

At the fourth annual convention of the National Fraternal Congress of America held in Chicago, Aug. 21, 22

and 23, 1917, considerable attention was given to the question of war insurance risks and the attitude assumed by the societies represented and whose aggregate membership represent 8,000,000 policyholders of insurance and which would render any expression therefrom at least fairly representative of existing conditions relative to such risks as they are now managed, or as they should be.

President I. I. Book's address to the convention contained much valuable information on this subject and considerable of it was in the form of questions which had been submitted to the different fraternal of which the Congress is composed and their answers on this very subject. Pertaining to it he remarks:

"Next in importance to the war itself and its resultant effects generally, comes the question, to what extent will the war affect my society? That thousands of our members have already enlisted and that multiplied tens of thousands will ultimately be drafted, is freely admitted and thus is presented a condition that must be met, but how best to meet it is a problem that no man or set of men have yet been able to solve, nor will they be able to do so until the awful record of mortality has been written.

Managing officials of life insurance companies are searching for an answer to this same question, but are as far at sea as we are. That the war risk is an added risk, we must all admit, but to determine in advance the extent of the risk and what it will probably cost, is an absolute impossibility. Fortunately the fraternal societies are in much better position to take care of the hazard of this nature than the life insurance companies, because of the fact that our contracts

are open contracts, thus permitting an extra assessment or assessments in such amounts as the members in their judgment may determine. Or in lieu of an extra contribution, the limit of benefits following enlistment may be reduced.

At a recent meeting of the Insurance Commissioners, a sub-committee was appointed to make a careful study of the war hazard and prepare a form of endorsement or war rider to be attached to all life insurance policies, fixing a minimum additional charge of \$37.50 for each \$1,000, for military or naval service. The endorsement was prepared and submitted to all companies, with the result that out of 227 replies received by the committees, only 48 companies agreed to adopt the rider in the form submitted; 45 agreed to accept with minor changes; 50 report that they are undecided, while 64 absolutely refuse to accept it at all. (These figures are taken from *The Spectator* of July 12, 1917. Continuing his policy of endeavor for information as to the plans of the affiliated societies in the Fraternal Congress as to protection of their soldier members we repeat here most of his plan, therefore and the questions submitted and answers received to them:

That as much light as possible may be had on this subject, I have collected from the societies affiliated in the Congress certain information which, though not complete, indicates both the patriotic and fraternal sentiment and position taken by our societies in the present conflict. From questions asked and answers received, I am able to present the following:

Question 2. Does your society admit to membership men enlisted in the United States Army, Navy or Marines?

Seventeen societies admit enlisted men.

Thirty societies do not admit them.

Five societies admit them if they sign enlistment waiver.

Question 3. In what way does subsequent enlistment affect members of your society?

In twenty societies, subsequent enlistment does not affect membership.

In five societies old members are not affected, but members joining after a certain date must sign waiver or membership is void.

In one society old members not affected. New members scaled to 25 per cent. of certificate.

In one society old members not affected. Not explained what happens to new members.

In one society old members not affected; new members restricted to service in the United States.

In one society, not affected so long as members remain in the United States. Foreign service, \$37.50 per \$1,000, extra.

In three societies, certificates are scaled to different amounts.

In three societies membership is terminated.

In three societies members must sign waiver, or certificate is void.

In one society must pay higher rate of 25 per cent.

One society requires an extra payment of 30 per cent.

In one society must pay \$30 extra per year per \$1,000.

In one society membership is suspended during period of enlistment.

In one society, if member gives notice, is placed in hazardous occupation. If no notice, membership terminates.

In one society all members required to sign waiver. No explanation as to old members.

In one society 10 per cent. is deducted from face of certificate if member dies during period of enlistment.

In one society answer is merely "An extra hazardous occupation."

Question 4. If an extra payment is required to cover the "war risk," what does it amount to on the basis of an annual payment for \$1,000 of protection?

Thirty-six societies require no extra payment on account of war risk.

In five societies the extra rate has not yet been fixed.

One society will collect as needed.

In one society, after war claims reach \$100,000, a charge of 5c per \$500 of protection, per month, will be made.

In one society a war tax of 50c per annum is collected from all members alike.

One society collects 20c per \$1,000 on entire membership, per month, to establish "patriotic war fund."

One society \$6.00 extra per \$1,000.

One society \$20.00 extra per \$1,000.

One society \$35.00 extra per \$1,000.

One society \$36.00 extra per \$1,000.

One society \$87.50 extra per \$1,000.

One society provides for collection of \$4.20 extra per annum for each \$1,000 of protection, but collection of same has been waived.

Question 5. Has any provision been made by your society for taking care of this extra payment? If so, please explain fully.

In thirty-six societies no provision has been made to take care of extra payments.

In four societies extra assessments will be called.

One society will sell war bonds.

Two by voluntary subscriptions or contributions.

One will call a special "war assessment."

One society will collect \$87.50 in advance from all enlisted members.

One society has "safety clause" requiring such additional assessments as

will pay off all outstanding liabilities.

One society is collecting 20c per \$1,000 per month from all members.

One society has assessed an amount of 50c per annum war tax on all members.

In one society all members are urged to pay 10c extra per month.

In one society, after war claims reach \$100,000, will collect 5c per month for each \$500 protection from entire membership.

One society, when war claims aggregate \$5,000, will collect 5c per month for each \$500 protection as long as necessary.

Question 6. Prior to the present war, was your mortality experience with enlisted men favorable or unfavorable?

Twenty-two societies report no experience.

Six societies report no statistics.

Nineteen societies report favorable.

Two societies report unfavorable.

Question 7. How many of your members, as nearly as you can estimate, are now enlisted in either the United States Army, Navy or Marines?

Societies advise that it is impossible to report, even approximately, the number of members enlisted or subject to draft consequently no estimate is made."

The foregoing is sufficient to indicate the wide range of thought and tremendous difference of opinion shared by the leading fraternalists in the matter of war risk and only confirms the opinion already expressed that no man is in position at this time to even make a reasonably safe guess as to probable mortality and consequent cost.

Such information from so vast representation of non-profit insurance societies must be taken as indicative of

the serious thought that has been devoted to the problem of doing justice in a fraternal way to those who will soon be fighting our battles in foreign fields unless a speedy peace be obtained.

And, from this vast inquiry into so serious a question, let us hope that, regardless of what the government has done, or will do to protect its army and navy men in its service that, from the sincere efforts of these hundreds of fraternal societies striving to do the right thing for their men in such services, may come a solution of it in such manner that no member will be compelled to sacrifice his insurance because of his country's call to defend the principle of world democracy.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

We have received United States Civil Service Examination Circular No. 2103 announcing "an open competitive examination for accounting and statistical clerk, for men only, on Nov. 21, 1917." Salaries upon entrance to these positions range from \$1,200 to \$1,620 a year, and "certification to fill the higher salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examination."

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated:

1. Arithmetic (computing averages for statistical tables, the statement of a simple account, fundamental rules, common and decimal fractions, weights and measures, percentage and its applications, and analysis); weights, 20.

2. Practical questions in accounting and statistics; weights, 25.

3. Thesis or essay on subject to be given at the examination; weights, 15.

4. General education, training and experience; weights, 25.

5. Accounting and other technical experience along lines connected with railway or other common carrier service, or its equivalent; weights, 15.

Total weights, 100.

The first three subjects will be given in the examination room and will require one day.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-first, but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

Experience in accounting or statistical work in connection with railway or other common carrier service, or the equivalent thereof, is considered of special importance.

This examination is open to all male citizens of the United States who meet the requirements.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., and for such other information as may be desired.

ROSTER OF LODGES TO APPEAR BUT TWICE A YEAR IN JOURNAL

Believing the amount of space formerly used on account of the frequent repetition of the roster in the JOURNAL which, for several years has occurred every third month, could be more advantageously used for other purposes, it has been deemed advisable to publish the roster but twice a year, and to have that of the Ladies' Auxiliary appear in the same issues with those of the men's lodges.

The two issues selected for the appearance of the rosters are the March and September numbers.

Inasmuch as there has long been considerable negligence on part of several lodges in furnishing the neces-

sary information for the roster, all lodges are urged to bear in mind the now longer intervals between the issues in which they will appear, and be as painstaking as possible in supplying the editor with the information necessary to insure accuracy.

Especial care in this respect is desired for the March issue, as it should correctly indicate the names and addresses of newly-elected officers, as well as whatever changes in time or place of meetings that have occurred from those shown in this issue.

Quite a number of labor publications are omitting their rosters altogether, but we are inclined to the belief that it is best to continue printing them in the JOURNAL, but with less frequency. We trust there will be no serious objection in either organization to the plan of handling this matter, as here announced, and that the officers in each will co-operate with the editor to insure their correctness.

BUFFALO WILL SOON WELCOME DELEGATES AND VISITORS TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

Buffalo welcomes the delegates and visitors to the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will convene in Auditorium Building, Monday, Nov. 12th.

They represent an allied force for the moral and economic uplift of designers, hewers, fitters, moulders—the highest types of producers, who are not only foreseers of higher standards of life for those performing useful service to society, but have assimilated their convictions into concrete rules and their forces into allied associations with which they are successfully meeting all issues necessary towards the attainment and the enjoyment of better conditions of life.

Theirs is a mission of foreseeing and doing, and, from their visions and efforts towards accomplishment they have been instrumental in uniting the laboring forces of thought into a design; and in the formulation and execution of their united plans the union labor movement in America has a record for uplift of ideals and living standards representing their unity work that commands the admiration of its friends and respect of their enemies.

This federation was born in travail, was nurtured to fair development despite every poisonous influence to strangle it during its adolescent period, and has developed into a robust unity of labor forces.

About the only limitations of its powers for the achievement of fair conditions for the hosts of working families it represents are attributable to lack of proper adhesiveness and annealing of its forces into such compactness of unity required to obtain its desired and merited purposes.

But useful lessons, often dearly purchased, it is true, have come from each such experience, with the result that today its aggregated forces are a world-recognized power that must be reckoned with in everything having a bearing upon the economic and moral condition entering into the families of workmen.

Their power for usefulness, like that of every other human agency, lies in their organized methods of attacking and consummating their desired goals.

And while it is readily acknowledged that these union forces, as colossal as they are, are by no means that numerical agency for good that they should be, they are now a mighty power and are becoming more so with each year's experience and accomplishments added to their history.

Their actions are forcing a publicity through ordinary channels of the press

in a manner quite out of proportion to that attained even a decade ago, and every state in the Union and the government itself must now give attentive ear to its importunities and demands for legislation or other means of ministering to the advancement of society along the lines it seeks to promote standards of improved life for those whose toil largely supplies society with the essentials of life's comforts.

This will evidently be the greatest convention in the history of the A. F. of L., and its proceedings, declarations and accomplishments will be eagerly watched, not alone by the public in this country, but as well by that in every other land. Buffalo welcomes so great an assemblage, and is optimistic in the belief that from its deliberations will come words and actions that will not only compare favorably with any of the preceding conventions it has held, but that it will surpass all of them from every point of view that measures progress and advancement.

NEXT MONTH TIME FOR ELECTION OF SUBORDINATE LODGE OFFICERS

Next month election of subordinate lodge officers occur in this union and, while some of the members may consider the matter as a mere formality affair which can as well be attended to in their absence as though they were present, it is the wrong view to look upon it in that light.

As a rule, but little goes with any of the elective positions in the way of remuneration for services rendered or expected of those chosen to administer the affairs of subordinate lodge offices and naturally there could not be from the fact that the local membership is not numerically large enough to provide such remuneration, and in most cases the duties require no great sacrifice of time to warrant it.

So, in nearly all of them, as in much

of our other life's work, there must be a free-will offering of time and service in support of a worthy cause in pretty much the same fashion as there is around the family hearths of its members.

In all fraternal circles there needs be much attention given to matters concerning their welfare from the very love of willingness to appreciate and render useful service, and where such benevolently inclined spirit permeates generally throughout the membership, there should be but little trouble experienced in the election of well disposed officers capable of giving excellent service to the union's affairs.

Having elected men so disposed, there still remains a still more important obligation upon the membership which is, giving those whom they have elected their constant loyal support in their endeavors to serve them.

Too often, it is regrettable to say, there is not the best discretion exercised in the selection of lodge officers, and almost a want of it entirely as regards the question of giving them the proper encouragement that should always be accorded them after having been responsible for their election.

But every lodge should take pride in the matter of electing its officers and, as above stated, next month is the time for their election.

FIGHT AT THE POLLS AS WELL AS THE FRONT

We are glad to inform JOURNAL readers that Bro. James M. Mead received the democratic nomination for assemblyman in the fourth Buffalo district, and as a rule there could be no doubt as to certainty of his election.

But, in politics, as well as in everything else, it behooves every one to do his duty and depend on no one else doing it for him.

We trust union workers in particu-

lar will keep this thought well in mind at all times and make it their business to vote for those whom they know to be true friends to their best interests.

Bro. Mead has proven to them in his legislative career that he is their defender and an able exponent of their rights upon all occasions and, because of this, we have no hesitancy in urging union men to support him in this campaign and to vote for him on election day, Nov. 6th.

And we have the same advice to offer in every other political district in which elections occur this fall.

Vote for those who you know will have the courage to and will fight for best labor interests in whatever party you may find them affiliated.

Labor needs the urgent support of a majority of legislators, but will not get such legislative representation until it unitedly supports those who they know will defend their rights.

BUT FEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR ELECTIVE PROTESTS THIS YEAR

In but few states this fall can there be opportunities of expression by ballot regarding the political and economic status from the fact that in only a few of them will there be any elections held for any purpose where public animus might find expression relative to the approval or disapproval of conditions of life, as all know them in this country, at this time.

Judging, however, from the election already held in Ohio, where an unusually large Socialist vote was recorded, especially in the cities of Dayton and Toledo, and present indications in the state of New York, where political contests have been and are being tried out, one would have ample reason for conviction that all is not

contentment in the political atmosphere at this time.

In Buffalo, N. Y., where the commission form of city government prevails, a primary election occurred Oct. 16th for nominees for mayor, and out of a total of 54,458 votes the Socialist candidate received 14,341 votes, landing him third in the race.

The present mayor, the leading candidate, according to results of election, only had a lead of 4,073 votes over him, while the next highest candidates' only lead him by 354 votes.

According to the city charter law, the two candidates at the primary elections receiving the highest vote become the regular candidates at the city elections for the mayor and city commissioners, so, had the Socialist candidate received 178 of the votes that went to second highest man, he would have received the nomination.

Of course, those if's are interpreted many times as nothings, but it can readily be seen that the margin was very close in this case in a large city against the Socialist candidate, and a vote of 14,341 this year against that of 103 for mayor in 1916 is something not calculated to give any very great assurances to the old political parties as to the animus in possession of the public mind concerning the stewardship of the powers that be, as regards their administrations of authority for the public good.

In New York City, city, county and state assemblymen are to be elected Nov. 6th and, unless all present omens fall such a harvest of socialist votes as never before occurred in this country will be recorded in protest to the conditions of life forced upon the people by exploiting schemers, and several of those candidates be elected because of it.

The time is fast passing when any

political party, or other representative group, can plunge the country into a state of misery or near misery, as now prevails, without suffering merited defeat therefor.

RATES OF POSTAGE

Beginning Nov. 2d, first class postage rates will be 3 cents per ounce, instead of 2 cents.

The cost of postal cards will be 2 cents, instead of 1 cent, and unless the laws to govern such matters are changed before they become effective the second class postage rate will be considerably increased beginning July 1, 1918, the increase to be $\frac{1}{4}$ -cent a pound for the first year, and $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent a pound thereafter for that part of publications devoted to matter other than advertisements.

That part of publications used in publishing advertisements, provided the advertisements exceed 5 per cent. of the paper, must pay additional charges per pound, according to the year in which sent and the zone into which it is mailed, as follows:

(a) First year—

- (1) First and second zones, $1\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb.
- (2) Third zone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.
- (3) Fourth zone, 2c.
- (4) Fifth zone, $2\frac{1}{4}$ c.
- (5) Sixth zone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ c.
- (6) Seventh zone, 3c.
- (7) Eighth zone, $3\frac{1}{4}$ c.

(b) Second year—

- (1) First and second zones, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.
- (2) Third zone, 2c.
- (3) Fourth zone, 3c.
- (4) Fifth zone, $3\frac{1}{4}$ c.
- (5) Sixth zone, 4c.
- (6) Seventh zone, 5c.
- (7) Eighth zone, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

(c) Third year—

- (1) First and second zones, $1\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb.
- (2) Third zone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ c.
- (3) Fourth zone, 4c.

- (4) Fifth zone, $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.
- (5) Sixth zone, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.
- (6) Seventh zone, 7c.
- (7) Eighth zone, $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.

(d) After July 1, 1921—

- (1) First and second zones, 2c per lb.
- (2) Third zone, 3c.
- (3) Fourth zone, 5c.
- (4) Fifth zone, 6c.
- (5) Sixth zone, 7c.
- (6) Seventh zone, 9c.
- (7) Eighth zone, 10c.

Unless the law just enacted governing these rates of postage on second class matter be repealed before they become effective, it can be readily seen the hardships that will be added to the subscribers and advertisers of all publications having a general circulation because of the increased subscription and advertising charges which will be necessitated on account of them.

Let it be hoped that Congress, when it assembles again in December, will see the hardships it has placed on these publications on account of the increased mailing rates for distributing them, and especially so at a time when the government expects so much from them in the way of free advertisements.

But Congress will be deaf to the appeals to have this second class feature of the new law repealed unless there be an avalanche of protests so pronounced and so determined that it can't resist them.

So let it be the business of every reader of all publications to tell their congressmen just what they think about this matter, and see what can be done about having this feature of the law repealed.

But it's a certainty there will be nothing done about it at Washington unless there is much done about it elsewhere, and it's up to every voter to express his sentiments in no mistakable terms about it to his or her representative in Congress, and that without delay.

ARMY REJECTIONS

The vast number of rejections on account of physical ills by war examining doctors, and the large death lists of children, before reaching the age of five years, are convincing evidences of the sad neglect in this country given to the questions of motherhood and childhood. Many of those man defects are attributable to inability to properly provide for their care at a vital period of their lives. State neglect to care for human creatures on at least something on a parity with that degree of attention given to dumb animals renders us guilty of homicide on a large scale. We need a robust manhood and womanhood for civil and peaceful pursuits as well as we do for the army and navy. But as great as the need for it is it is an impossibility unless there be a robust womanhood and childhood.

Tuesday has become a meatless day in many hotels in order to conserve the meat supply on account of the war.

However commendable this one-day meat sacrifice may be for hotel patrons is a matter of no great concern to the rank and file of the workers who haven't the price of hotel menus, and who are already accustomed not only to a one meatless day per week but several of them, and this not so much a motive in conserving the supply as a want of the price to provide that necessary kind of food for workmen's tables.

Another jacking up or two in quotations for our old-time fresh cuts and other things and about all our days will become meatless days, and in like manner will there become many breadless, milkless, fruitless, near clothelless and homeless days.

How was your lodge's membership last month as compared with the preceding month and what did you per-

sonally do to try and see that it was an improvement over the preceding month? As far as the general business conditions are concerned, the time was never more opportune for a general increasing in the ranks of union labor than at this time. But that alone will not insure successful organizing. In addition to good business conditions there must be condition of realization of duty on part of unionists and a willingness to perform that duty faithfully and fully.

If you can't be as conspicuously interesting as your brother or sister unionists are, you can be as consistently useful by your unassuming manner and co-ordinate work in your union's behalf as can the most wise or glib representative that appears before you. And, after all, it's the multitude of odds and ends of ordinary persons and things upon which we must all depend for our best welfare. We can all do our bit wherever we are and, as we so will do it, so will our unions prosper by it, or deteriorate for the lack of such willingness to do.

Regardless of what others may be able to do for us, some of the mightiest human jolts are experienced in reliance upon them doing it.

The only fairly sure means of obtaining desired or deserved results is through our own constantly and consistently applied efforts directed towards their realization.

This fact can not be too deeply spiked into our minds.

Now that conscription seems to be the fixed medium of supplying our soldiery, many a young man doubtless wishes he'd been born a girl.

But what's the difference? If we're continually to war women must soon get into the battle lines as they have

to some extent in Russia, and as they are getting into what were formerly considered man lines of endeavor everywhere.

Bro. John F. O'Connor, a progressive member of Nickel Plate Lodge No. 220 is writing insurance for the Prudential Insurance Co. He will be pleased to serve those desiring life insurance protection and will be thankful to all those entrusting to him the writing of their risks in that well-known old-line life insurance company.

A large majority of people with grievances spend too much time nursing them. Too many, also, feel aggrieved when their only grievance is a failure "to take a tumble to themselves" to the fact that the only grievances they have are with themselves and which no committee can adjust for them.

Take a tumble to yourself and be present at your next regular lodge meeting. You don't know how much you missed when absent at the last one, nor will you at the next one unless you are present. Those meetings are for all, and all as nearly as possible should attend them as regularly as possible.

Being able to adjust a grievance for you isn't the worst battle of your adjustment committees. Trying to keep you adjusted after once straightening you out of a difficulty is, as a rule, more difficult than pulling you out of your first troubles.

The true interests of labor are paramount to those of capital. But where capital has it over labor, it's awake to its interests all the time, while labor is only so at rare intervals.

Labor unions have by no means yet reached the apex of usefulness. None the less, they are making visible strides up the rungs on the ladder of opportunities leading thereto.

Whoever lives for self alone lives in vain. Our lives serve a useful purpose only as we co-ordinate our actions for the uplift of the human race in its entirety, as well as that of our own individual entities.

We are organized to pull together, not asunder. Too many of us are not as cognizant of this fact as we should be, and the labor movement suffers to the extent of our ignorance relative to the matter.

Church and Labor Co-operating.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

There may be points of difference between the Church and Labor as to specific aims and methods, but there are enough points of agreement and a sufficient number of fundamental principles for which both stand, to warrant Church and Labor in uniting for the purpose of carrying out a common program.

Church and Labor should be sympathetic one toward the other, first, because of their common mistakes. Both organizations have been controlled by men and women who were very human and therefore fallible. There are still occasions when criticism, one of the other, is justifiable. But this criticism should be sympathetic, because it will no doubt be discovered that the critic has been guilty of the same offense—at least in principle.

Church and Labor may co-operate because they both believe in the salvation of society, although they may not agree in every particular as to how this salvation is to be accomplished. No one can successfully deny that the influence of the Church has extended infinitely beyond the comparatively narrow limits of its own institutions and organizations. A city without a church would present a hopeless situation. The unconscious influence

of Christianity cannot be measured. The principles of the Church have so permeated society, that the great mass of men have come to accept them as a matter of course. But even more significant is the positive influence of the Church upon society. However ineffective it may be in some respects, the Church may well be proud of its history in the matter of social reform. The labor movement, if it counts for anything at all, must be considered as a social movement. In a very important sense, the individual is absolutely lost in it. There is no term that is more frequently employed to express the significance of this movement than "the solidarity of the working-class."

Church and Labor may co-operate because they both believe in the emancipation of the individual. They both demand that a man shall rise up and be counted as one. There was a time when nothing was quite so cheap as human life. Even today, many large employers of labor consider it cheaper to run the risk of killing their employes and paying the slight indemnity, than to go to the expense of introducing safety appliances. Labor has long been fighting for the recognition of the value of the individual human life. It has insisted that a man is of more value than a machine. The ancient philosophers declared that a purchased slave is better than a hired one and, in accordance with this principle, they compelled half the world to live behind prison bars. They insisted that the working-man has no soul. Then came Jesus Christ. He showed the world how highly God values the individual. And the Church has ever since advocated this principle.

Church and Labor may co-operate because they both believe in the care of the human body. It would not be very difficult to produce proof texts from scripture in order to indicate that the Bible teaches this doctrine. "Ye are the temples of the Holy Ghost" was the statement of the New Testament writer when he argued for bodily cleanliness. Labor is trying to secure higher wages and shorter hours in order that living conditions may be improved. In such matters as sanitary reform in tenement houses and factories, in the securing of suitable social and recreative centers for the peo-

ple, and in every other particular that influences the physical conditions of the masses, Church and Labor may present a united front.

Church and Labor may co-operate because they are both aiming at the development of the human soul. One takes it for granted that the Church's work is soul development. It must not be assumed, however, that the labor movement is simply a bread-and-butter question. It is more than that and always has been. The trade unions have not only raised the standard of living, they have not only improved the morale of the workers, but they have given them aspirations and ideals which are influencing the soul life of the masses.

The Gamblers.

I saw a vision when the night was old:
A throng of gamblers, pale with hate
and greed,

Sat at the dice and played with human need;
While through the casement peered
from outer cold,
The weak, the starved, who sought a
friendly fold.

There waited all who vainly toil and
bleed,
Whose prayers go up, though there
be none to heed;
From whom the gamblers more and
more withhold.

The rattling dice smote like a dead
man's bones;
With every throw went up a careless
shout,
With every throw fair lives were
blotted out;
From nether gloom there sounded
cries and moans;
Until at last, as silent as a breath,
O'er all there spread the grasping
hand of Death.

—Richard Warner Borst.

But goodness has a wider range than justice; for we are bound by nature to observe the dictates of law and equity in our dealing with men, while the feelings of kindness and benevolence overflow, as from a gushing fountain, from the breast of the tender-hearted to creatures of every species.—*Plutarch.*

CORRESPONDENCE



Communications for the JOURNAL must be received BEFORE the 15th of the month to insure their publication. All communications for the JOURNAL must be accompanied by the name of the sender, and written only on one side of paper



El Paso, Texas—168

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Just a word from the border and the sunny southwest. Well, we are enjoying more of that sunshine down here on the Rio Grande. In fact we have sunshine all the time. Of course it takes a notion to rain once in a while, so when it does Old Sol, the Big Switchman, as Red Jackson of Silvis calls him, has to vamoose.

I have received several letters from members of 168 asking me what I thought of the trouble in Chicago. Well I failed to get anything in the October number of the JOURNAL about this so will let them all know what I think of such discriminating methods as those employed by Mr. Lee and his disciples in Chicago in July.

In the first place it was a contemptible trick to try to eliminate the Switchmen's Union from the Chicago switching district. I am surprised at the friends I have who are members of the B. R. T., that have been blindfolded by Murdock and Lee and others higher up in the Trainmen. They are kept in ignorance of the unfair doings of their organization, rather "Brotherhood," as they term it. I firmly believe if they, whom I know to be men of high principle and good character, and are respected in their respective neighborhoods, really knew of the unfair doings of the B. R. T. and of the discriminating methods employed by their Grand Lodge officers they would destroy their receipts and condemn their attitude and performances. As our International President, Brother Heberling said: "If they had succeeded in their nefarious schemes in Chicago, they would have tried it in

various other industrial centers and would not have been contented until they had wiped the Switchmen's Union out of existence. The day of the percentage contracts are a thing of the past with yard men."

Why, take here on the border, where they have such an "iron clad" contract, there are S. U. men working here and any time one comes along he is assured by the yardmasters that he will not be run away by the B. R. T. Over at Tucson they have the contract while we are 70 per cent. strong there, with the yardmasters wearing the big S. U. on their breasts. When our dear, old brother, Jack Seldon, who was yardmaster over there for some few years, resigned, the Switchmen (I hear) presented him with a 23-jewel Howard watch in token of their friendship and appreciation for his fair dealings with everyone. Brothers who are acquainted with this brother will always remember him as a good yardmaster and a square man with everyone.

Referring again to the Chicago trouble: It is funny how our neighbor, T. M. Dodge of Mr. Lee's staff yelled "calf rope" forty-eight hours after the strike had been called. And yet the members of the B. R. T. down here still contend that it was the only thing he could do after the S. U. stayed solid on their own jobs in order to keep from being eliminated from their own vocations. But the world knows what the B. R. T. is and the allied crafts which compose the A. F. of L. and much of the labor world has repeatedly condemned the B. of R. T. What right has a bunch of brakemen to pose as switchmen? They were originally known as the B.

of R. B., and where they belong, as we all know, is on the road carrying chains, packing hot boxes, and trying to beat the engine to some passing track switch. I had one of those racers helping me in Tucson that tried to outrun the engine to get a switch without stopping it. And they have the contract over there to supply such "saps" as that. Well, when they get short of yard men over there the yardmaster calls a brakeman and then you ought to hear him "beef." It runs something like this: "I never hired to work in this yard; I hired here for a job braking." Then some S. U. will walk over and say, "Pardner, you belong to the B. of R. T., don't you?" The braksie says, "You bet I do," and throws out his chest and looks proud. "Well," the S. U. says, "you have the contract here for this yard, haven't you?" And the Bee says "Yes," and scratches his head and walks away talking to himself. Why, I have seen the yardmaster pull a "regular" brakeman off his car to protect the yard. And then he has a grievance which does not go any further than the "local chairman." Yet they pay very large assessments for such as that. In fact there are very few of them that are not familiar with the facts concerning the Switchmen's 1909-10 trouble, and when you can get one of them to stand hitched long enough to tell him all about it, his eyes open up and nearly pop out of his head. Why, he is surprised. And when you mention the Wabash trouble to him he is well posted on that and all he has to say is, "Why, we had the contract," and that is the limit of his knowledge and the extent of his argument. They do not wish to discuss the Chicago trouble at all, because they do not know anything about it, and what is more, they will not either until some S. U. gets up and politely informs him. Rather strange that Big Bill does not tell them about it, isn't it? Well, he will tell them pretty soon when he slaps another assessment on them to cover the expense of the Chicago strike. Must have been expensive all right to have lasted forty-eight hours. Wonder why they did not fight it out when they claim they are 140,000 strong, and with that \$26.00 assessment that each one just paid it would seem to

me that they would be strong enough to win. What do you say? There it is again, no nerve. As the saying goes—dirty enough but not the nerve. We all know that this is the first strike that they ever pulled without the support of the remaining members of the "Big Four" since that combination was formed, and they saw after forty-eight hours that they could not do a thing by themselves, regardless of their great number.

Philander Lodge has one noble member to thank for having backbone enough to say "I won't scab on a clerk." This brother is no other than Scott L. Roberts of Des Moines, Ia., formerly of Kansas City, Kan. He was there when the clerks walked out in the Santa Fe, and refused to check cars for the yardmaster and was told to go home, and he gladly went and was proud of it. Nevertheless he had just been married and needed a job, but rather than scab he went on the tramp. I am glad to see such an act as that and it goes to show what the S. U. is. He did nothing more than any other member would have done and I glory in his spunk. He also told me of the members of the B. R. T. there checking tracks and looking up dope on cars. He refused to do this right in their presence. Such a member as this is appreciated by the brothers of No. 168, who commend Brother Roberts for this act of fairness. We are proud to know that there was a Switchman in that bunch that was not afraid to declare himself and show the B. R. T. what the S. U. was made of.

The best job we have here now only works twelve hours a day and it is called the best in town. Another good one that was on last winter will be put back on in a few days. This one used a Mallet compound engine last winter and all the old heads "squacked" for it. Can you beat that—a Mallet for a switch engine, with a pilot on it and the "Bees" sure would boast what a good job it was and what a great number of cars they could handle at a time. Sometimes they would have fifty and sixty cars when switching and they could get on that pilot better than they could get on a footboard. Why? Because they were perfectly at home on a pilot and lost on a footboard. Yet their con-

tract says no pilots, also the interstate commerce commission. But that makes no difference; the yardmaster said work it and they did. And even the ex-local chairman was helping on the job. Well, maybe that is why he has the ex prefixed to his title.

With kindest regards to all,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

C. F. BARHAM, JR.

Denver, Colo.—35

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Business is good and men are scarce. We are breaking in a good many new men now. What has become of the old heads that could not pass the physical examination a few short months ago? Are they all employed in the big terminals? We don't see any of them any more, and it seems to me that now would be the proper time to get busy for a little more money. We have got the eight hours now and if we could get wages enough to measure even with the high prices of living now prevailing, we would have accomplished something worth while. It does not seem to me that we would be asking anything out of reason or anything that we are not entitled to as, for instance, take the building and mechanical trades, they have been working eight hours for a number of years, but have from time to time increased the rate per hour, so now they are enjoying a fair rate of pay and living like white men should do.

Apparently we are in no better condition financially than we were before the passing of the Adamson Law—worse if anything—as we are performing almost the same amount of work in eight hours that we did in ten hours for the same pay. The cases of the roadmen are different. They got a big increase in pay for not doing any more work than they did formerly but, of course, yardmen have to be satisfied with the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table as long as they let some one who is only interested in their welfare insofar as they can be used to further the roadmen's interests and do their legislating for them. I sometimes wonder if Rip Van Winkle has not got a great many descendants

among the men employed in yard service at the present time. But, maybe they will wake up some day! If anyone else had a grievance they would be wide awake. But a lot of dumb, driven cattle are progressive citizens compared with the men switching cars for a living who will allow their minds to be controlled by the B. of R. T. I will say, however, that all brakemen should belong to it, as it is their organization and, as such, has done a great deal of good for that particular class and, as we are taught by the A. F. of L. that class organization is the correct principle to follow, each man should belong to the organization that represents his own particular calling.

Well, the war has hit our membership very lightly so far. In fact, none of our members have been called to the colors as yet; but several have been before the examining board who have claimed exemption on account of dependents and so far their claims have been allowed.

There is, in my opinion, one great good being accomplished in this war. The great many different elements that compose this great country are being rapidly boiled down until, in a very short time, there will be only two classes here: Those that are true Americans, willing to sacrifice their own interests for the good of the common cause, upholding the government by their actions and not finding fault with everything that they don't understand. These are the true patriots, the people that deserve well at the hands of their country. On the other hand there are grumblers, the weak-kneed, the people that are always willing to let someone else do it—the kind that look upon the government as an institution framed by someone to furnish them with a meal ticket, but who are too short-sighted to see that, if the government does not receive the right kind of support, that it will have no meal tickets to give out.

We have many of this kind in our labor organizations also: "I won't go to lodge tonight; there will be enough there without me," is their motto, or, "I will stand off the treasurer for my dues this month," is another familiar one, and the time is coming when the

wheat will be sifted from the chaff and all will get their reward.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
W. E. SECORD.

P. S.—If any of the brothers happen to get called, either to Battle Creek or Camp Funston, you will find a son of mine in either place. W. E. S.

Chicago, Ill.—230

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

This is to let the brothers know that Kensington Lodge No. 230 is still in existence and looking after its membership right along. If our yard would stand a few more engines Kensington lodge could boast of having the largest local; but as it is all we can do is pick up the few no-bills that drift in. At any rate it shows that all the brothers have the proper Switchmen's Union of North America spirit.

Bro. Jack Dalton is batting them out in the lower eastbound with a smile that won't come off due to the new arrival of a baby boy at his home in Harvey. Mother, baby and Jack doing fine.

Bro. Pete Inthoudt is touring the southern states by auto, while Bro. George Spoo is taking his morning dip in the good old Atlantic. He states he is stopping at the Take-a-Dip Hotel in New York and that he has a springboard from his window to the ocean. Very well, George, but lookout for the sharks.

Bro. Lubby informs ye scribe that people eating at the Thompson's lunch rooms are forbidden to ride in his flivver. People eating at those lunch rooms get fat on one side and starve on the other, and he blames that to the many tip-overs he has.

We were very sorry to hear of Bro. George Davis' misfortune while working in Argo yard. He is at the Mercy Hospital, Ward A, bed 14, and is able to be up and around and visitors are always welcomed by him.

Our brothers are glad to see Bro. Mike Finley back at work again after the accident he had in Kensington yard about seven months ago. He is carrying the flags for Kelly on the Calumet Park job on the head end.

A card from Bro. Fuller states that the hay fever got the best of him in Kansas City, and that he is now located

in Green River, Wyo. Best regards, Bert.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

RAY H. ESCHENBACH.

St. Louis, Mo.—54

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Some of the boys tell me I had better get on the job, as there has been nothing in the JOURNAL from me for some time.

Lodge No. 54 is doing business right along, but I am afraid some of the brothers have forgotten where the hall is, as well as the time of holding meetings, as I have failed to see them since about the first of the year. However, we have good meetings, and those who do not attend are the ones that lose out, for there is always something doing after each meeting.

The boys on the Manufacturers' R. R. have gotten a new working agreement that went into effect Sept. 1st, although it was not signed until the 8th.

I see by the press that the no-bills and baldies are on a strike on the C. J. & E. for 75 cents per hour. This looks to me like another move of the baldies to get rid of the snakes. I hope that none of our boys get mixed up with them. While I would like to have the 75 cents per hour, I can't see how a few men can expect to get it when the 400,000 could get nothing for their members without calling on the President of the United States.

I am glad to say that the membership in our union is increasing in this district. Business is and has been very good here for some time. We are still working eight hours, and everyone seems very well satisfied.

Lodge No. 54 lost one of its fine young members, Bro. H. N. Kenney, whose death occurred Sept. 17th. He was only sick one month and had only been with us a short time as a member. He was well liked by all who knew him, as he was a very loyal union man.

With best wishes for all S. U. members and wishing success to all S. U. lodges,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

THE OLD MAN.

Pueblo, Colo.—49

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I desire to compliment the brother from Lodge No. 134, St. Louis, who

signed his name as "A Union Man" in regard to our members on Labor Day and also inform him that St. Louis is not the only place where they stayed at home and took no part or interest in that day. We had the same experience here.

There are about three kinds of unionism besides no unionism at all:

First—The true union man who always attends to his meetings, takes part in all transactions of important business, speaks at the proper time and abides by the majority decision, buys union-made goods when possible, patronizes all union houses and hires union help and pays union wages. Carries the union card, wears the union button in plain sight and pays his dues promptly.

Second—Those who attend the meeting only when there is something of special importance to him personally, kicks when he can't have his way on all subjects (whether it suits the others or not), does all of the talking and never wants to serve on a committee to help the other fellow out. Objects to and finds fault with all motions in order to delay the meetings as long as possible. Patronizes union houses only when in company with someone who is a union man and never pays his part of any donations that would help the cause for others to work with and kicks on all extra assessments; wants all he can get, but wants the other fellow to do the work and bring it to him.

Third—The one who never attends a meeting; always too sleepy to get out. Joined the union to keep from being the black sheep of the flock; patronizes all non-union places in order that he may save a nickel. Takes off his union button when he goes into a non-union place; wears it on duty only. Tells everything he hears, finds fault with what is done. Kicks every time the collector comes around and pays his dues on the last day possible; was never known to pay a donation to help a union cause, but wants all he can get himself. Finds fault with the way the meeting is run and is never there unless he wants the members to help him out of some trouble or has an axe to grind. To which class do you belong?

On account of our former secretary, Bro. A. B. Glaser, leaving Pueblo to reside in Cheyenne, Wyo., Bro. R. E. Hilburn was selected to that position.

Bro. Joe McKing has left the A., T. & S. F. and is now in Salida.

Bro. Labo of Lodge No. 90 is with us.

We have several of the members who are braking out here on the D. R. & G. and Mo. P., being unable to secure positions as switchmen in yards here on account of being union men, instead of members of the B. of R. T.

Our lodge has a fine banner, silk on one side and satin on the other; has four colors—red, black, yellow and white; size 30x40. It was made by Bro. A. L. Heath's wife and son and is all hand-made and we used it in our Labor Day parade. They are quite proficient designers and would be glad to make banners for other lodges and I will be pleased to give price figures to those lodges who are interested in the question of appropriate hand-made banners.

Yours in E., H. and P.,
J. F. BEARD.

Blue Island, Ill.—29

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

By the death of Bro. Otto Bockman, which occurred Oct. 3d, Lodge No. 29, suffered the loss of a tried and true member and the sympathy of all our members goes to the bereaved family in their hours of deep sorrow.

He was buried Oct. 5th in the German Lutheran cemetery and the funeral was largely attended by our members and other friends. Bros. Grebin, Peters and Hume represented Lodge No. 29 as pallbearers, and there were three from the P. T. T. G., of which he was also a member.

Through this medium I desire to call the attention of all our members to the fact that Lodge No. 29's ball occurs on Thanksgiving night, Nov. 29th, and we are insisting upon the co-operation of every one of our members to make it the grand success it ought to be and will be if all aid the committee as they should.

On account of the weekly injury benefits our lodge pays, its finances are strained to the limit and we must use

our very best exertions to try and see that the net proceeds of this event are as large as possible in order that they may serve the much-needed purpose of carrying relief to as many as possible without too great hardships on any of us.

Surely no member will have the nerve to accept aid from this fund who hasn't the manhood to buy tickets himself and sell as many as he can to others. Receiving assistance under those circumstances would be taking something away from us to which they were not entitled.

Since the time of our last meeting these brothers have gone to the army front: Bowman, Fay, Shaw, Schuffham, Sullivan, Nicklans, Fleming and Gartner. Those rejected from such service were Bros. Post, Irvin, Emmert, Mullen and Harmon.

We are fortunate in still having a good fighting bunch left to carry on our good work and, by a united effort all along the line, we can keep our forces well organized, but it is a work that we've all got to keep actively engaged in to do it.

We lately received a letter from Lodge No. 224, which we sent to our International President.

Those brothers feel that, on account of high living prices we ought to have more pay for our work, as our \$3.50 doesn't go very far these days in getting provisions, etc.

We have also lately received a letter from Bro. G. M. Stonebraker of Lodge No. 92, which needs our attention, and all our members are requested to come out to the meetings and learn about all matters of interest that are coming before us for disposition and in which there should be a good-sized crowd of members to take action thereon, so there can be no cause for complaint later on relative to the manner in which they were handled.

Again, brothers, let me call your attention to our ball: not only buy a ticket for it, but attend it if you can and induce as many others to do so as possible and, in so doing, you'll be aiding a most worthy cause of which you are a part. Members and their families of all lodges in this district are cordially invited to attend, as well

as all visiting members here on that date. Yours in B., H. and P.,

T. EARNER.

Chicago, Ill.—17

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It seems but yesterday that I wrote to the JOURNAL announcing to the brothers and readers of our JOURNAL the death of our departed brother, Edward (Kid) Mallon, remarking one by one, sometimes by twos, we must follow the same path, not knowing who will be the next.

It is with deepest regret that it again becomes my duty to announce the death of another brother of Lodge No. 17, a fine young man just budding into manhood, a young man of unblemished character, a lover of his home and parents, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends all mourn his sudden death. Bro. John F. Lynn was injured Oct. 5th, at about 2 p. m., and died a few hours after. The question that often comes before me is: Why take away one who is just blooming in the prime of life and leave us old men? The officers and members of Lodge No. 17 extend their sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives in their hour of sorrow.

Brothers, the sickle of death is cutting into our membership. We must get busy if we wish to retain our present number of members, let alone increase the number. We received a fine lot of applications at our last meeting. Now, for the love of our cause, as a switchman do not stop with the application; get them to the "doctor for examination and to the lodge hall for initiation." Get the new members interested in our good cause. Do not leave it for a few to do all the hustling; let us all do a little.

My ambition is to see the day not far distant that every man that steps on the footboard is a member of the S. U. Do you get me?

Well, what do you think of the move the footboard boys made on the E. J. & E. Ry. on the 27th of September up to Oct. 7th. 2 a. m.? The S. U. men stood pat to a man to the finish. They came out of it clean as the falling snow, not a false move. But the treachery of the B. of R. T. is the cause of the return of the men to save their jobs.

Brothers, be loyal to our flag and country. As American citizens it is our duty. We must be ever ready to assist in every way possible. But the question is, how can we when we are not getting a living wage for our service? Let them give us an increase in proportion to the increased rate of living and then we would be buying Liberty Bonds the same as the stockholders of the railroads are; but at the present rate of pay we are in luck that we are able to make both ends meet. The question is, where will we get off at?

Let us all hope that every local will approve of the action taken by Still City Lodge No. 224, and notify the Grand Officers of the S. U. of N. A. of your local's action, and let us one and all give them our undivided support. The time is right now to get busy. Now is the opportune time. The cry on all the railroads in Chicago is we want men. With a few exceptions they are all short of men.

With the close of my letter I again wish to remind the brothers of Lodge No. 17's annual reception and ball on Nov. 17, 1917, at Lincoln Hall, 91st street and Commercial avenue. We are one and all on the committee to make this a grand success. Just jot down in your hat those words you see so often "I will."

With kindest regards to all the S. U. brothers.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
A LOYAL BROTHER.

Superior, Wis.—107

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

In the light of events that are now transpiring in this locality it would seem that the S. U. is to be left out in the cold, as far as contracts are concerned. But keep a stiff upper lip and when the time is ripe, watch us and the writer is confident we can come into our own by force, if not by diplomacy. It seems the railroad heads are using a little strategy in handling us and then when the stake is set to sign up with the sting-ers again. So, let us be on our guard and beat them at their own game.

At present we are making \$3.50 per day with the cost of living \$4.50 at the smallest figure possible in order

to clothe our families and feed them and provide heat for the home. What is to be done?

The railroads are talking of going back to the ten-hour day and, although I feel sure they do not want to do that, right down in their pockets. But, figuring from their viewpoint, if we get a dollar more a day if we work the ten hours, a great many of the men will stop howling, thereby stopping the agitation for more pay.

Now, brothers, if we go back to the ten-hour day, the eight hours is gone and will never return until we put up a strong fight for same, so I say don't make any assertions you do not want the ten-hour day, but tell them you want the eight-hour day and more pay and before long things will adjust themselves and we will come out on top.

Tonight's paper carries a big ad of the B. of R. T.'s requesting their members to be present at a big meeting tomorrow, at which two Grand Lodge officers are to be present and special important business will be transacted. If that will not be another move to annihilate the snakes, it will be a move for more pay. So let us keep on watchful waiting and see.

Bro. Clohessy informed us last meeting of tactics practised in Chicago last month and from all reports it was a pretty coarse piece of work.

A number of our members have been drafted or enlisted and Lodge No. 107 is pretty well represented in Uncle Sam's mighty array of fighting men and may he return them to us perfect men as when he took them.

I notice in October JOURNAL a lodge has been instituted at Miles City, Mont., with H. C. Carey as president. I wonder if this isn't the same old Carey that meandered hereabouts in the dark days of 1909 and 1910, having torn up his B. of R. T. receipts, owing to the fact that they wanted him to scab on us. We all remember you, Hank, and are glad to know that you are permanently located and a booster for the S. U. Good luck to you and yours, Hank, and may you be the means of getting recognition for the S. U. in your territory.

Bro. Clarence Quinn has become a benedict and, at this writing, every-

thing is well and may it continue so. But that brings to mind the experiences of a famous, fine old couple I have known all my life and whom I will picture for you, Clarence:

Time may take the sparkle from the eye and the pink from the cheek, but fifty years of love being something vastly better and more beautiful to this pair of white-haired lovers.

At first, he told me, the days went on wings; the years were almost free from anxiety. They were very happy. They thought then they had climbed the highest peaks of joy. Afterwards there were little mouths to feed, little forms to clothe, a home to be kept, growing children to be educated and the father knew years of toil and hardship. There were little feet to be steadied, bruises to be bound up, sobs to be hushed, clothes to be mended, a never-ending cycle of duties and the mother's vigil often extended far into the night.

Together husband and wife sacrificed almost every personal comfort for the children's sake. But there was real pleasure in it and, through all the happiness and pain, love each year waxing stronger, bound them more closely together.

The children grew to grand manhood and womanhood. The sons went away. One of the daughters remained nearby. No week passes without a letter, a gift or a visit, something to show the children's affection for the parents by the fireside.

Freed from the toil and care of middle life, they are enjoying to the full their beautiful, peaceful, radiant years in the dear old home.

The world, perhaps, rejoiced with this brown-haired lad and his sweetheart. But this later love, how wonderful it is—tested by stress and storm, growing stronger, through sunshine and shadow, always sweeter, purer, more faithful until, after fifty years of life together, the lover and his lady love, silver-crowned, sit with clasped hands, smiling into each other's eyes. Before such a sentiment as this, I am sure, the world must kneel.

God bring us all to this happy land, the most blessed, beautiful place in life's pilgrimage.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
F. K. BARNARD.

Omaha, Neb.—5

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Overland Lodge No. 5 is still in existence and jogging along nicely, thank you, doing business at the old stand, looking after the welfare of her members and taking in a few new ones.

We had the pleasure of shaking hands with Bro. James F. Ryan of Columbus, O., who dropped in on his way to the Yardmasters' convention at Kansas City. Twenty-five years ago Jimmie and I were old pals, running opposite to each other on the old bridge run. We had a long chat on old times and pleasures we had in early days. Bro. Ryan is assistant yardmaster for the Big Four.

The Landlord and his better half returned from a month's vacation on the coast and we sure had a good time.

Bro. C. S. White and family returned from a trip to Salt Lake City, Denver and other points.

Bro. A. L. Short has resigned as secretary and treasurer and has bought a garage. So if you want a taxi or a joy ride call up Archie and he will be there with the gas machine.

Bro. Charles S. White has been elected secretary and treasurer, so, brothers, don't forget you can find him at the U. P. freight house when you want to pay your dues or tell your troubles to The Landlord, he can help you out.

That grand old man, Bro. H. G. Slatder, has returned to Omaha from his Colorado ranch and has again entered the railroad service as bridge guard. Here's hoping Hank gets something better.

The twenty-fourth annual ball of Lodge No. 5 will be held at the De Luxe Dancing Academy on Wednesday evening, Nov. 21st, and if any of our friends don't have a good time it won't be the fault of the ball committee.

Business is good here in all the yards, and the bi-monthly pay-day keeps the boys in good cheer, and old Mr. Prohibition keeps them away from beer.

With good luck to all the S. U. boys, both here and in France, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
THE LANDLORD.

Blue Island, Ill.—29.

Private Ralph B. Sullivan, Co. E, 21st Engineers, Camp Grant, Ill.:

DEAR BROTHER—While rummaging around this afternoon looking for a screwdriver I found the old infielder's glove you used to wear when you played shortstop on the team that Blue Island Lodge No. 29 had during the season of 1916.

After smoking about nine cents worth of "Humps" (two packs for 25c now) I came to bat with the following brain-storm, which I think should entitle me to a niche in the poets (?) Hall of Fame, on the right hand side of both houses—John Coughlan. I have labelled my masterpiece "Sully's Glove" and it runs as follows:

SULLY'S GLOVE.

That's Sully's glove, he wore it
When he joined the switchmen's team,
And when he got agoing
He surely was a dream.
I never saw a kid so fast,
A fact they all must own,
When he tried to pilfer second base
He broke his collarbone.
He was a wizard with the stick.
Good Lord, how he could bat—
He sure could crown that poor old pill.
He batted .060 flat.
Jim Conlon knew the kid was there;
He said that he would climb
And be another shortstop
Like Hans Wagner in his prime.
I don't know what he done it for,
But Sully went away to war.
Before he went he looked me up
And gave the glove to me.
"You keep it, Jim, till I get back,
I'm coming back," says he.
I said I'd keep it for him
While he's mixing in the row,
And all the gold on State street
Couldn't buy that glove right now.
I wouldn't use it in a game
Or lose it on a bet,
For the glove belongs to Sully
And he'll come to claim it yet.
I'm taking care of it for him—
It's tight for me—
His hand was slim.
It almost seems like it could talk—
That glove he loved so much,
And wishes it could be with him
Hammering at the Dutch.

I am going to see the doctor—
I know I'm good and strong.
I guess I'll join the bunch myself
And take the glove along
With all that muss across the sea.
Well, switching's pretty slow,
It hasn't got the grip on me
It had some years ago.
I'll find him—give the kid a shove
And say, "Hello, Sull, here's your
glove!"

FROM YOUR BROTHER JOHN,
241 Oak St. Blue Island, Ill.

It Neither Moos Like a Moose Nor Brays Like an Ass

Those who keep in touch with the birth and death announcements of contemporary institutional life have been appraised of the recent advent in Chicago of a new political party. This obstetrical event is the arrival of the National party—the progeny of a most harmonious quintette, an unquestionable homogenous affinity—composed of Prohibitionists, Progressives, Social Democrats, Single Taxers and Independents.

The physical signs of this expected nativity have been visible for some time. Its coming has been heralded in the capitalist press since the pro-war Socialists deserted the Socialist party. And it was really edifying to find with what good will and graciousness the painted lady of journalism lent its approval to the formation of a new Socialist party—for such we were told it was to be—by the aforesaid "Socialists" of this country.

One after another, the newspapers which so faithfully represent the great financial and industrial interests of the land have descanted upon the appropriateness of John Spargo, Charles Edward Russell, etc., founding a new perfectly respectable, truly "American," lamb-like "Socialist" party—one that would innocently eat out of the hand of the American plunderbund, and lie peacefully at rest with (or inside of) the wolf of an insatiable industrial oligarchy.

And so the expected has at last materialized as per schedule, with some slight modifications. In order to be more thoroughly acceptable, more agreeable, the new-comer has been

given a name less noxious than originally announced, untainted by any reference to the outlawed word "Socialism."

Of course, it will reflect the ideas and ideals of its sponsors, the Prohibitionists, Progressives, Social Democrats, Single Taxers and Independents, and consequently no Marxian will deny the fundamental soundness of its Socialist conception.

Sizing the hybrid up from all angles, we proclaim it to be same "animal." If it turns out according to specifications, it will be a delight to the seeker after the curious, or a prize for some modern Barnum or enterprising Huber.

Furthermore, its pro-war proclivities are unquestioned. And it pains us to recall Forel's theory of "blastophthoria"—the deterioration of the germ-plasm through chronic intoxication, with disastrous results to the progeny—as we wonder what hope there can be in store for this offspring of the war-drunk Socialists and their new-found affinities.

With its parents long since frothing at the mouth in an apparently hopeless attack of battle-bred inebriety, conceived in the womb of heterogeneous incongruity, suckled at the breast of an unnatural foster-mother—a capitalistic-plutocratic wet nurse, so to speak—what manner of being will this near-Socialist baby be?

Perchance, as a further dubious distinction, it may be nurtured in the incubator of William English Walling's impervious scholasticism.

In 1912, a somewhat similar monstrosity was born of the genus Bull Moose, a breed now practically extinct in its pristine form, but very numerous in mongrel kin of the "Bull" species. This precocious infant, bred of the bone of Social Justice and Good Trusts, fired with the spirit of Armageddon, its birth-cry breaking into the malodorous—beg pardon, melodious—strains of "Onward Christian Soldiers," attained gigantic size and strength in the course of a few brief months. And then, alas, deserted in a critical moment by its irresponsible parents, Teddy-the-Terrible, it died a sudden and almost painless death before Godfather Perkins could hasten

from Wall Street with a heart stimulant.

Now we observe this new phenomenon coming over the political horizon. It will absorb and neutralize—meaning socialize, we suppose—the most divergent elements in this respect resembling the late aforesaid Bull Moose wonder. Such imported, un-American provisions and doctrines as the class struggle will go by the board. As economic determinism and surplus value were first expounded by an individual of Germanic origin, we infer that these will be renounced also.

As the movable type was invented by a German, we presume the newcomer will not be partial to the work of the printing press, and, therefore, will not have a printed platform. Instead, its disciples, skilled in the self-soothing art of linguists, will give constant verbal expression to its superior near-Socialist advantages.

Whether members of the working class (assuming for the moment that this irritating example of terminology is not yet obsolete) will be welcomed, or even permitted to attach themselves to this sacred creature, we are as yet unable to say. Possibly, they will be tolerated—if not "made in Germany." However, this is a mere detail.

The foregoing, from the many accounts and versions that have come to our notice, is the most adequate, if not comprehensive, description that we are able to give at this writing. Owing to the wide variety of sources from which this information came, there may eventually prove to be some slight discrepancies in picturing the creature that is to be our deadly competitor. And from the noise it has thus far made it is impossible to accurately judge the nature of the beast as a zoological specimen.—*William J. Fielding in New York Call.*

Little Mabel, who belonged to a very religious family, asked for a second helping of her favorite dessert.

"Mabel, where would you put it?" asked her mother.

The child, aged three, answered reverently, bowing her head. "My heavenly Father will prepare a place for it."
—*Missouri "Woman."*

LADIES' AUXILIARY

TO THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION



MRS. HENRIETTA CLARK, GRAND PRESIDENT
1214 West 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.
MRS. SARA T. MOLLOY, GRAND SEC'Y AND TREAS.
220 Stevenson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



Name Sacrificed—Man Won

We take pleasure in introducing to the Ladies' Auxiliary its newly-named Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Sister Sara T. Molloy, better known to it as Sara T. Jackson, who was married to Mr. Joseph J. Molloy, Oct. 11th.

In addition to having the best wishes of the members of the auxiliary in her duties in their behalf, we are sure she now will be congratulated by them on being informed of her success in winning a life partner who, they will all hope, will fill all the requirements of a husband of the fair lady's heart he has won.

The writer joins them in the further hope that in this marital relationship there may be experienced that degree of joy and success, as their efforts to attain them may merit, and that both may live many years in which to prove their fidelity to each other and their inclination to do useful service to society.—[EDITOR.]

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It has been some time since Combination Lodge, No. 45 has been heard from through the columns of our JOURNAL. And as this is my maiden effort I hope it will escape the waste basket.

No. 45 is steadily increasing in its membership. We are going to take in two new members at our next meeting and have acted on some other new applications.

Our lodge was well represented in the convention of the Women's Trade Union League held at Waukegan, by

Sisters Sterling, Maney and Niner. They gave us a splendid report of the convention, which lasted three days, and it was gratifying to learn of the great progress women are making in the interests of union labor and better conditions for girls who work and have been working under such unbearable conditions so many years. I say, "God bless the day when this League was organized, and may it always shine as a beacon light and show to the many thousands of women who work in this broad land the right pathway to better homes, better conditions, wages, health and happiness."

I would not think I had done myself and Combination Lodge justice without in some way making mention of Sister Sterling, for the grand little woman she is. She is always willing to go anywhere, serve on any committee, greet you with a smile and good words, cheerful at all times. To know her is to love her. She has the heartfelt sympathy of all our members on account of her husband, a member of Lodge No. 208, who has been called to the war. And, oh! what a loss this will be to her when we realize that she may never see her beloved husband again. But we sincerely hope her sacrifice will not be so great as that and that he may have the good fortune to return to her uninjured.

At our last meeting it was decided that we set aside one day a month for the purpose of knitting and sewing for the boys who have gone to the front. What more noble purpose could we interest ourselves in than a cause of this kind—to help in some way take care of the stricken soldiers in bleeding France. History tells us

of Betsy Ross, the little Quaker woman upon whom General Washington conferred the greatest honor of all times. It was this true blue, little Quaker woman who made and sewed the thirteen stars in Old Glory, the flag we all love so well. In conclusion, I say to the sister lodges of Chicago, let us all get together and put away all the petty jealousy and organize in the honor of this little Quaker woman a sewing circle and call it the Betsy Ross Sewing Circle. By doing this we will only be doing our duty to the loved ones who have answered the call of the flag.

Yours in U., H. and J.,
CLARA BUTLER.

Des Moines, Ia.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Although not the JOURNAL agent for Iowa Valley Lodge No. 33, I will endeavor to let the sisters at other points know that our cause here is not forsaken, even though we don't report progress through the JOURNAL as often as we perhaps should.

Notwithstanding the tests of loyalty our sisters everywhere are subjected to during these strenuous war days for the protection of our country and its homes, we still see the urgent need of just as true loyalty to the cause of our auxiliary as it aims to co-operate in every worthy manner in the uplifting of the homes and of obtaining a brighter, better opportunity of life for every household coming within the influences of its mission and to carry thereto the principles of unity, hope and justice.

Many a ray of cheer and comfort has already entered the homes of those within the area of our auxiliaries, and many others will as we become stronger and our work is extended to other places where we are not yet established.

Even now many of our brothers appreciate the fact that their auxiliary is performing a mission of usefulness to the S. U., and ere long we hope this spirit will so deeply convict all of them that they will urge those eligible in their families to become affiliated with us, participate in our associations and share in our benefits.

Our brothers can aid us very much

in this manner and we're banking largely on their loyalty and good will to encourage us all they can in this respect: And we assure them that they will derive large dividends on the few cents a month it costs to maintain their mother's, daughter's or wife's membership dues in so worthy a cause.

However, we must not lean too heavily upon them for aid or guidance in our behalf, for the success of any society, however meritorious, depends more upon the enthusiasm and interest manifested in it by its own members.

Whenever and wherever our own members enter into their work with that degree of determination they should, there'll be progress of the most pronounced kind result from such activity. And if from these expressions on the line of action or duty the writer is able to awaken any sister or brother to a more intelligent realization of duty in behalf of our worthy cause, she will feel well repaid for her efforts so to do.

Those not attending our meetings don't realize what good times they are missing. Sister Gannon, our worthy president, has surely been trying to get out a good attendance at our meetings, and I think from the way they came out to the last one her efforts have not been in vain. She had a puzzle to be solved. Sister Rumbaugh won first prize, Sister Meloy second and Sister Libby won the booby prize.

Sept. 27th Sister Farrell entertained the ladies at her home, and all reported a dandy time. Among those present were Sister Shepard and her fine, big baby boy.

At present we are fortunate in having but little sickness among the members of our families, and for which we are most thankful.

Yours in U., H. and J.,
A MEMBER.

Denver, Colo.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

In looking over the letters from the various lodges I notice that, be the lodge small or large, the same cry comes from all, that is, a plea to the members to attend the meetings. I also notice the number of "Don't's" and

I wonder if these same "Dont's" are not the real cause of so many of our members remaining away from the meetings.

Let us all search our own conduct while in the lodge room. Are you a chilly member? If so, get out in the sunlight—take a thaw. Are you a member constantly nagging? If so, take a good dose of cheerfulness. Are you the member who allows your ugly temper to get away and abuse some member in the lodge room and then blame it on your nervous temperament? For such a one I would suggest a visit to a nerve specialist ere insanity overtakes you, and so on down the line of "Dont's." Each "Don't" is an ugly one.

Let us try and eliminate each one and see if our meetings are not better attended. Each sister can perhaps find in herself, after a mental examination of the "Dont's," some reason for perhaps some one member staying away from lodge. Do not yourself stay away to remedy the matter, but the next time, on entering your lodge room, bridle the unruly member (your tongue) and see if your lodge doesn't get along better. The old saying is as true today as when uttered years ago, that is, "United we stand, divided we fall!" And we cannot be "united" if there is not perfect harmony.

It isn't very encouraging if your president has to stand in her station and hear, from night to night, a lot of useless "rag chewing" and fault-finding. If you are such a member, try to think of something for the good of our order the next time you take the floor and see how well your remarks will be received.

Our annual election of officers is fast approaching and to all lodges I would say: If your present officers are not doing their work satisfactorily, why aren't they? Are you aiding them? Do you encourage them with your presence? If not, why not? The business of the lodge is your business. You are interested to the amount of your insurance in the success of your particular lodge. Do you want that lodge "snowed under" simply because you lack the interest to attend your meetings?

Now, as to our officers: Are we

electing someone to an office who is wholly incapable and, from some petty dislike, withholding the office from some person who could take us right along successfully? These are questions we must soon decide. Let us decide them right. It seems the only way to get the members of any organization out in any number is to feed them. Now this should not be so. Surely in the present times of H. C. L. we should be exempt from the awful waste sandwiches and such incur. We should conserve this much at least. So our ladies have decided on a card party each month at the home of Sister Rebecca Creely. No refreshments served.

We are giving up our hall, as our present membership does not warrant the expense incurred by keeping it. Our meetings will be held at Sister Creely's home.

Now, sisters, you have become almost strangers—I mean when you receive your cards from Sister Maskow of our changed place and date of meetings. Please come out and let us renew old acquaintance. With best wishes to all, I am,

Yours in U., H. and J..

GRACE E. RICE.

Terre Haut, Ind.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It has been so long since Indiana Lodge No. 49 has been heard from through the JOURNAL that maybe the sister lodges think we have been erased from the map, but we have not even thought of such a thing.

We are meeting every first and third Fridays of the month and are having fine meetings. At our meeting on Oct. 5th we had with us five ladies of Capitol City Lodge No. 1 of Indianapolis as our guests. We had a special program for the afternoon, after which we served lunch in the hall and then we all enjoyed a picture show. We, indeed, had a fine afternoon and enjoyed best of all to have our sister friends with us. I believe if we would visit our sister lodges and learn more of the work we all are trying to do we would not only help our own lodge, but we would help others and also help ourselves by getting better acquainted

with the sisters of other lodges. Our visiting sisters presented our president with one of the auxiliary pins and which generous act we all appreciated and our president is very proud to be its owner.

This original song (our lodge song) composed by one of our members, was sung at the meeting above referred to for the benefit of our visitors:

Indiana's the gem of the nation,
She stands for the right and the free,

The pride of all unions' devotion,
A guide for all labor is she;
Her protection makes every man equal

When freedom and power is in view.
Her strong arm will protect you in trouble,

While she stands for the brave and the true,
While she stands for the brave and the true.

* * * * *

Her strong arm will protect you in trouble,

While she stands for the brave and the true.

Indiana the lodge for the lab'ers,
She'll protect and provide for your home.

She will never, no never, forsake thee,
Nor will cease to be true to her own.
For with service united forever,

She will stand like a rock at all time,

The army of faith be forever,
Indiana the Lodge Forty-nine.
Three cheers for the Lodge Forty-nine.

* * * * *

The army of faith be forever,
Indiana the Lodge Forty-nine.

A fine time when one of us happens to have a birthday. The first one to entertain at this event was Sister Anderson on Sept. 9th. She invited us to take dinner with her and we all went and I will not try to say what we had to eat. The ladies presented Sister Anderson with a set of beautiful pie plates and, after we had done justice to all else, we ate pie made in the new plates. At this birthday dinner we thought it a good idea to have a birthday club in our auxiliary, so we organized one right then and there.

On Sept 24th Sister Byrington had a

birthday and we went to stay for dinner with her and it was the same old story over again—too much to eat. But we all did our best to eat all we could. The ladies gave Sister Byrington a pair of fine bath towels and, with the gift, we sent this little poem:

Dear Sister Byrington:

When you use these towels remember

They are full of love enshrine
And good wishes from the ladies
In the lodge, old 49.

In this little gift of friendship
There is love forever thine.
Hope you'll always love and cherish,
For it's from old 49.

Through this little gift of friendship,
May a light forever shine,
Making each of us a sunbeam
In the old Lodge 49.

In the hour of grief and sorrow
That will come with tide and time,
May we then be true and loyal
In the old Lodge 49.

Yours in U., H. and J.,
MRS. DAVE VANCE.

St. Paul, Minn.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Pride of the Northwest Lodge, No. 5, is getting along nicely. Our president is able to be around again and preside at the meetings. We are having a street car strike; lots of trouble and riots. I do hope it will soon be settled, as it is working hardships on so many.

I just returned from the Spanish War Veterans' Convention at Cleveland, O., and while there was the guest of Sister Hanrahan, whom I met at the Buffalo convention. I also had the pleasure of attending the meeting of True Loyalty Lodge, No. 56. I was royally entertained. The drill team was put on the full floor work for my benefit, which was certainly splendid, and it is a great help in the work, and I only wish each auxiliary had it as it adds so much to the meetings. I am sorry we never received our so we could put on the work. I want to thank the sisters at Cleveland for their kindness to me and for the nice refreshments, as it just rained in torrents that night. I was so pleased to

meet Sister Hanrahan again and to renew our friendship formed at Buffalo, and was most thankful to have had the additional pleasure of meeting so many other sisters while there, for all of whom I shall feel proud of having formed acquaintanceship with them.

I received the insurance of Sister Turner, who passed away recently. Oh, my! What it will mean to the mother and little boys. Every Switchman's family should carry this insurance. It is a necessity, as death is a thing that we are sure of and must come to all, and it is our duty to leave something to those we love.

Things seem to be at a standstill, although there seems to be plenty of work for the men folks at present. I do hope it continues, as we have a hard winter ahead of us.

We have changed our meeting night as our hall has changed hands, and there is always confusion for a while until the members get used to it, but it is better for yours truly as she can get her dues in on time to the Grand Lodge.

With best wishes to all auxiliaries,
Fraternally yours,
EDITH M. PATTON.

His Own Fault

He was not a very rapid wooer and she was getting a bit anxious.

Again he called and they sat together in the parlor, "just those two."

A loud rap came at the front door. "Oh, bother," she said, "who can be calling?"

"Say you're out," said the gay deceiver.

"Oh, no. That would be untrue," murmured the ingenuous one.

"Then say you're engaged," he urged.

"Oh, may I, Charlie!" she cried, as she fell into his arms.

And the man kept on knocking at the front door.—*Exchange.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 20, 1917.

To the Labor Press:

Two of our factories in Louisville, Ky., have declared for a non-union shop and one has locked out their employees and we are compelled to withdraw our label from both of them.

It appears that, notwithstanding our

fight against the tobacco trust, they have grown stronger and the indifference of the trade unionists has not helped our union factories, so therefore, the union employers say the label is not doing them any good, consequently they have decided to cut wages to the extent of a 40 per cent. reduction so as to be able to compete with the trust companies.

Organized labor should prove their purchasing powers always by demanding tobacco, cigarettes and snuff bearing the union label. If such a demand was consistently put into effect there would be no cause for a condition as above mentioned. We ask for a renewed expression of your fealty for the good of us all.

The tobacco firms above referred to are the Ryan-Hampton Tobacco Company and the Burley Tobacco Company, (formerly the Strater Brothers Tobacco Company.) The chief brands they make are "Allen County," "Shepherd," "Railroad," "Safety First," and "Strater's Natural Twist," "On The Square," "Index," and "Cup Greenville," plug chewing, and "City Club," smoking, which do not now bear the union label.

Fraternally yours,

A. MCANDREW,

International President.

E. LEWIS EVANS,

International Secretary-Treasurer.

"The average individual," said a Scotland Yard official, "can't give a detective simple, plain, straightforward information. Questioned by a detective, he becomes involved and difficult as the office boy.

A detective asked an office boy if it was Mr. Jones or his partner who reached the office first as a rule.

"Well," said the boy, turning very red, Mr. Jones at first was always last, but later he began to get earlier, till at last he was first, though before he had always been behind. He soon got later again, though of late he has been sooner, and at last he got behind as before. But I expect he'll be getting earlier sooner or later."—*London "Opinion."*

Give me again my hollow tree,
A crust of bread, and liberty.

—Pope.

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Nellie Heberling Died September 25th. in Buffalo, N. Y.—Buried at Dunkirk, N. Y., September 28th.

Our members and their families, many of whom this notice will serve as their first information, deeply sympathize with President Heberling on account of the death of his beloved wife, which occurred Sept. 25th, due to a complication of intestinal troubles which baffled every medical and surgical effort that was rendered in the hope of her restoration to normal condition again.

Funeral services were held in St. Peter's Church, and a special funeral car conveyed the funeral party to Dunkirk, N. Y., near her childhood home, where her remains were interred in the family plot.

The profuse floral offerings from friends and societies afforded fitting testimonials of the appreciation in which her splendid character had left its imprints upon them.

The bereaved family and relatives have the sincere sympathy of all our membership, with the fond hope that He who hath taken her from them may cheer and comfort them, with the prayer that the soul of the departed loved one may rest in peace.—[EDITOR.]

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Erie Lodge No. 226, Buffalo, N. Y., held Sept. 26th:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from the cares of this life the beloved wife of our International President, Mrs. S. E. Heberling, whose death occurred as the result of a prolonged illness; and

WHEREAS, Her untimely death has caused deep sorrow not alone to her husband and children, but as well to a

large circle of relatives and friends; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members here assembled, that our sympathy be extended to Bro. Heberling and other relatives, with the prayer that God will comfort and cheer them; and, be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to the wife of our International President, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one sent to our International President, and a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

W. H. WATCHORN,
W. H. REDDING,
WILLIAM RODERICK,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Pride of the West Lodge No. 43, Los Angeles, Cal., held Sept. 12th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We again bow our head in humble submission to the will of the Almighty, as it pleases Him to take from our midst Bro. Perry M. Granger of Knox, Ind.; and

WHEREAS, Through his long illness and suffering and by his death, a beloved wife, relatives and friends now mourn the loss of our departed brother, and to know Bro. Granger was to love him, for he was a true brother of our union; and

Resolved, By this lodge, in meeting assembled, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved widow in her time of deep sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved widow, one spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

O. M. SEAMAN,
S. GOLDSTEIN,
J. RYAN,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Martha Washington Lodge No. 54, held at Dolton, Ill., Sept. 13th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from us Jacob Kleinz, beloved father of Sisters Emma McCarthy and Sara Wirtz, whose death occurred Sept. 9th, after a lingering illness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of

Martha Washington Lodge extend the bereaved sisters and families their sincere sympathy in this their time of deep sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the bereaved families, a copy sent to the JOURNAL, and one spread on the minutes.

MARY FERGUSON,
MYRTLE STONE,
ALMA O'BRIEN,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Martha Washington Lodge No. 54, held at Dolton, Ill., Sept. 13th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom has called unto Himself George, the dearly beloved son of Sister Sophia Leib, whose death occurred Sept. 3d; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Martha Washington Lodge extend to Sister Leib and her family their heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of great sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the bereaved family, one sent to the JOURNAL, and one spread on the minutes.

MARY FERGUSON,
MYRTLE STONE,
ANGIE WIRTZ,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted by Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 54, St. Louis, Mo., at its regular meeting held Sept. 23, 1917:

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father has removed from our midst our brother, H. N. Kenney, who died Sept. 17, 1917; and

WHEREAS, By his death we realize the sadness brought to the hearts of his beloved wife and son, father and mother, brother and sisters, as well as the lodge of which he was a member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this lodge, in meeting assembled, extend to his wife, son, father, mother, brother and sisters their heartfelt sympathy in their sad time of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to our beloved brother, our charter be

draped for a period of thirty (30) days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved family, and one be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

H. S. YOUNG,
A. J. BROWN,
C. E. GROVES,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Chickasha Lodge, No. 217, S. U. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from this world to his eternal home our brother, R. E. Walsh, who died in Detroit, of pneumonia, Sept. 14, 1917; therefore be it

Resolved, That, even though we were not permitted to visit him during his illness nor to pay our last respects to our beloved brother, our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved ones whom he has left behind with a prayer that He who has seen fit to transport him to that higher life may also send comfort to those to whom it has caused such great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to the memory of our brother, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one copy sent to the family, and one be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

J. J. CALAWAY,
J. R. WELLBOM,
B. P. PRIM,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Union Stock Yards Lodge, No. 68, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Chauncey W. Barnes, whose untimely death occurred on Sept. 21st, and

WHEREAS, The members of this lodge realize in his death the severance of an esteemed brother, the loss of an upright and respected citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members here in meeting assembled, that our sympathy be extended to the wife and children in this time of their deep sorrow, with the prayer that God who has taken

him from them will comfort and cheer them; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded upon the minutes of this meeting, one sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication; and be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect to our deceased brother that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

A. HANSON,
G. J. BRICE,
W. C. WEITZEL,
Committee.

ST. PAUL, MINN.,
Oct. 1, 1917.

WHEREAS, It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Pride of the Northwest Lodge, No. 5, announce the death on Sept. 12, 1917, of our dear and beloved sister, Alice Turner, which was caused by an accidental discharge of a revolver.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad affliction, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, one be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days in memory of our departed sister.

DORCAS M. DOSH,
MAY O'GARA,
MARGARET MCKENNA,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Blue Island Lodge No. 29, Oct. 14th:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from us our beloved brother, Otto Bockman, who died Oct. 3d; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of this lodge that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved family in this, their saddest hour, and may God ever protect the loved ones left behind, is the prayer of this lodge; be it further

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to the memory of our departed brother, our charter be draped for a period of sixty days, a copy of these resolu-

tions be sent to the bereaved family, one spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

OTTO GREBIN,
C. PETERS,
A. J. HUME,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of James Mills Lodge No. 17, Chicago, Ills., held Oct. 7th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from us our beloved brother, John F. Lynn, who was injured Oct. 5th and passed away on the same day; and

WHEREAS, We realize the sadness brought to the hearts of the bereaved father, mother, brothers and sisters and to Lodge No. 17, of which he was a member; and

WHEREAS, His death, coming so suddenly has caused deep sorrow to his father, mother, brothers and sisters, also to relatives, a large circle of friends and brother switchmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members here in meeting assembled, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved family and relatives in their time of deep sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication; and, be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect and esteem to our deceased brother, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

JOSEPH CROSS,
F. A. JACKSON,
GEORGE H. HOOS,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Wild Rose Lodge No. 51, L. A. to the S. U. of N. A., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Angel of Death has entered the home of our beloved sister, Louise Nye, and taken therefrom a

kind and loving husband and father, who was killed instantly at Davenport, Ia., while performing his duty as switchman; and,

WHEREAS, We believe our heavenly Father, Who has seen fit to so bereave them, doeth all things well; we pray that He will give strength and courage to our sister and two little children to endure so great a burden; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to Sister Nye our sincere sympathy in this great sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to the JOURNAL for publication, and one be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

MELISSA ALLARD,
KATHERINE BERGER,
LAURA ZARUB,
Committee.

Following resolutions were adopted by Centennial Lodge, Denver, Col., at a regular meeting held Oct. 1, 1917:

WHEREAS, In His infinite wisdom it has pleased Almighty God to allow our brother, C. P. Kelly, to be cut down in the flower of his manhood; and

WHEREAS, His aged mother has been deprived of a dutiful son and his wife of a loving husband; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Lodge No. 35 extend their sympathy to the bereaved ones in their hour of affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of sixty days as a token of respect to his memory; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy be sent to his mother, and one to his wife; also a copy to our JOURNAL for publication.

W. E. SECORD,
G. W. RICE,
E. T. MCCOLLUM,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Overland Lodge No. 5 the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heaven-

ly Father to remove from this life the beloved son of Bro. John Egan, whose death occurred Sept. 8th:

WHEREAS, Because of his death the family will miss and mourn a loving son and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That our lodge extend to Bro. Egan and his family our sincere sympathy in this their hour of deep affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the bereaved family and a copy sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

J. J. FENTON,
JAS. F. GILLIGAN,
CHAS. S. WHITE,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Harmony Lodge, No. 117, Chicago, Ill.:

WHEREAS, Our beloved brother, Edward R. Jones, met an untimely death while switching cars the night of Sept. 11th, in B. & O. C. T. yards, Chicago, be it

Resolved, That the members of this lodge extend to the relatives and friends our sympathy and that the charter be draped as a mark of respect for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions sent to the JOURNAL.

WM. L. JOHNSTON,
F. J. WILBUR,
J. R. WARREN,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted by Englewood Lodge, No. 63, L. A. to S. U. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, The angel of death has called from our midst one of our officers, our beloved sister, Margaret Gutzell; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as a band of sisters extend our sympathy to the bereaved husband and family with the prayer that what has been our loss has been her gain; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in loving remembrance of our departed sister; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved fam-

ily, one to be spread on the minutes of this meeting and one sent to the JOURNAL.

MAE MOORE,
MRS. LYMAN,
MRS. MULLVANY,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Terminal Lodge No. 198, held Oct. 1st, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from us our beloved brother, Joseph J. Durrett; and

WHEREAS, His untimely death, having been killed Sept. 17th, while in the performance of duty, has taken from this life a worthy member of this lodge, and from his loving wife and son a dear husband and father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we respectfully tender our sympathy to his bereaved wife and son and members of his family; and, be it further

Resolved, In respect to the memory of our departed brother, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the bereaved wife and family, a copy be sent to the JOURNAL for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

F. A. MILLER,
B. H. EATON,
J. F. COCHLIN,
Committee.

Card of Thanks

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 20, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We wish to express our sincere thanks to the members of Blue Island Lodge, No. 29, for their beautiful floral offering and many acts of kindness at the time of death of our dear father, Mr. Fred T. Hulman. It eased our grief and showed brotherly love to see so many switchmen present, which showed us in most impressive manner they also had suffered a loss in his death. We also wish to thank Mr. M. R. Welch, Grand Secretary and Treasurer of Lodge No. 29 for their promptness in paying the benefit claim.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
CHAS. G. HELMAN,
Lodge 68.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 15, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We wish to express our sincere thanks to the members of Englewood Lodge No. 63, Ladies' Auxilliary, and John W. Drury Lodge No. 36, S. U. of N. A., for the kind expressions and sympathy extended to us in the great loss of our beloved wife and mother; also for the beautiful floral offerings.

We also wish to thank the Grand Lodge of the Ladies' Auxilliary for the prompt payment of claim.

Fraternally yours,
C. A. GUTSSELL AND FAMILY.

TAYLORVILLE, ILL.,

Sept. 21, 1917.

To Manufacturers Railway Employees:

DEAR FRIENDS—For my family and myself I want to thank you for the beautiful flowers and your kindness and sympathy shown us at the loss of our dear brother and son, Harold.

JAMES H. KENNEY AND FAMILY.

BLUE ISLAND, ILL., Oct. 10, '17.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to the officers and members of Blue Island Lodge, No. 29, for their many acts of kindness shown us in our sad bereavement in the loss of our beloved husband and father, Otto Bochman on the 3d day of October, 1917. The true love and affection displayed will never be forgotten.

MRS. TINA BOCHMAN
AND FAMILY.

MASON CITY, IA., Sept. 23, '17.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I wish to thank the members of Lodge No. 170 for their kindness and sympathy shown me at the death of my dear husband, J. C. Waller, also for the beautiful floral offerings received from them. I also desire to thank the Grand Lodge for the prompt payment of benefit claim.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. MABEL WALLER.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 9, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I wish to thank the members of the M. J. Naughton Lodge, No. 11, and the M. J. Naughton Lodge, No. 10, L. A., for the kind assistance rendered

me in our recent bereavement in the death of my husband, also for the beautiful floral offerings and other manifestations of kindness so freely extended. MRS. WM. L. PREISING.

TRENTON, Mo., Sept. 20, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I wish in this manner to express to the Grand Lodge my appreciation of its prompt payment of claim held in the Switchmen's Union of North America by my late husband, James Forrest Campbell. I also wish to thank the members of Hustling Lodge No. 161 for their kindness during my bereavement and for their beautiful floral offering.

Very sincerely,

MRS. J. F. CAMPBELL.

Notice

Englewood Lodge, No. 63, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., will hold its first annual reception and ball Saturday evening, Nov. 17th, at Eagles' Hall, 63d and Ashland avenue.

We extend a hearty invitation to all the Chicago S. U. and Auxiliary members, their families and friends, and assure all a very pleasant evening. Come out and help us make it a grand success. As this is one of the first dances of the season, get out your dancing shoes and shine them up and be sure to attend.

MAE MOORE,

Chairman.

W. S. Rosebrook, 1809 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill., member of Lodge No. 177, either lost or had stolen from him a bill book containing S. U. receipts from May to October, service letters, registration card for himself and wife, besides other private papers. Finder of them will oblige by sending same to him at above address.

Nickel Plate Lodge, No. 220, will give its ninth annual ball at German-American hall, Main and High streets, Friday evening, Nov. 16, 1917. Tickets 25 cents a person. A good time assured for all. Reserve your date for this occasion. Come out and spend a pleasant evening with us.

Annual reception and dance given by Burlington Lodge, No. 19, at West Side Masonic Temple, Oakley boulevard near Madison street, Friday evening, Nov. 23, 1917. Tickets \$1, admitting gentleman and ladies; wardrobe free. Music by C. G. Haight. Autos at 1. Entree at 9.

C. S. Jones, member of Lodge No. 117, lost all his receipts from January, 1915, to January, 1918. Finder of same will greatly oblige by returning them to him at 5336 Honore street, Chicago, Ill., or Frank Wilbur, 151 S. Albany avenue, Chicago, Ill., treasurer Lodge No. 117.

Brother Isadore Dankner, a member of Lodge No. 39, has lost his receipts for the months of June, July, August, September and October, 1917. Finder of same will greatly oblige by kindly returning them to Wm. Krieger, treasurer of Central Lodge, No. 39, 500 Winslow avenue.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of E. E. Taylor, recently employed in Blue Island yards of C., R. I. & P., will oblige by sending his address to C. O. Smith, 160 High street, Blue Island, Ill., President Lodge No. 29.

Francis T. Kelley, member of Lodge No. 221, lost his receipts Oct. 22d at N. Y. C. Y. M. C. A. in Buffalo, N. Y. Finder will greatly oblige by sending same to H. T. Turner, treasurer of Lodge No. 221, 725 Abbott Road, Buffalo, N. Y.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mortimer Buckley, member of Lodge No. 216, kindly send his address to A. H. Church, 727 East Fourth street, Oklahoma City, Okla., treasurer Lodge No. 216.

"The Louisiana sugar crop of 1916 was 607,800,000 pounds, an increase of 332,800,000 pounds over the previous year. This sugar is right here in the United States, free of duty, and should be cheap, and would be if the grafters were jailed."—*Labor Clarion.*

MISCELLANEOUS



Selected items of interest by well-known writers, clipped from the Labor Press and the leading newspapers and magazines of the country. No comments are made, and credit is always given to the paper or magazine from which they are taken



Deal with the Death-Car Driver as with Criminal

At last a coroner's jury has been impanelled with enough sense of justice and enough courage to put the blame where it belongs for a rail-and-automobile tragedy—to demand that the driver of a death-car be dealt with as a criminal.

Almost any fair weather Sunday in almost any populous section is marked by its railroad crossing horror—an automobile full of people shooting upon the track, and often "stalling" there in front of an oncoming train; never a chance for the engineer to miss a smash.

People see these horrors, or read about them, and shudder, but they don't give much thought to the railroad company or the trainmen that are thus forced to be shedders of human blood, takers of human life. Public sympathy is for the victims; public condemnation is for the road and the train crew. Yet we railroaders know—and the records show—that most of these crossing tragedies are beyond the power of us or our companies to prevent. We simply can't keep the motor-maniac off the crossing. He often runs by warning signals and flagmen and sometimes he crashes through gates and barriers in order to commit murder or suicide on the track—and to splash us and our industry with blood.

It is the truth to which any train service man will bear witness that the motor-madman at the railroad crossing is the bane and dread of all those in railroad operation. So every operating man and officer will rejoice at this first step toward using the criminal

courts to stop these horrors that we cannot stop.

The case in point is clearly and fairly set forth in the following report by James S. Palmer, general claim agent of the Rock Island;

At about 4.45 p. m., Sunday, May 13, 1917, at Midlothian, Ill., a station about twenty-three miles west of Chicago, our passenger train No. 202, engine No. 1041, running between fifty and sixty miles per hour, eastbound, on the eastbound main line track, towards Chicago, collided with a Studebaker seven-passenger automobile with a winter top, owned and driven by Guy A. Ferree.

Ferree was a salesman for the A. McIntosh Co., real estate dealers. At the time of the accident he had with him in the car five people whom he had taken to some of the McIntosh properties near Midlothian, to sell them land. There was also, accompanying him in the automobile at the time a Miss Josephine Tobin.

The six occupants of the machine who were killed died almost instantly. Ferree, the driver of the car, survived and was soon convalescent.

The crossing is in good condition. There are two main tracks across the street, together with a side track; the Midlothian depot is also located at the crossing. At a distance of between eighty and one hundred feet to the west of the main line tracks are two other sidings. The view from the road toward the direction from which the train approached is clear and unobstructed, and a train would be in full view when within half or three-quar-

ters of a mile of the crossing at any time when the automobile would be within several hundred feet of our tracks. The public highway had been closed on account of repair work in progress, but it had been opened up as far as our tracks.

An inquest was held by Deputy Coroner Deltrick of Cook county, at Blue Island, Ill., on June 23 and June 29, 1917, Ferree, the driver of the machine, being absent from the inquest on the former date. After hearing the testimony taken, the jury was taken to the scene of the accident, and viewed the crossing and surroundings. After deliberating, the coroner's jury returned a verdict stating that from the evidence it found the driver of the machine, Guy A. Ferree, guilty of carelessness which amounted to criminal negligence and manslaughter, and bound Ferree over to the grand jury with the recommendation that he be not released without due process of law.

The driver of this machine, Guy A. Ferree, testified, as did witnesses to the accident, that he did not stop—that he did look, but did not see anything. He says his speed was three to four miles per hour, and states that he did not see the train at all and did not know what had happened until he was informed in the hospital that a train had struck his automobile.

There was another public highway about half a mile from the crossing on which the accident occurred, which had to be crossed by the train before reaching the point of the accident, and one or more of the outside witnesses testified that they heard the whistle of the train even before they could see the train itself.

This is the first case that has come to my notice where action of this sort has been taken by the public authorities, and I believe that this action is highly commendable and will go a long way toward preventing such automobile accidents.

Had the driver of this machine stopped and looked at any point within eighty or a hundred feet of where the automobile was struck, it is my judgment that this accident would never have occurred.—*Iowa State Edition Railway Employees' Journal.*

Truth is always veiled in a kind of mystery.—*Henri Fabre.*

Don't Over-Regulate Him

Every effort is going to be made to look after the moral and physical welfare of the young Americans who will compose our national army. But the greatest care will have to be exercised that the thing is not overdone. Young men of the present day are in the habit of doing very much as they choose, and for any person, or set of persons, to step in and dictate to them otherwise will mean a lot of trouble. There is no question but the basic idea back of the movement is good and wholesome and in the hands of the proper persons will be a splendid work. But once let the thing be overdone and the whole benefit will be lost.

The Christian Endeavor Societies of the United States are going to make comfort bags for the soldiers, but in those comfort bags, it is announced, will be no cigarettes or playing cards. This is entirely correct from a Christian Endeavor standpoint. No one would expect such an organization to provide "comforts" of the sort. However, playing cards and cigarettes are real comforts to the soldiers who enjoy them. But neither the Christian Endeavors nor any others must get the idea that the soldier shall not have his cigarettes and playing cards.

The red blood that flows through the veins of the American youth and makes him the best soldier on earth is fighting blood, and will quickly be aroused if he gets the idea that some one is trying to restrict his liberty. A boy who is old enough to be a soldier in the United States Army is old enough to be a man without too much help.—*Seattle Times.*

Why We Save.

Our allies depend on America for food. They are our companions in the great war for Democracy and Liberty. They are doing the fighting, suffering and dying—in our war. Their food production has been greatly decreased. They can have food enough only if America provides it. We save a little every day out of our abundance so that they may be kept on the fighting line and in the factories—well-nourished to continue the war until we ourselves can actively participate.

Statement of Claims Paid During the Month of October, 1917

| No | NAME | Lodge | Disability or Death | Date of Disability or Death | Date Proof Papers Received | Date Paid | PAID TO | RESIDENCE | Amt. |
|------|------------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------------|------------|
| 2377 | Wm. E. Leahy | 56 | Death | 7-27-'17 | 10- 1-'17 | 10-16-'17 | Alice, mother | New York, N. Y. | \$1,500.00 |
| 2384 | R. Mursch | 66 | Death | 8-10-'17 | 10- 2-'17 | 10-16-'17 | Elsie, sister | Kalamazoo, Mich. | 1,500.00 |
| 2395 | Wm. Houck | 131 | Death | 8-19-'17 | 10- 1-'17 | 10-16-'17 | Minnie, wife | Arkansas City, Kans. | 1,500.00 |
| 2397 | John J. Daly | 11 | Death | 9- 4-'17 | 9-24-'17 | 10-16-'17 | Anna G., wife | Cleveland, Ohio | 1,500.00 |
| 2399 | K. M. McClanahan | 55 | Death | 9-11-'17 | 10-13-'17 | 10-16-'17 | John T., brother | Cleveland, Ohio | 1,500.00 |
| 2400 | Jos. J. Durett | 198 | Death | 9-17-'17 | 9-28-'17 | 10-16-'17 | Elizabeth, wife | Little Rock, Ark. | 1,500.00 |
| 2401 | Jos. J. Gravens | 11 | Death | 9-17-'17 | 10- 2-'17 | 10-16-'17 | Caroline, wife | Cleveland, Ohio | 750.00 |
| 2408 | Otto Bachman | 29 | Death | 10- 3-'17 | 10-15-'17 | 10-16-'17 | Tena, wife | Blue Island, Ill. | 1,500.00 |
| 2398 | C. P. Kelley | 85 | Death | 9- 5-'17 | 10-17-'17 | 10-17-'17 | Margaret, wife | Denver, Colo. | 1,500.00 |
| 2404 | H. N. Kenney | 54 | Death | 9-17-'17 | 10-17-'17 | 10-17-'17 | Marie, wife | St. Louis, Mo. | 1,500.00 |
| 2407 | W. L. Preising | 11 | Death | 9-30-'17 | 10-17-'17 | 10-17-'17 | Julia, wife | Cleveland, Ohio | 1,500.00 |

\$15,750.00

Previously reported\$2,578,132.44
 Paid since last report 15,750.00
 Refunded insurance 184.05
 Total\$2,594,016.49

Acknowledgment of Claims Paid in September, 1917

Miss Eleanor McNally, New York City, N. Y. \$1,500.00
 Mrs. Catherine Sweeney, Chicago, Ills. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Mattie Sweet, Jackson, Mich. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Mary Hickey, Minneapolis, Minn. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Mabel Waller, Mason City, Iowa. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Anna Cousins, Chicago, Ills. 375.00
 Mr. Adrien Vanderburg, Dolton, Ills. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Anna Ramsey, Cleveland, Ohio. 375.00
 Children of F. T. Helman, Blue Island, Ills. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Myrtle Campbell, Trenton, Mo. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Margaret Mallon, Chicago, Ills. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Martha Thompson, Madison, Ohio. 1,500.00
 C. R. Hannold, Conneaut, Ohio 1,500.00
 E. M. Flynn, Chicago, Ills. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Florence Anderton, Minneapolis, Minn. 375.00

M. R. Welch

Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

GRAND LODGE SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 1, 1917.

BROTHERS:

You are hereby notified that dues and assessments are due and payable to the Treasurer of your Lodge before the first day of every month (see Section 64d). Grand Dues are fifty cents (50) per month; members holding Class "B" certificate, assessment \$2.50; Class "A" certificate, assessment \$1.25; Class "C" certificate, assessment 65 cents (see Section 29f). A failure on your part to comply therewith is a forfeiture of membership in the Union without further notice (see Sections 64e and 71a Subordinate Lodge Constitution). This assessment is to pay beneficiary claims only.

The Treasurers of Local Lodges are required to remit to the Grand Lodge, Grand dues and assessments collected from members, as above provided, not later than the fifth day of the month (see Section 54a).

Yours in B., H. and P.

M. R. WELCH,

Grand Secretary and Treasurer.



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THE ROSTER

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KANSAS CITY LODGE No. 1, Kansas City, Mo., meets first and third Thursdays at 8.30 p. m., 702 S. W. Boulevard.

President—J. J. Santry, 4625 Fairmount Sec.—F. E. Elleman, 856 Sanford St., Kansas City, Kan.

Treas. and Journal—S. W. Greene, 1439 Jefferson.

RIVERVIEW LODGE No. 2, Kansas City, Kan., meets on second and fourth Fridays, 8 p. m., in Grandview Hall, corner Tenth St. and Central Ave., third floor.

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Treas.—H. B. McCulley, 2112 E. 36th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Journal—Miles Flanders, 131 S. 15th St.

JOLIET LODGE No. 3, Joliet, Ill., meets second and fourth Fridays at 8 p. m., and third Sunday at 3 p. m., in Woodruff Hall.

President—J. A. Clark, 1515 Benton Street. Sec.—P. A. Foley, 421 Collins St.

Treas.—J. W. Austin, 607 Herkimer Street. Journal—Wm. Bell, 610 Henderson Av.

BUFFALO LODGE, No. 4, Buffalo, N. Y., meets every first and third Friday at 8.30 p. m., and fourth Sunday, 9.30 a. m., in Boyer's Hall, cor. Swan and Emale Sts.

President—M. J. Colgan 56 South St. Sec.—A. W. Gibney, 270 Whitney Pl.

Treas.—John Hoare, 18 St. Stephen's Pl. Journal—H. W. Duly, 22 Pomona Pl.

OVERLAND LODGE No. 5, Omaha, Neb., meets first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., in Labor Temple, 19th and Farnam Sts.

President—A. J. Donohoe, 2223 Sherman Ave.

Sec. and Treas.—C. S. White, 4118 Grant St.

Journal—J. J. Fenton, No. 10, The Dun-

stasy.

COUNCIL BLUFFS LODGE No. 6, Council Bluffs, Ia., meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m., in Danish Hall, Broadway and Park Ave.

President—Chas. Lockwood, 814 S. 6th Street.

Sec. and Treas.—E. M. Lee, 193 15th Ave.

Journal—Geo. Turner, 2122 S. 7th St.

FLOUR CITY LODGE No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., meets Richmond Hall, corner Fifth St. S. and Third Ave., first Sunday, 8.30 p. m., and third Sunday, 2.30 p. m.

President—Bert Swanson, 1538 E. 26th street.

Sec.—W. J. Johnson, 1503 E. 21st St.

Treas.—J. F. Kenefick, 3525 Cedar Ave. South.

Journal—L. O. Bendixen, 639 E. 17th Street.

TRILBY LODGE No. 8, Fort Worth, Tex., meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 8.30 p. m., in Firemen's Hall, 211 S. Bryan St.

President—C. H. Wells, 1408 Evans Ave.
Sec., Treas. and Journal—J. D. Cole, 1111 E. Belknap St.

ST. JOSEPH LODGE No. 9, St. Joseph, Mo., meets second and fourth Saturdays at 8 p. m., K. of P. hall, Seventh and Edmund Sts.

President—L. V. Kanan.

Sec.—H. T. Ellis, 917 Mitchell Ave.

Treas.—Geo. Brumback, 602 1-3 S. 7th.

Journal—J. A. Walsh, 2120 S. 11th St.

MILWAUKEE LODGE No. 10, Milwaukee, Wis., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2.30 p. m., in Brunner's Hall, cor. 11th Ave. and Washington St.

President—Maurice Collins, 433 Walker St.

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Treas.—G. H. Schroeder, 2810 Center St.
Journal—F. K. Malana, 631 National Ave.

M. J. NAUGHTON LODGE No. 11, Cleveland, O., meets in Letter Carriers Hall, 409 Superior Ave., N. W., first Sunday at 8.30 a. m., and third Tuesday, at 8 p. m.

President—Joseph E. Kelch, 2023 W. 29th St.

Sec.—C. A. Frawley, 3869 W. 15th St.
Treas.—W. J. Keegan, 12311 Tuscora Street.

Journal—S. M. Ryan, 10530 Dupont Av.

TOPEKA LODGE No. 12, Topeka, Kan., meets second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall, cor. 6th and Quincy Sts.

President—R. F. Arthur, 427 Jefferson Street.

Sec.—H. M. Finnie, 119 N. Quinton Blvd.
Treas. and Journal—John Nelson, 404 Madison St.

DETROIT LODGE No. 13, Detroit, Mich., meets second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m., in I. O. O. F. Temple, Hubbard Ave. and Baker St.

Pres.—B. B. Duschane, 339 Dix Ave.

Sec.—C. Derouille, 552 Crawford Ave.

Treas. and Journal—Geo. Stubbs, 676 Ferdinand Ave.

Journal—E. A. Jennings, 81 Pearl St.

TOLEDO LODGE No. 14, Toledo, Ohio, meets third Thursday at 8 a. m., and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m., at Broer's Hall, 626 So. St. Clair St.

President—Thomas Dean, 213 South Ave.

Sec.—Jos. A. Keegan, 1817 Indiana Ave.

Treas.—Henry Gale, 431 South Ave.
Journal—I. O. Begley, 263 Marion St.

HARBOR LODGE No. 15, New York City, meets second and fourth Sundays at 8 a. m., 408 W. 41st St.

Pres.—T. M. Healy, 183 E. 73d St.

Sec. Joseph Barth, 558 W. 42d St.

Treas.—Charles Buckingham, 258 W. 65th St.

VICTORY LODGE No. 16, East Saint Louis, Ill., meets second and fourth Fridays 8 p. m., in Teamsters' Hall, 208 Missouri Ave.

President—William T. Gearity, 410a N. 12th St.

Sec.—J. H. Fallon, 1761 N. 21st St.

Treas.—G. F. Peterson, 1220 N. 15th St.

JAMES MILLS LODGE No. 17, South Chicago, Ill., meets first Sunday at 8 p. m., and third Friday at 2 p. m., Jarmuth Hall, 9120 Commercial Ave.

President—Joseph Cross, 7939 Escanaba Ave.

Sec.—John Burke, 8816 Buffalo Ave.

Treas.—George H. Hoos, 9960 Commercial Ave.; phone South Chicago 3923.

Journal—J. J. Lynn, 9801 Commercial Ave.

COAL CITY LODGE No. 18, Coal City, Illinois.

President—M. J. Horan.

Treas.—A. P. Ayersman, Box 19.

BURLINGTON LODGE No. 19, Chicago, Ill., meets first and third Sundays at 2.30 p. m., in Duffek's Hall, 2014 S. California Ave.

President—C. E. Killmer, 2222 Washington Boulv.

Sec.—G. W. Rutter, 2643 W. 16th Place.

Treas.—Journal—E. R. Rutter, 4111 Park Ave.

SEDALIA LODGE No. 20, Sedalia, Mo., meets first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., in Labor Temple Hall, 313-315 South Lamine St.

President—J. M. Egan, 406 E. 7th St.

Sec.—Treas.—G. E. Wilson, 420 E. 11th St.

Journal—T. Howell, 238 E. Saline St.

CAPITOL CITY LODGE No. 21, Columbus, O., meets second Tuesday at 8 a. m., and fourth Tuesday at 8.30 p. m., at Woodmen's Hall, 111½ S. High St.

President—L. J. O'Rourke, 409 W. Rich St.

Sec., Treas. and Journal—E. J. Hexter, 550 Kilbourne St.

GATEWAY CITY LODGE No. 22, La Crosse, Wis., meets first and third Mondays at 7.30 p. m., in K. of P. Hall, 800 Rose St.

President—Charles Stannard, 616 St. James St., No. La Crosse, Wis.

Sec. and Treas.—J. H. Brinkman, 533 Berlin St.

LICKING LODGE No. 23, Newark, O., meets second and fourth Thursdays, 7.30 p. m., in O. R. C. Hall, 31½ South Park Place.

President—Ed. O'Neill, 101 Buena Vista St.

Sec.—S. B. Smith, 5 Spencer St.

Treas.—J. H. Dial, 5 Mechanic St.

Journal—D. F. Mangan, 28 Vanlandingham St.

THE SWITCHMEN'S HOME LODGE No. 24, Mandan, N. D., meets in Macca-bees' Hall, 8 p. m., first and last Sunday of month.

President—Peter Wagner, 108½ Fourth Ave. N. W.

Sec.—B. L. Anderson, 106 4th Ave. N. W.

Treas.—Martin Larson, 308 5th Ave., N. W.

SOLID ROCK LODGE No. 25, Alton, Ill., meets second and fourth Sundays 2 p. m., Labor Hall, Third and Piassa Sts.

President—G. C. Harvey, 1514 Jersey street.

Sec.—J. J. Simon, 912 E. Broadway.

Treas.—A. W. Harvey, 1514 Jersey St.

ROYAL BLUE LODGE No. 26, Cincinnati, O., meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p. m., in Doyle's Academy, northeast corner Court and Central Aves., Hall No. 3

President—H. D. Nolan, 2803 Warsaw Ave.

Sec.—H. J. Holbrock, 904 W. 7th St.

Treas.—R. E. McKenna, 439 Elberon Ave., phone Warsaw 2018.

Journal—J. M. Smith, Glenway and Mansion Aves., Price Hill.

PLYMOUTH LODGE No. 27, Plymouth, Mich., meets first and third Mondays 8 p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall, Main St.

President—George S. Knapp.

Sec.—Orville B. Tousey.

Treas.—Daniel F. Murray.

ZENITH LODGE No. 28, Duluth, Minn., meets first and third Sundays at 2:30 p. m., in Sloan's Hall, 20th Ave., West and Superior St.

President—W. E. Baker, 2429 W. 7th.

Sec.—J. T. Morando, 2126 W. First St.

Treas. and Journal—C. H. Stang, 2208 W. 2d St.

Journal—P. Flaherty, 120 W. 4th St.

BLUE ISLAND LODGE No. 29, Blue Island, Ill., meets second and fourth Sundays at 8 p. m., Moose Hall, 261 Western Ave.

President—C. O. Smith, 160 High St.

Sec.—H. N. Allen, 10508 So. Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Treas. and Journal—Thos. Earner, 331 Vermont St.

MINNEAPOLIS LODGE No. 30, Minneapolis, Minn., meets second Sunday at 8 p. m., and fourth Sunday at 2 p. m., Richman Hall, 3d Ave. S. and Fifth St.

President—Jas. Coyne, 317 N. Lyndale Ave.

Sec.—Morris Full, 301 Plymouth Ave., North.

Treas.—A. A. Wilson, 1111 16th Ave., S. E.

Journal—Jas. F. Smith, 1902 5th Ave. N.

ST. PAUL LODGE No. 31, St. Paul, Minn., meets second Sunday at 2 p. m., and fourth Friday at 8 p. m., in Central Hall, 7th and 6th Sts.

President—W. J. McHenry, 109 W. Central Ave.

Sec.—E. H. Okeson, 686 Bradley St.

Treas.—L. E. Pitman, 278 Fuller Ave.

Journal—L. W. Appleton, 506 Partridge Street.

SUNFLOWER LODGE No. 32, Emporia, Kans., meets first Sunday at 9 a. m., in Union Labor Hall, cor. 4th and Commercial St.

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Sec.—R. O. Griffith, 110 Rural St.

Treas.—Elmer Dukes, 105 Constitution St.

Journal—W. L. Merwin, 714 East St.

WATERLOO LODGE No. 34, Waterloo, Ia., meets last Sunday of each month at 7:30 p. m., in Eagles' Hall, 111½ East 5th St.

President—E. C. Page, 1125 Franklin St.

Sec. and Treas.—D. W. Dacey, 703 Washington St.

Journal—J. Burgess, 417 Dane St.

CENTENNIAL LODGE No. 35, Denver, Col., meets first and third Monday at 8 p. m. in Lower Howe Hall, 1548 California St.

President—Paul Maskow, 2026 W 38th avenue.

Sec.—H. E. Whitcomb, 3631 Shoshone St.

Treas.—John Shea, 3026 Ross Court.

Journal—W. E. Secord, 3965 Xavier St.

JOHN W. DRURY LODGE No. 36, Chicago, Ill., meets at Garfield Hall, 5444 Wentworth Ave., first and third Thursday evenings.

President—D. J. Geary, 6431 S. Green St.; phone Normal 1450.

Sec.—John Seip, 5341 5th Ave.

Treas.—James E. Maher, 5754 5th Ave.

ST. LOUIS LODGE No. 37, St. Louis, Mo., meets first and third Sundays at 8 p. m., in Red Men's Hall, 920 Pine St.

President—Thos. Nester, 617 N. 9th St.

Sec.—W. G. Roller, 3741 Laclede Ave.

Treas. and Journal—Grant Hammond, 4942 Lilburn Ave.

PRESQUE ISLE LODGE No. 38, Erie, Pa., meets the first and third Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m., at Cunningham's Hall, cor. 20th and Peach Sts.

President—John C. Wagner, 228 W. 19th St.

Sec.—L. H. Wagner, 747 E. 22d St.

Treas.—J. B. Haggerty, 655 W. 10th St.

CENTRAL LODGE No. 39, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second and fourth Tuesdays 8:30 p. m., and third Tuesday 10 a. m., in Boyer's Large Hall, corner Swan and Emslie Sts.

President—W. F. Schleus, 67 Monroe St.

Sec.—Arthur G. Lembke, 37 French St.

Treas.—Wm. Krieger, 500 Winslow Av.

Journal—Chas. Kinmartin, 1819 Gene-see St.

PARK CITY LODGE No. 40, Bridgeport, Conn.

President and Treasurer—D. E. Griffith, 129 Clifford St.

HARD STRUGGLE LODGE No. 41, Elyria, O.

President and Journal—N. J. Gerhart, 911 East Ave.

Sec.—L. V. Ducoty, 4 Tattersall Ct.

Treas.—L. R. Willford, 148 Lake Ave.

SILVER CITY LODGE No. 42, Kansas
City, Kan., meets third Wednesdays at 8.30 p. m., Lapham's Hall.

President—A. G. Fox, 1628 Woodland Boulevard.
Sec. and Treas.—Geo. Fox, 1717 Woodland Bvd.

PRIDE OF THE WEST LODGE No. 43, Los Angeles, Cal., meets second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m., in Taft Hall, Walker Theater Bldg., 730 S. Grand Ave.
President—M. McNulty, 840 W. 54th St.
Sec.-Treas. and Journal—T. A. Bailey, 942 Bixel Ave.

UTICA LODGE No. 44, Utica, N. Y., meets 7.30 p. m., second and fourth Saturday, Labor Temple, 2d floor.
President—J. Mahar, 725 South St.
Sec. and Journal—Fred Strobel, 9 Redfield Ave., Whitesboro, N. Y.
Treas.—F. Hayes, 915 Brayton Park Pl.

GAS BELT LODGE No. 45, Muncie, Ind., meets second and fourth Sundays 2.30 p. m., at 2205 S. Madison St.
President—Charles F. Thorpe, 1515 W. 7th St.
Sec., Treas. and Jour.—Chas. Lawrence, 2205 S. Madison St.

HAPPY THOUGHT LODGE No. 46, Colorado City, Col., meets second Sunday, 8 p. m., and fourth Sunday 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall.
President—J. J. Elliott, 13 S. Third St.
Sec. and Treas.—C. F. Sonnichsen, Box 460, West Side St.

GARY LODGE No. 47, Gary, Ind., meets at K. of C. Hall, East 6th Ave., second Sunday at 1.30 p. m., and fourth Sunday at 7.30 p. m.
President—H. W. King, 335 Marshall St.; phone 2320.
Sec.—T. R. Williams, 9713 Ewing Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Treas.—Geo. W. Staab, 548 Broadway; phone 1077.
Journal—G. W. Scott, 408 Harrison St.

COPPER CITY LODGE No. 48, Butte, Mont., meets second and fourth Sundays, 8 p. m., at Carpenters' Hall, West Granite Street.
President—Geo. Cassidy, 1116 California Ave.
Sec., Treas. and Journal—P. O'Shea, 337 S. Main.

THREE RAIL LODGE No. 49, Pueblo, Col., meets fourth Friday 8 p. m., New Labor Temple, North Union and Richmond Sts.
President—E. N. Haling, 1818 Routt St.
Sec.-Treas.—H. C. Hutchinson, 1623 Wabash Ave.
Journal—J. F. Beard, 5th Ave. Hotel.

PARSONS LODGE No. 50, Parsons, Kan., meets second and fourth Sundays 7.30 p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall, 1906 1-2 Main St.
President and Treasurer—Laurence Smith, 617 N. Central Ave.
Sec.—John Ehman, 1217 Crawford Ave.
Journal—C. E. Stites, 1122 Lincoln St.

JUNCTION LODGE No. 51, West Bay City, Mich., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Conrado Block, cor. Midland and Walnut Sts., second and fourth Sundays, 8 p. m.

President—H. P. Gaines, 503 Jane St.
Sec.—John R. Greeley, 1410 Woodside Ave., Bay City, Mich.
Treas.—A. Strachan, 210 Raymond Ave., Bay City, Mich.
Journal—Geo. Pringle, 201 State St., Bay City, Mich.

EXCELSIOR LODGE No. 52, Port Jervis, N. Y., meets in H. H. Farnum's Hall, Pike St., first Sunday 2.30 p. m., third Thursday 8 p. m.

President—Wm. Lyons, 8 Bonnell St.
Sec. and Treas.—Wm. Walz, 23 Church Street.
Journal—J. A. Weed, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

MILES CITY LODGE No. 53, Miles City, Mont., meets at 317 N. 7th St., second and fourth Fridays 8 p. m.

President—H. C. Carey, 317 N. 7th St.
Sec.-Treas.—J. S. Hollister, 606 Knight street.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN LODGE No. 54, St. Louis, Mo., meets second and fourth Sundays at 8 p. m., in Gambrinus Hall, 3631 Selena St., third floor, fourth suite.

President and Journal—W. T. Barlow, 3005 S. 13th St.
Sec.—C. C. Perrine, 3550a Marine Ave.
Treas.—F. W. Zwick, 4441-a Pennsylvania Ave.

LAKE SHORE LODGE No. 55, Cleveland, O., meets second Monday 8 00 a. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall, 788 E. 152d St.

President—A. L. Hell, 13706 Othella Ave.
Sec.—G. N. Horne, 18104 Nottingham Road.

Treas.—O. M. Tippin, 18416 Nottingham Road.
Journal—F. E. Jackson, 802 Rudyard Rd., N. E.

HARLEM RIVER LODGE No. 56, New York City, meets first Wednesday and third Thursday 10 a. m., in Union Hall, 444 Willis Ave.

President—P. J. Finnegan, 383 E. 137th Street.
Sec.-Treas.—A. J. Cuff, 631 E. 135th St.
Journal—D. M. Beardsley, 716 E. 136th Street.

LAKE ERIE LODGE No. 57, Sandusky, Ohio, meets second and fourth Saturdays at 7.30 a. m., in Trades and Labor Assembly Hall.

President—G. Schiller, 420 Osborne St.
Sec.-Treas.—A. J. Diedrick, 511 Jackson St.

PROGRESS LODGE No. 58, Chicago, Ill., meets second and fourth Sundays at 8 p. m., at Star Lodge Hall, Western Ave. and Lexington St.

President—S. D. Orr, 3923 W. Polk St.; phone Garfield 3556.

Sec.—Walter M. Egan, 1846 So. St. Louis Ave.; phone Rockwell 6788.
Treas.—W. A. Welsh, 4112 W. Monroe St.; phone Garfield 2745.

VEHICLE LODGE No. 59, Flint, Mich., meets first Wednesday 8 p. m. and third Sunday 9 a. m., Olympic Hall, 616 1-2 So. Saginaw St.

Pres.—William Tate, East Kearsley St.
Sec.—Otis B. Morse, 1502 Glenwood Ave.
Treas.—E. L. Jones, 313 Lyons St.

MONROE LODGE No. 60, Rochester, N. Y., meets fourth Thursday at 8 p. m., in Painters' Hall, 42 Exchange St.
President—J. P. Crosson, 140 Frost Ave.
Sec., Treas. and Journal—F. E. Hall, 359 West Ave.

JACKSON LODGE No. 61, Jackson, Mich., meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p. m., Engineers' Hall, Webb Block, S. Mechanic St.
President—H. L. Barger, 521 Adrian Ave.
Sec.—O. R. McKibben, 612 S. Pleasant St.
Treas.—E. Bigalke, 219 Chapin St.
Journal—H. S. Hasbrouck, 816 Detroit Street.

GILT EDGE LODGE No. 62, Pitsburgh, Pa., meets second Sunday, 7.45 p. m., and fourth Sunday, 1.45 p. m., Union Labor Temple, Washington and Webster Aves.

President—D. A. Harshbarger, 228 Pennant St., Beechwood.
Sec.—James Earley, 5144 Carnegie Ave.
Treas.—F. W. Brown, 278 46th St.
Journal—C. E. Cavanaugh, 169 45th St.

NORTH STAR LODGE No. 63, Winnipeg, Man., meets first Sunday, 2.30 p. m., third Sunday, 8.30 p. m., 496 Jessie Ave.
President—W. A. Walden, 487 Warsaw Ave.
Sec. and Treas.—A. J. Young, 496 Jessie Ave.

FORT SCOTT LODGE No. 65, Fort Scott, Kans., meets first and third Sundays, 2.30 p. m., K. of P. Hall, Wall St.

President—Henry Ward, 711 S. Barbee St.
Sec. and Treas.—Wm. Bicknell, 903 E. Wall St.

CELERY CITY LODGE No. 66, Kalamazoo, Mich., meets first Monday at 8 p. m. and third Monday at 8:30 a. m., I. O. O. F. Hall, 209 South St.

President—S. J. Howard, 1115 Mill St.
Sec.—Albert Renberger, 112 W. North street.

Treas.—Wm. Skalla, 608 W. Kalamazoo Ave.
Journal—H. N. Carney, 625 Reede St.

MARTHA LODGE No. 67, Hammond, Ind., meets second and fourth Fridays, 8 p. m., I. O. O. F. Hall, 177 E. State St.
President—Elmer Scott, 1192 Van Buren St.

Sec.—E. E. Randall, 584 Sibley St.
Treas. and Journal—A. L. Crout, 1014 Park Place.

UNION STOCK YARDS LODGE No. 68, Chicago, Ill., meets first Sunday, 7.30 p. m., third Sunday, 2.30 p. m., McNally's New Hall, 47th and Halstead Sts.

President—H. P. Young, 4853 Washtenaw Ave.
Sec.—Wm. C. Weltzel, 5253 Hermitage Ave.

Treas.—F. L. Conners, 7741 Green St.
Journal—John Cole, 6416 Bishop St.

HOUSTON LODGE No. 69, Houston, Tex., meets first Tuesday, 8 a. m., fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., Gordon & McCullen Hall, 1209 Hogan St.

President—D. E. Martin, 2812 Hardy.
Sec., Treas. and Journal—J. T. Wood-rome, 1714 Mary St.

OLEANDER LODGE No. 70, Galveston, Tex., meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 8.30 p. m., Cooks and Walters' Hall.

President—J. J. Williams, 3602 Broadway.

Sec.—W. J. Henderson, 2913 Ave. Q.
Treas.—F. K. Hottal, 2621 Ave. Q½
Journal—J. J. Graney, 3419 Ave. L

QUEEN CITY LODGE No. 71, Seattle, Wash., meets second Sunday, 2 p. m., fourth Sunday at 8 p. m., Room 106, Labor Temple, Sixth Ave. and University St.

President—J. E. Hiles, 4328 Dayton Ave.

Sec.—F. T. Corrigan, 419 Queen Anne Ave., Beverly Court Apts.

Treas.—J. H. Arbuthnot, 1347 17th Ave. South.

Journal—T. B. Gemmill, 6316 13th Ave. S.

PEORIA LODGE No. 72, Peoria, Ill., meets first and third Sundays, 8 p. m., Schmitt's Hall, Hecox and S. Adams Sts.

President—Wm. H. Smith, 201 Merri-man St.

Sec.—C. T. Middleton, 1518 Lincoln Ave.
Treas.—W. S. Dimon, 127 Lincoln Park Place.

Journal—R. W. Bundy, 806 Butler St.

BAY STATE LODGE No. 73, Springfield, Mass., meets first Wednesday of each month, 8 p. m., 118 Plainfield St.

President—W. N. Clark, 5 Birnie.
Sec. and Treas.—E. T. Clark, 118 Plain-field St.

Journal—H. D. Marsh, 93 Marengo Pk.

CLIPPER LODGE No. 74, Michigan City, Ind., meets fourth Thursday 7.30 p. m., Burkhart Hall, Franklin and Sixth Sts., third floor.

President—Arthur Voss, 219 E. Detroit street.

Sec. and Journal—O. A. Hill, 117 Jackson St.

Treas.—M. H. Clark, 606 Pine St.

STEARNS LODGE No. 75, Ludington, Mich., meets K. C. Hall, first and last Tuesdays, 8 p. m.

President—A. Prefontaine, 105 E. Melindy St.

Sec.—Irvin Clark, 215 E. Melindy St.
Treas.—F. L. Smith, 408 E. Melindy St. street.

Journal—M. Sherlock, 413 E. Melindy Street.

SOUTHERN KANSAS LODGE No. 77, Chanute, Kan., meets second and fourth Thursdays, 7.30 p. m., Morrison's Hall.

President—W. J. Smith, 1115 S. Grant St.

Sec.—C. D. Coulter, 518 S. Central.

Treas.—G. G. Basler, 1112 S. Evergreen Ave.

Journal—K. Hendrickson, 718 S. Evergreen Ave.

FORT WAYNE LODGE No. 78, Fort Wayne, Ind., meets at 736 W. Berry St., fourth Tuesday 8 p. m.

President—Joseph A. Deahl, 713 Fredricks St.

Sec.—G. T. Sunley, 1910 Koenig St.

Treas. and Journal—G. W. Thieboit, 736 W. Berry St.

JACKSON PARK LODGE No. 79, Chicago, Ill., meets second Sunday 8 p. m., and fourth Sunday at 2 p. m., Southland Hall, N. W. corner 56th and South Halsted Streets.
President—C. D. Wiltse, 7232 University Ave.

Sec. and Journal—J. H. Landers, 822 West 50th Place.

Treas.—E. G. Wilson, 6342 Vernon Ave.

UNION LODGE No. 80, Grand Rapids, Mich., meets first and third Tuesdays at 7.30 p. m., Simmons Hall, 758 Division Ave. S.

President—W. H. Parks, 904 Arlington Place, S. E.

Sec.—Chas. H. Edinger, 32 Sycamore
Treas.—Walter Shay, 226 Division Ave. South.

GREAT FALLS LODGE No. 81, Great Falls, Mont.

President—L. W. Brisley, 422 5th Ave., S. W.

Sec.—G. P. Dewitt, 527 2d Ave., S. W.
Treas. and Journal—John Kinniburgh, 10 9th St., S. W.

PARK LODGE No. 82, Herington, Kan., meets second Saturday, 8 p. m., and fourth Tuesday, 3 p. m., I. O. O. F. Hall.

President—J. D. Williams, 220 N. E. St.
Sec.—Treas.—H. Mann, 212 W. Walnut Street.

Journal—A. E. Heath, box 534.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LODGE No. 83, Chicago, Ill., meets at Pussy Hall, corner 75th St. and Drexel Ave., first and third Monday nights.

President—J. J. Mullaney, 6934 Woodlawn Ave.

Sec. and Journal—W. G. Weamer, 6928 Kimbark Ave.

Treas.—M. S. Meehan, 8540 Maryland.
Phone, Hyde Park 5539.

MAPLE LEAF LODGE No. 84, Oelwein, Ia., meets first Tuesday, 8 p. m., and second Tuesday, 4 p. m., in Temple Hall.

President—W. E. Hamilton, 624 5th Ave., W.

Sec., Treas. and Journal—H. N. Campbell, 446 So. Frederick

WICHITA LODGE No. 85, Wichita, Kans., meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m., A. O. U. W. Hall, 138 N. Lawrence St.

President—J. E. Ceurvorst, 335 N. Washington St.

Sec. and Treas.—D. W. Entsminger, 425 S. Chautauqua St.

SANGAMON LODGE No. 86, Springfield, Ill., third Sunday, Odd Fellows' Bldg., 5 Monroe St., 2.30 p. m.

President—T. J. Murphy, 641 N. 4th St.
Sec. and Treas.—Wm. Burns, 1117 N. 6th St.

Journal—Wm. Gilmore, cor. 15th and E. N. Grand Ave.

COLUMBIA LODGE No. 87, Portland, Ore., meets second Sunday, 2 p. m., Woodman Hall, Russell and Rodney Ave.

President—B. F. Charles, 208 S. 17th St.
Sec. and Treas.—A. F. Schumann, 424 Columbia St.

Journal—J. T. Beach, 822 Haight Ave.

ENTERPRISE LODGE No. 88, Green Bay, Wis.

President—Truman Culsh, corner Elmore and Division.

Sec.—M. A. Thompson, 508 Ashland Ave. S.

Treas.—H. E. Jansen, 926 S. Jackson St.
Journal—M. H. Cleary, 802 N. Chestnut St.

OTTUMWA LODGE No. 89, Ottumwa, Ia., meets first and third Sundays at 8 p. m., in Labor Hall, cor. Main and Court Sts.

President and Treas.—O. C. Kenney, 706 W. 4th St.

Sec. and Jour.—S. H. Loring, 120 N. Holt St.

DENISON LODGE No. 90, Denison, Tex., meets second Wednesday at 8 p. m., and fourth Wednesday at 2.30 p. m., in Labor Hall, 300 W. Main St.

President—B. S. Clark, R. F. D. No. 4.
Sec. and Treas.—J. M. Phillips, 109 E. Gandy.

Journal—H. H. Crockett, 509 E. Main.

IRONDALE LODGE No. 91, Chicago, Ill., meets in Duffy's Hall, cor. 106th St. and Torrance Ave., second and fourth Sundays at 7.30 p. m.

President—R. J. Norton, 9220 Commercial Ave.

Sec.—H. A. Flynn, 9137 Houston Ave.

Treas.—C. J. Welmer, 10210 Ewing Ave.

STANDARD LODGE No. 92, Cedar Rapids, Ia., meets in Turner Hall, S. 3d St., between 4th and 5th Aves., first Wednesday, 4 p. m., and third Wednesday, 8 p. m.

President—G. E. Mead, 1649 N. 6th St., West.

Sec. and Journal—G. M. Stonebraker, 816 Camburn Court.

Treas.—Fred Pirkel, 1317 S. 1st St. W.

TRUE BLUE LODGE No. 93, Omakalooa, Ia., meets first Sunday, 3 p. m., and third Sunday at 7.30 p. m., at 802 1st Ave. W.

President—O. F. Cox, 707 A St.

Sec. and Treas.—J. Brown, 802 1st Ave., W.

Journal—Geo. Oswandle, 215 B Ave. W.

ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH LODGE No. 94, Terre Haute, Ind., meets first and third Fridays 8 p. m., in Central Labor Union Hall, 624 1-2 Main St.

President—M. M. Scherich, R. F. D.

Sec.—D. B. Joice, 2039 N. 8th St.; New phone 3208-J.

Treas.—O. D. Barnett, 117 S. 15th St.; phone 1036-J.

Journal—H. H. Byington, 318 N. 16th Street.

ASHTABULA LODGE No. 95, Ashtabula, O., meets second Sunday at 7.30 p. m., and fourth Sunday at 2.30 p. m., in Foresters' Hall, Morrison's Bldg., Main St.

President—C. F. Chapell, 173 Prospect.

Sec. and Journal—C. G. Nelson, 402 Columbus St.

Treas.—Charles L. Kain, 12 McGovern Ave.

LIMA LODGE No. 96, Lima, Ohio.

President—M. Clifford, 831 N. Union St.

Sec. and Treas.—M. C. Clancy, 933 N. Elizabeth.

FREEBORN LODGE No. 97, Albert Lea, Minn., meets first Wednesday at 8 p. m., in Red Men's Hall, cor. William and Broadway.

President—J. P. Woods, 810 Water St.
Sec. and Treas.—A. L. Hove, 258 S. Pearl.

Journal—Morris Hagen, 725 Jefferson Street.

CADILLAC LODGE No. 98, Cadillac, Mich., meets first and third Fridays, 8 p. m., Trades and Labor Council Rooms.
Pres. and Treas.—T. Long, 1049 Haring Street.

Sec.—A. Craig, 510 Aldrich St.

Journal—B. J. Long, 521 1-2 N. Mitchell Street.

LITTLE GIANT LODGE No. 100, McKees Rocks, Pa., meets second and fourth Sundays 7.45 p. m., in Christian's Hall, 219 Chartiers Ave.

President—J. J. Connors, 816 Island Av.
Sec.—E. T. Brown, R. D. No. 1, Box 40.
Treas.—Robt. McCarthy, 400 Woodward Ave.

Journal—H. M. Dunmire, 623 Harriet St.

ALUM ROCK LODGE No. 101, San Jose, Cal., meets in A. O. U. W. Hall.

President—Frank E. Webber, S. P. Yard Office.

Sec. and Treas.—P. J. McKay, 126 N. 4th St.

LEHIGH LODGE No. 102, Lehigh, Pa., meets in Reber's Hall, second and fourth Sundays, at 8 p. m.

President—M. A. Cochran, 716 1-2 W. Whitehall St., Allentown, Pa.

Sec.—Treas.—Granville Mertz, Box 120, Packerton, Pa.

Journal—Geo. Dolan, 389 Brush, Allentown, Pa.

SHREVEPORT LODGE No. 103, Shreveport, La., meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p. m., in Frank Ryan's residence.

President—Frank Ryan, Bossier City, La.

Sec.—Treas. and Journal—R. E. Jones.

SWEET CLOVER LODGE No. 104, Arkansas City, Kan.

President—J. A. Kanuth, 420 Fulton Ave., Hannibal, Mo.

Treas.—G. B. Hammond, 511 S. C. St.

OZARK LODGE No. 105, Springfield, Mo.

Treas.—B. F. Cole, 1111 W. Center St.

TUBE CITY LODGE No. 106, McKeesport, Pa., meets first and fourth Sundays 7.30 p. m., Roth's Hall, St. Clair and Jerome Sts.

President—P. J. Brennan, 1005 Walnut Street.

Sec. and Treas.—C. E. Minnick, 821 Cherry.

Journal—R. B. Goe, Dravosburg, Pa.

HEAD OF THE LAKE LODGE No. 107, Superior, Wis., meets first Monday at 8 p. m. and third Sunday 2.30 p. m., Tower Hall, corner Tower and 13th Sts.

President and Journal—F. K. Barnard, 1309 Clough Ave.

Sec.—J. C. O'Connell, 1124 Grand Ave.
Treas.—W. J. Schustrum, 2014 Maryland Ave.

ROUGH RIDER LODGE No. 108, Hornell, N. Y., meets first and third Thursdays 8 p. m., A. O. H. Hall, St. Ann's Federation Bldg.

President—James Carroll, 47 E. Main Street.

Sec.—Treas.—A. C. Jones, 51 Jane St.

Journal—J. W. Baldwin, 50 Oak St.

OKAW LODGE No. 109, Centralia, Ill., meets first and third Sunday afternoons at 421 S. Elm St.

President—John W. Berbaum, 609 W. 6th St., South.

Sec.—H. F. Watts, 828 S. Locust St.

Treas.—H. B. Oberst, 505 N. Hickory St.

SAGINAW LODGE No. 110, Saginaw, E. S., Michigan, meets on the first Sunday 9.30 a. m., in Myrtle Hall, 524 Potter St., East Side.

President—A. Packard, 926 N. Sixth Av.

Sec.—Treas. and Journal—H. S. Gay, 1028 N. Sixth Ave.

NETCONG LODGE No. 112, Stanhope, N. J., meets I. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Sundays 7.30 p. m.

President—C. Bird, Allen St., Netcong, N. J.

Sec. and Journal—W. S. Sickles, Netcong, N. J.

Treas.—James O'Neal, Mechanic St., Netcong, N. J.

EAST END LODGE No. 113, Cincinnati, O., meets 704 E. Pearl St., third Tuesday, 8 p. m.

President—J. T. Cain, 262 Page St.

Sec.—F. E. Alwin, 2734 Hoff Ave.

Treas. and Journal—A. T. Carius, 843 Overton St., Newport, Ky.

BROOME LODGE No. 114, Binghamton, N. Y., meets second and fourth Monday 8 p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall, 299 Chenango St.

President—John McMahon, 42 Griswold St.

Sec. and Treas.—Geo. Martin, 41 Mendelssohn St.

JERSEY CITY LODGE No. 115, Hoboken, N. J., meets at Rankin's Hall, 125 27th St., first and third Sundays at 8 p. m.

President—J. Londregan, 20 10th St., West New York, N. J.

Sec.—Treas.—Martin Keating, 42 Clifton Terrace, Weehawken, N. J.

Journal—Thos. Drennan, 622 Monroe St.

BUCKEYE LODGE No. 116, Conneaut, O., meets first Sunday 10 a. m. and third Thursday 8 p. m., G. A. R. Hall, Stanley Block, Main St.

President—J. Q. Cox, 462 Mill St.

Sec.—W. A. Kremer, 390 Beaver St.

Treas.—E. C. McCloskey, 693 Broad.

Journal—R. H. Christensen, 542 Harbor street.

HARMONY LODGE No. 117, Chicago, Ill., meets in Colonial Hall, cor. Chicago and Western Aves., second and fourth Sundays 2.30 p. m.

President—Jas. Murray, 1108 N. Monticello Ave.; phone, Albany 4931.

Sec.-Treas.—F. J. Wilbur, 151 S. Albany Ave.; phone Kedzie 595.

Journal—Wm. F. Johnston, 740 Spaulding Ave.

SALT LAKE LODGE No. 119, Salt Lake City, Utah, meets second Tuesday at 8.30 p. m., at Labor Temple, 2d East, between 1st and 2d South.

President—P. H. Hughes, 471 Chicago Street.

Sec.-Treas.—W. S. Lemon, 523 W. 1st St., N.

LINCOLN LODGE No. 120, Lincoln, Neb., meets first Sunday 2.30 p. m., and third Sunday 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 215 N. 11th St.

President—J. H. Francisco, 2011 K St.

Sec.—V. R. Umphres, 3124 F St.

Treas.—A. G. Strouse, 2919 F St.

Journal—W. A. Weston, 2117 D St.

IVORYDALE LODGE No. 123, Elmwood Place, O., meets in Keller's Hall, Walnut St. and Main Ave., second and fourth Fridays at 8 p. m.

President—J. J. Stadlander, 503 Elmwood Ave.

Sec.—J. M. Folt, Carthage Pike, Cincinnati, O.

Treas.—Anthony Ash, 300 Elmwood Av.

Journal—T. R. Turner, 410 Oak St.

EL RENO LODGE No. 124, El Reno, Okla., meets in Red Men's Hall, 112 Russell St., second and fourth Tuesdays, 7.30 p. m.

President—D. H. Selvers, 620 S. Choc-taw St.

Sec.—Dacy Havendon, 320 S. Foster St.

Treas.—G. F. Hodgkinson, 918 W. Woodson St.

Journal—Fred L. Downey, R. R. No. 4, Packers Add.

NECHES LODGE No. 125, Beaumont, Tex., meets K. of P. Hall, second and fourth Sundays, 8 p. m.

President—L. C. Kelly, 1547 Laurel St.

Sec.-Treas. and Journal—C. E. Wood, P. O. Box 1002.

HAWKEYE LODGE No. 126, Marshalltown, Iowa, meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m., 510 S. 3d St.

President, Sec. and Treas.—Frank Reese, 208 S. Sixth Ave.

Journal—W. P. Carver, 608 Cole St.

ST. ANTHONY'S LODGE No. 128, Minneapolis, Minn., meets second Sunday 2.30 p. m., 2429 Seventh St., S.

President—W. D. O'Connell, 52 E. Hennepin St.

Sec.-Treas.—A. L. Maebly, 2429 7th St., S.

ELECTRIC CITY LODGE No. 129, Scranton, Pa., meets second Sunday 2.30 p. m., fourth Thursday 7.30 p. m., G. A. R. Hall, Pennsylvania and Linden Sts.

President—R. W. Flynn, 406 Railroad Ave.

Sec.—Patrick T. Ryan, 406 Railroad Ave.

Treas. and Journal—J. P. Crowley, 274 Railroad Ave.

FORT HAMILTON LODGE No. 130, Hamilton, O., meets second and fourth Thursdays, 8 p. m., Crescent Aid Hall, 7th and Walnut Sts.

President—Thomas Connell, 515 Chestnut.

Sec. and Treas.—W. J. Welsh, 428 Wood St.

Journal—P. Welsh, 524 S. 4th St.

SHAWNEE LODGE No. 131, Shawnee, Okla., meets first and third Sundays 6.30 p. m., Stern's Bldg, East Main St.

President—C. C. Fertig, 415 N. Roosevelt St.

Sec. and Journal—J. T. Sterling, 321 N. Kickapoo St.

Treas.—E. L. Fisher, 329 N. Aydelotte Street.

TRI-CITY LODGE No. 133, Rock Island, Ill., meets second Tuesday 8 p. m. and fourth Sunday 9.30 a. m., Industrial Home Hall, Moline, Ill.

President—Wm. Melike, 510 39th St.

Sec.—J. B. Pritchett, 3016 10th Ave.

Treas.—Ben Jacobson, 602 39th St.

Journal—J. W. Perry, Silvis, Ill.

SUCCESS LODGE No. 134, St. Louis, Mo., meets first and third Fridays 8 p. m., and third Friday 8.30 a. m., Bremen Hall, 3607 N. 11th St.

President—J. F. Flanery, 810 Salisbury Street.

Sec.—W. F. Keane, 4116 Blair Ave.

Treas.—J. J. McCarthy, 5436 Geraldine.

PUGET SOUND LODGE No. 135, Tacoma, Wash., meets first and third Mondays 8 p. m., Milwaukee Hall, 23d St. and Jefferson Ave.

President—J. W. Vall, R. F. D. 4, box 872-a, Fern Hill Sta.

Sec.—P. J. Crusen, Auburn, Wash.

Treas.—C. E. Whitman, 2716 A St.

Journal—C. R. Hess, 3106 East D St.

RUBBER CITY LODGE No. 136, Akron, Ohio, meets second and fourth Sunday 9.30 a. m., Turner Hall.

President—C. Nolan, 184 S. Main St.

Sec.—Joseph A. Kroesen, 1146 S. Main St.

Treas.—R. R. Shackelton, 336 Hickory street.

SPOKANE LODGE No. 137, Spokane, Wash., meets second Thursday 8 p. m., at Keller's Hall, 807½ Riverside Ave.

President—J. H. Brighton, 223 E. Pacific Ave.

Sec.-Treas.—E. A. Edlund, 1627 Normandie St.

Journal—J. J. Rhoe, 320 S. Browne.

ALAMO LODGE No. 138, San Antonio, Tex., meets second and fourth Fridays 8 p. m., Trades Council Hall, 114 1-2 South Alamo St.

President—R. G. Askew, 321 Burleson Street.

Sec.-Treas.—H. E. Tillett, 319 Burleson St.

Journal—A. Von Blon, 203 S. 4th St., Waco, Tex.

SECOND CITY LODGE No. 140.
Nashua, N. H.
Treas.—J. Gilmore, 2 Chase St.

SUSQUEHANNA LODGE No. 141. Susquehanna, Pa., meets first and third Thursdays, 8 p. m., at 84 High St., Oakland.
President, Sec. and Treas.—D. H. Griswold, R. F. D. No. 2.

OPEN PORT CITY LODGE No. 142. Muskegon, Mich., meets first and third Sundays at 11 a. m., at North Yard's Office, upstairs, P. M. Ry., Ottawa St.
President—C. H. Root, 85 Octavius St.
Sec.—Treas.—Geo. Hanson, 88 Jackson.

TELEGRAM LODGE No. 144. Elmira, N. Y., meets first Monday 8 p. m. and third Tuesday 8.30 a. m., Eagles' Hall, 108 Lake St.
President—M. W. Powers, 902 Lake St.
Sec.—Wm. Murphy, 318 W. 7th St.
Treas.—T. J. Hurley, 1006 College Ave.
Journal—J. W. Bowes, 448 W. 5th St.

CALUMET LODGE No. 145. East Chicago, Ind. meets first and third Sundays 7.30 p. m., in I. O. O. F. Hall, Forsyth Av.
President—H. Zimmerman, 4743 Barring Ave., E.
Sec.—G. H. Childs, 4818 Olcott Ave.
Treas.—E. Morrissey, 4914 Northcote Ave.
Journal—C. Moss, 4732 Olcott Ave.

INDIANAPOLIS LODGE No. 146. Indianapolis, Ind., meets first and third Mondays 8 p. m., Morrison's Hall, 50 Monument Pl.
President—P. O'Shea, 702 E. Georgia St. (Flat 1).
Sec.—C. A. Akers, 1701 N. Capitol Ave.
Treas. and Journal—H. L. Hicks, 1956 Park Ave.

GATE CITY LODGE No. 147. Texarkana, Tex., meets second and fourth Tuesdays 8 p. m., 1320 Maple St.
President—J. T. Smith, 306 Pecan St., Texarkana, Ark.
Sec.—Treas.—Wm. Kelley, 1320 Maple St.
Journal—F. J. Bumb, 112 State St.

YELLOWSTONE LODGE No. 148. Laurel, Mont.
Treas.—J. F. Valenta, Greybull, Wyo.

FREEMPORT LODGE No. 149. Freeport, Ill., meets first and third Sundays 7.30 p. m., Knights and Ladies of Security Hall, Stephenson St.
President and Journal—John D. Hogan, 28 Fairview Avenue.
Sec. and Treas.—Wm. H. O'Malla, 179 Float St.

ELKHART LODGE No. 151. Elkhart, Ind., meets first and third Mondays 7.30 p. m., in Painters' Hall, 306 S. Main St.
President—W. C. Worrell, 511 S. 5th St.
Sec.—R. L. Le Fevre, 713 Thomas St.
Treas.—E. D. Parker, 1009 Garfield Ave.
Journal—John Knowles, Jr., 911 Harrison St.

SYRACUSE LODGE No. 152. Syracuse, N. Y., meets fourth Monday 8.30 p. m., in Trades Assembly Hall, 134 W. Onondaga St.
President—T. Reilly, 431 Whittier Ave.
Sec.—T. Shannahan, 206 S. Lowell St.
Treas.—A. H. Richardson, 732 Otisco St.

TRIANGLE LODGE No. 154. Staples, Minn.
President—R. E. Davenport.
Sec.—J. Guth.
Treas.—W. A. Cummings, Box 625.
Journal—R. P. McGivern.

THANKSGIVING LODGE No. 155. Chicago Junction, O., meets in K. of C. Hall, first Friday at 7.30 p. m., and third Friday at 8 p. m.
President and Journal—Charles Bradley.
Sec. and Treas.—J. S. Swartz.

HOBOKEN LODGE No. 157. Hoboken, N. J., meets in Grubers' Hall, Washington and Newark Sts., first and third Sundays 9.30 a. m.
President—T. Sweeney, 46 Seneca St., Hornell, N. Y.
Sec.—Wm. Shindle, Rutherford, N. J.
Treas.—J. Whelan, Hackettstown, N. J.

GOLDEN GATE LODGE No. 158. Oakland, Cal.
Sec. and Treas.—C. J. McCarthy, 697 Brockhurst St.

AUTO CITY LODGE No. 160. Detroit, Mich., meets first and third Thursdays 8 p. m., Petroskey's Hall, cor. Vinewood and Dix Ave.
President—John W. Ireland, 599 Baker St.
Sec.—E. S. Armstrong, 80 Henry St., River Rouge, Mich.
Treas. and Journal—F. J. Cotter, 739 Cavalry Ave.

HUSTLING LODGE No. 161. Trenton, Mo., meets second and fourth Thursdays, Weaver's Hall.
President—F. V. Sheffield, 2013 N. Main Street.
Sec. and Treas.—J. R. Weaver, 1601 Lulu St.
Journal—D. Ferguson, 1715 N. Main St.

BESSEMER LODGE No. 163. Albion, Pa., meets third Friday, 8 p. m., at Firemen's Hall.
President—J. F. McConegly, Cranesville, Pa.
Sec.—Treas.—J. H. Redmond, Box 323.
Journal—C. L. Newlon.

BIENVILLE LODGE No. 166. Mobile, Ala., meets first Tuesday 8 p. m., 409 Claiborne St.
President—J. Connors, 260 Beauregard St.
Sec.—W. W. Benthall, 458 N. Jackson St.
Treas.—C. W. Rayfield, 357 Earl St.
Journal—F. J. Lewis, 314 N. Joachim St.

PHILANDER LODGE No. 168. El Paso, Texas.
President—A. M. Sanders, 912 N. Virginia.
Sec.—Treas. and Journal—C. F. Barham, Jr., Lockle Hotel.

GOOD HOPE LODGE No. 169, Youngtown, O., meets third Tuesday 10 a. m., 243-245 Federal St.

President—J. F. Owens, 30 Thornton Ave.
Sec., and Treas.—F. Owens, 724 Willson Ave.
Journal—F. S. Merwin, 741 Himrod Ave.

MASON CITY LODGE No. 170, Mason City, Iowa, meets first Sunday 2.30 p. m. and third Sunday 7.30 p. m., Labor Hall.
President—C. Keegan, 115 N. Adams.
Sec. and Treas.—Homer P. Widows, 28 4th St., N. W.

Journal—Robert Johnson, 910 Elm Drive.

PRIDE OF THE HILLS LODGE No. 171, Holloway, O., meets first and third Thursdays, K. of P. Hall.

President—L. A. Hinds.
Sec.—J. J. Thulman, 419 Coal St., Wheeling, W. Va.
Treas.—T. B. Warder.
Journal—G. P. Sims.

VALLEY LODGE No. 172, Sayre, Pa., meets second and fourth Wednesdays 8.30 p. m., P. O. S. of A. Hall, Lockhart St.

President—D. H. Ramey, 110 Willow St., Athens, Pa.
Sec.—John Goodall, 316 Chemung St.
Treas.—F. J. Cafferty, 99 Clinton Ave., Waverly, N. Y.
Journal—Thomas F. Frost, 412 Broad St., Waverly, N. Y.

TWIN CITY LODGE No. 173, La Salle, Ill., meets first and third Sundays 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, corner 1st and Gooding Sts.

President—A. J. Kerwick, 35 6th St.
Sec. and Journal—J. E. Bowers, 308 Fourth St.
Treas.—P. B. Davis, 134 Gooding.

DES MOINES LODGE No. 174, Valley Junction, Ia., meets first Sunday and third Thursday, 7.30 p. m., Masonic Hall, Valley Junction, Ia.

President—M. E. Sherman, 101 E. 12th St., Des Moines, Ia.
Sec.—D. J. Farrell, 1753 E. Maple, Des Moines, Ia.
Treas.—A. L. Ketter, Box 17.

DANVILLE LODGE No. 175, Danville, Ill., meets first and third Mondays, 8 p. m., A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Main and Hazel Sts.

President—John H. Smith, 527 Porter St.
Sec., Treas. and Journal—John King, 1210 Tennessee St.

WHIRLPOOL LODGE No. 177, Niagara Falls, N. Y., meets the second and fourth Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Carpenters' Hall, 2207 Main St.

President—S. T. Caldwell, 2900 McKoon Ave.
Sec. and Treas.—J. M. Whelan, 2813 Main.

BLACK DIAMOND LODGE No. 179, Pittston, Pa., meets first and third Tuesdays at 8.30 p. m., at St. Aloysius' Hall, S. Main St.

President—Wm. Reed, 18 Green.
Sec.—Treas.—B. B. Rader, 37 Curtis St.
Journal—John Hopkins, 6 Drumons St.

WHEAT BELT LODGE No. 180, Fargo, N. D., meets first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., Eagles' Hall, 66 5th St.

President—G. W. Weisert, 718 5th N.
Sec., Treas. and Journal—T. J. Cavanaugh, 523 4th Ave. S., Moorhead, Minn.

BIG FIVE LODGE No. 181, Dallas, Tex., meets last Sunday in month 8 p. m., Co-operative Hall, 1704 Commerce St.

President—C. C. Judy, 614 Grand View Ave.
Sec. and Treas.—Thomas J. Peters, 2708 Birmingham Ave.
Journal—W. P. Hocker, 416 Wash Ave.

KALI-INLA LODGE No. 182, Halleyville, Okla., meets first and third Thursdays 7 p. m., Memia Hall.

President and Journal—John Yockstick.
Sec.—Treas.—John W. Witt, Box 285.

WINDSOR LODGE No. 184, Windsor, Ont., meets second Wednesday at 8.15 p. m., and third Sunday at 9 a. m., at Forsters' Hall.

President—Thos. Barrows, McKay Ave.
Sec.—J. W. Aldritt, 203 London St.
Treas.—J. J. Lonnee, 68 Crawford Ave.

BLACK RIVER LODGE No. 186, Lorain, O., meets K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p. m.

President—Edw. Tomb, 212 Tenth St.
Sec.—Harry Westfal, 1782 Broadway.
Treas.—T. J. Britt, 212 10th St.

BEND CITY LODGE No. 187, Muscatine, Ia., meets first and third Sundays at 7.30 p. m., in Trades Labor Assembly Hall.

President and Sec.—John H. Roth, 111 Neidig Ave.
Treas.—F. A. Timm, 1008 Spring St.

MAD RIVER LODGE No. 188, Dayton, O., meets second Monday 8 p. m., 28 Virginia Ave.

President—M. J. O'Connor, 51 Lombard Ave.
Sec.—Treas.—William M. Thompson, 28 Virginia Ave.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE No. 189, Dolton, Ill., meets first and third Friday 8 p. m., Village Hall.

President—L. O. Fike, 20 E. 118th place, Chicago, Ill.
Sec.—H. I. Ferguson, 134 Park Ave.
Treas.—C. H. Smythe, 221 Park Ave.
Journal—E. J. Wirtz, Jr., 125 Park Ave.

LYONS LODGE No. 191, Lyons, N. Y., President and Journal—James McDermott, Congress Hall.

Sec.—A. Tuffy, Elmer St.
Treas.—James Harrigan, 100 Geneva St.

TIGER LODGE No. 192, Detroit, Mich., meets second and fourth Mondays 8 p. m.,

American Eagle Hall, Bethune and Brush Sta.

President—A. Templeton, 83 Andrus, Hamtramck, Mich.

Sec.—P. Koops, 217 Bethune Ave.

Treas.—John F. Tonjes, 528 Tyler Ave.

Journal—C. F. Goff, 284 Owen Ave.

FRANKLIN PARK LODGE No. 193, Kolzie, Ill., meets second and fourth Monday, 7.30 p. m., Switchmen's Hall.

President—M. J. Murphy, Franklin Park, Ill.

Sec.—Albert H. Barton, Franklin Park, Ill.

Treas.—Frank Brinkerhoff, Franklin Park, Ill.

Journal—A. J. Keefe.

KEYSTONE LODGE No. 194, Hallstead, Pa., meets first Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. and third Wednesday at 7.30 a. m., Swartz Hall, Main St., over postoffice.

President—Geo. T. Hatfield.

Sec.—Wm. Carroll.

Treas. and Journal—Fred Decker, 242 Maine St.

THUNDER BAY LODGE No. 195, Fort William, Ontario, meets first Thursday, 8 p. m. and third Sunday, 2.30 p. m., Trades and Labor Hall.

President and Treas.—A. G. McGregor, 323 Ogden St.

Sec.—C. H. Lundgreen, 231 W. Franch.

Journal—J. J. Clarke, 213 McVicar St., Port Arthur, Ont.

SAN FRANCISCO LODGE No. 197, San Francisco, Cal., meets first and third Sundays 8 p. m., 2876 24th St.

President—P. M. Kelly, 4300 19th St.

Sec. and Treas.—W. J. Howard, 2876 24th St.

TERMINAL LODGE No. 198, Little Rock, Ark., meets first Thursday and third Sunday at 8 p. m., in Printers' Hall, Frank's Building, 3d and Louisiana Sts.

President—W. F. Simpson, 811 E. 2d St.

Sec.—F. A. Miller, 816 Poplar St., Argenta, Ark.

Treas.—E. B. Toler, 3920 W. 14th St.

Journal—E. B. Leonard, 415 W. 32d St.

CHICAGO LODGE No. 199, Chicago, Ill., meets second Sunday, 2 p. m. and fourth Sunday, 8 p. m., at room 811, Masonic Temple, State and Randolph Sts.

President—Wm. Daniels, 2732 W. 39th Street.

Sec.—J. W. Hemen, 3319 Lowe Ave.

Treas.—E. D. Brough, 1214 E. 46th St.; phone Drexel 6606.

Journal—Jas. J. Maher, 3535 S. Wash-tenaw St.

PASCO LODGE No. 202, Pasco, Wash., meets third Tuesday 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall.

President—C. R. Ridout, Cunningham Hotel.

Sec. and Treas.—F. J. Maxfield, 320 N. 7th St.

Journal—C. R. Quincy, Gen. Del.

FORT DODGE LODGE No. 203, Fort Dodge, Ia., meets second and fourth Sun-

days 7.30 p. m., G. A. R. Hall, Central Ave. and 8th St.

Sec.-Treas.—J. A. Gray, 416 S. 13th.

DELTA LODGE No. 205, Cairo, Ill., meets third Saturday, 8 p. m., Union Labor Temple, 12th St. and Commercial Ave.

Sec.-Treas. and Journal—Geo. J. Gilmore, 510 Walnut St.

MIDWAY LODGE No. 206, St. Paul, Minn., meets first Monday 8 p. m., and third Tuesday, 2.30 p. m., in Woodruff Hall, corner Prior and St. Anthony Aves.

President—James A. Cavanaugh, 1953 St. Anthony St.

Sec.-Treas.—C. S. Perry, 1911 W. Minnehaha St.

Journal—Joseph P. Vincent, 503 Plymouth Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.

AUBURN PARK LODGE No. 208, Chicago, Ill., meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m., in Auburn Hall, cor. 79th St. and Lowe Ave.

Pres.—Jas. P. Casey, 7554 Lowe Ave.

Sec.—Maurice Glover, 6339 Fairfield Ave.

Treas.—Hy Peth, 7741 Green St.

Journal—Chas. Rice, 5926 Union Ave.

EVENING STAR LODGE No. 209, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second Wednesday 8 a. m. and 8.30 p. m., and fourth Wednesday 8.30 p. m., Boyer's Hall, Swan and Emsale Sts.

President—Martin M. Lavelle, 145 Ham-burg St.

Sec.—Thomas A. Davis, 359 Elk St.

Treas.—John J. Keogh, 194 Abbott Rd.

Journal—Herbert H. Murphy, 219 West Ave.

MONONGAHELA LODGE No. 210, Pittsburgh, Pa., meets second Sunday at 10.45 a. m., and fourth Sunday at 8.15 p. m., in A. O. H. Hall, 2815 Sarah St., S. S.

Pres.—L. J. Sauers, 62 S. 30th, S. S.

Sec. and Treas.—W. J. Mangan, 99 11th St., S. S.

BRADDOCK LODGE No. 212, North Braddock, Pa., meets second Sunday 2 p. m., Rubenstine Hall, 1032 Washington St., Braddock, Pa.

President—E. W. Wonderly, 209 Crosby.

Sec.-Treas.—R. M. Stell, 1345 Belle Ave.

OLD KENTUCKY LODGE No. 214, Ludlow, Ky., meets second Sunday at 8 a. m., and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m., in Odd Fellows' Hall, Elm and Butler Sts.

President—M. M. Miller, 2 Euclid Ave.

Sec.—J. H. Canfield, 71 Trevor St., Cov-ington, Ky.

Treas.—Chas. Schwartz, 20 Ash, Cres-cent Springs, Ky.

Journal—F. W. Neebaum, Elm and Kenner.

TRUE SPIRIT LODGE No. 215, Cleve-land, O., meets first Sunday at 2 p. m., and third Saturday at 8 p. m., in Murray's Hall, cor. W. 65th and Lorain Ave.

President—Peter Hayes, 9520 Allerton Ave.

Sec.—W. E. Goldrick, Gresham, Ohio.

Treas.—Geo. Kadel, 3119 W. 84th St.

OKLAHOMA CITY LODGE No. 216, Oklahoma City, Okla., meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 119 1-2 N. Broadway.

President—Wilson McDonald, 311 E. 6th Street.

Sec.-Treas.—A. H. Church, 727 E. 4th Street.

CHICKASHA LODGE No. 217, Chickasha, Okla.

President—L. R. Russell, 218 Pennsylvania Ave.

Sec.-Treas. and Journal—J. J. Callaway, 1828 Minnesota St.

NO. MCALESTER LODGE No. 218, No. McAlester, Okla.

President—J. Walden, 215 W. Chickasha St., McAlester, Okla.

Sec. and Treas.—A. C. Drumb, 65 Bowen Ave.

HULBERT LODGE No. 219, Memphis, Tenn., meets second Monday 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall, Penna. and Iowa Aves.

President—W. C. Younger, 1359 Lauderdale St.

Sec. and Treas.—J. W. Jackson, 911 Polk Ave.

NICKEL PLATE LODGE No. 220, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second and fourth Tuesdays 8 p. m., McCarthy's Hall, Seneca and Walter Sts.

President—Chas. Crane, 89 Vincennes Street.

Sec.—A. S. O'Neill, 17 Seneca Parkside.

Treas.—E. C. Holohan, 2410 Seneca St.

Journal—F. B. McDonald, 140 Hubbell Ave.

LACKAWANNA LODGE No. 221, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second and fourth Fridays 8 p. m., and fourth Friday 9 a. m., McCarthy's Hall, Seneca and Walter Sts.

President—John Wright, 2261 Seneca St.

Sec.—W. M. Dehn, 212 Lockwood St.

Treas.—H. T. Turner, 725 Abbott Rd.

Journal—H. J. Davis, 31 Church St.

STILL CITY LODGE No. 224, Peoria, Ill., meets second and fourth Sundays at 8 p. m., in Erb's Hall, 211 Fulton St.

President—W. V. Devney, 1103 N. Monroe.

Sec.—W. J. Deady, 606 Charlton St.

Treas.—J. V. Reath, 1103 Maywood Ave.

PONTCHARTRAIN LODGE No. 225, New Orleans, La., meets second and fourth Thursdays at 2 p. m., at McMahon's Hall, 1014 Dryades St.

President, Sec.Treas.—Thos. J. Donovan, 1529 S. Liberty St.

Journal—H. J. Scott, 1916 N. Villere St.

ERIE LODGE No. 226, Buffalo, N. Y., meets second and fourth Wednesdays 8.30 p. m., and third Saturday, 8.30 a. m., Roth's Hall, Babcock and Clinton Sts.

President—J. P. Collins, 781 S. Division Street.

Sec.—C. L. Newton, 21 Edison.

Treas. and Journal—W. H. Watchorn, 50 Berea St.; phone Crescent 316-M.

FLICKER TAIL LODGE No. 227, Jamestown, N. Dak., meets third Sunday

at residence of M. J. Enright, 214 7th Ave., S.

President—L. S. Hagerman, Gen. Del.

Sec. and Treas.—Jerry Funda, Gen. Del.

Journal—W. G. Sufka, Box 621.

MANCHESTER LODGE No. 228, Shortsville, N. Y., meets third Thursday, 8 p. m., Pratt's Hall.

President—H. C. Quinter, Box 225.

Sec.-Treas.—M. F. Bolan.

Journal—R. H. Quinter.

ANTHRACITE LODGE No. 229, Kingston, Pa., meets first and third Sundays, 7.30 p. m., Donahue's Hall, corner Market and Chestnut Sts.

President—E. Russell, 129 Pringle St.

Sec. and Treas.—W. R. Graver, 20 Wyoming St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Journal—Jacob Friant, 311 Madison St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.

KENSINGTON LODGE No. 230, Chicago, Ill., meets first Wednesday, 2 p. m., and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., in Beauchamps Hall, 11411 Michigan Ave.

President—A. C. Fuller, 23 E. 117th place.

Sec. and Journal — Ray Eschenback, 11456 Indiana Ave.

Treas.—George P. Kavanaugh, 255 W. 119th St.

CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL, Chicago, Ill., meets first Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., in Chicago Federation of Labor Assembly Room, sixth floor, Mortimer Bldg., 166 W. Washington St.

President—Daniel G. Smith, 5547 Princeton Ave.

Sec.-Treas.—W. J. Trost, 600 Mortimer Bldg., 164-166 W. Washington St.; phone Franklin 1360.

Counsel—John G. Riordan, 127 N. Dearborn St.

BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL, Buffalo, N. Y., meets first Monday 8.30 p. m., McCarthy's Hall, Seneca and Walter Sts.

President—John J. Bodkin, 53 Remolino St.

Sec.—R. A. Eubanks, 253 Cumberland Ave.

Treas.—W. F. Schleus, 67 Monroe St.

CINCINNATI DISTRICT COUNCIL, Cincinnati, O., meets first Monday Frey's Hall, 6th and State Aves., 8 p. m.

President—A. T. Carius, 843 Overton St., Newport, Ky.

Sec. and Treas.—H. D. Nolan, 2803 Warsaw Ave.

CLEVELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL, Cleveland, O., meets second Tuesday, 8 p. m., Letter Carriers' Hall, Beckman Bldg., 409 Superior Ave.

President—T. J. Hanrahan, 9423 Denison Ave.

Sec.—C. A. Frawley, 3869 W. 15th St.

Treas.—G. N. Horne, 18014 Nottingham Road.

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT COUNCIL, St. Louis, Mo., meets last Friday of month at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market Sts.

President—H. Kerr, 1111 St. Louis Ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

Sec.—J. H. Tallon, 1761 N. 21st St., E. St. Louis, Ill.

Treas.—G. F. Peterson, 1111 N. 15th St., E. St. Louis, Ill.

Remittance Roll of Honor

The following is list (by numbers) of the lodges whose remittances were received by the G. S. & T. during the month of October:

Oct. 1st—Lodges 15, 34, 40, 46, 102.
Oct. 2d—Lodges 27, 37, 61, 73, 128, 173, 228.

Oct. 3d—Lodges 5, 20, 52, 55, 66, 91, 100, 141, 161, 184, 194.

Oct. 4th—Lodges 11, 60, 104, 117, 144, 154, 171, 174, 179, 182, 193, 205, 210, 212.

Oct. 5th—Lodges 3, 23, 51, 67, 72, 88, 97, 98, 105, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 149, 151, 166, 172, 188, 197, 209, 220, 229.

Oct. 6th—Lodges 1, 13, 14, 18, 19, 36, 39, 44, 50, 54, 57, 59, 65, 71, 78, 85, 87, 92, 96, 119, 123, 130, 133, 134, 136, 145, 146, 152, 160, 169, 187, 191, 203, 208, 216, 226.

Oct. 8th—Lodges 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38, 41, 42, 43, 47, 49, 53, 58, 63, 68, 69, 70, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 89, 93, 95, 101, 107, 108, 109, 110, 120, 124, 131, 138, 142, 147, 157, 180, 181, 186, 195, 198, 199, 202, 214, 215, 217, 218, 219, 221, 224, 227, 230.

Oct. 9th—Lodges 4, 7, 17, 29, 77, 126, 129, 137, 163, 225.

Oct. 10th—Lodges 16, 45, 48, 62, 75, 94, 135, 170, 189, 192, 206.

Oct. 11th—Lodges 24, 74, 175.

Oct. 12th—Lodges 90, 106.

Oct. 13th—Lodges 81, 177.

Oct. 18th—Lodges 56, 103, 125, 140.

Oct. 25th—Lodge 158.

The reports of Lodges 155, 148 and 168 have not yet arrived.

According to Section 13d of the Constitution it is necessary that all treasurers make their monthly remittances on or before the 5th day of each month, and if they do not do so a fine of ten cents per capita shall be imposed upon all such delinquent lodges.

Members should interest themselves and render all assistance in their power by paying their dues and assessments on time so that treasurers may remit to the G. S. & T. by the 5th day of each month.

Mankind not for a Master

"It has always been my creed that we should not be left as an awful monument to prove that 'mankind' under the most favorable circumstances for civil liberty and happiness, are unequal to the task of governing themselves, and therefore made for a master."—*Washington's letter to the Marquis Lafayette from Mount Vernon, June 18, 1788.*

NOTICE:

Members changing address are requested to fill out form below and send it to the Editor.

If received at Buffalo, N. Y., before the 15th of the month, the following month's issue will go to new address; otherwise to the old address.

To have a JOURNAL forwarded from former residence, two cents postage must be sent to postmaster. Uncalled for JOURNALS are destroyed by postmasters within a few days from time of receiving them, so it is important to attend to this matter promptly to avoid disappointment.

Name Lodge No.

Street..... Town..... State.....

Has moved to.....Street

Town..... State.....

SUGAR 5c Lb.

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FLOUR - \$10.36 Per Barrel
 Our Best Flour \$10.36 per barrel
 " " " 5.18 per half barrel
 " " " 2.59 per 49-pound sack
 " " " 1.30 per 24 1-2-pound sack

SUGAR - \$5.00 Per 100 Lbs.
 Our Best Granulated Sugar \$5.00 per 100 lbs.
 " " " 2.50 per 50 lbs.
 " " " 1.25 per 25 lbs.
 " " " .50 per 10 lbs.

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Send us \$1.99 for the following Trial Order and we will then send you that you mean business and we will include with your order our Bargain Grocery Catalogue in which you will find 16 grocery bargains.

TRIAL ORDER H. P.

| | (Estimated) | Retail Price | Our Price |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 5 pounds Our Best Granulated Sugar | 50 cents | 7 cents | 25 cents |
| 1 large size package Quaker Oats | 10 cents | 30 cents | 1 cent |
| 1 pound Guaranteed Baking Powder | 50 cents | 30 cents | 25 cents |
| 14-pound Black Pepper (Ground) | 25 cents | 15 cents | 15 cents |
| 14-pound Cinnamon (Ground) | 25 cents | 15 cents | 15 cents |
| 14-pound Ginger (Ground) | 25 cents | 15 cents | 15 cents |
| 14-pound Mustard (Ground) | 25 cents | 15 cents | 15 cents |
| 2 bars Kirk's White Flakes Soap | 16 cents | 9 cents | 9 cents |
| 2 packages Uneda Biscuits | 16 cents | 8 cents | 8 cents |
| 1 bar Fels Naphtha Soap | 5 cents | 3 cents | 3 cents |
| 1 pound Breakfast Cocoa | 60 cents | 30 cents | 30 cents |
| 3 packages Washing Power | 15 cents | 9 cents | 9 cents |
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Justice for the Working Girl

The nineteenth century gave solution to many problems that had vexed the medical world—and to not a few that had been and in many ways are yet of vital import to the world of labor, but the twentieth century is to offer solution to the problem of the working girl through the only right-ful channel, that of absolute justice, unerring and unchanging.

In the quest of why we have so many young girls upon the streets—girls whose faces have lost the look of innocence all too soon—one blames the dance halls, another the lack of religious training, lack of education, etc., yet on strict analysis all these arguments lead back over the trail to where gaunt poverty cradles her nest—back to the cold hard facts of over-work, under-pay, and all that goes with it. Youth must have time to laugh; when it has not, the toll exacted is the birthright gone.

In the vast army of women workers who leave in the early dawn—some of them—to begin their work of toil—before the shades of night have fallen despair has done its work, the last fight has been lost—and won—

but won by the Tollgate Keeper of the Great White Way.

It is for cases like these as well as for all other branches that organized labor puts forth a helping hand, and in the might of Justice—in the face of right—reaches out and under its protecting arm takes in even the little shadow children from whom all childhood has been taken away in the mill and factory, and in the upholding of the Child Labor Law gives back to them the sunshine that is theirs by right divine.—*The Toledo Union Leader.*

Stale News

Railway Attendant (to man smoking)—You can't smoke.

The Smoker—So my friends say.

Railway Attendant—But you mustn't smoke.

The Smoker—So my doctor says.

Railway Attendant—Well, you sha'n't smoke.

The Smoker—So my wife says.—*Puck.*

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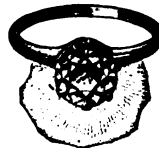
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Labor Legislation of 1916.

Perhaps the most striking legislation reproduced in the annual volume of labor laws of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which has just been issued as Bulletin 213, is the act of Congress establishing 8 hours as a standard work day for employees operating trains on steam railroads in interstate commerce. Next to this may be placed the federal statute excluding from interstate traffic the products of the labor of children employed in mines or quarries under the age of 16, or in mills, canneries, factories, etc., under the age of 14 years; the hours of labor of children under 16 years of age must not exceed 8 per day, nor may such children work between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

State laws affecting the employment of children are also strengthened, as in South Carolina, where the age for employment in factories is raised from 12 to 14 years, while in Maryland the 14-year limit is extended to practically all industries except canning and packing. Laws regulating the employment of women are comparatively numerous in 1916, and it may be said that laws affecting women and children constitute the largest single group of laws appearing in the bulletin. In addition to statutes, there are important orders of industrial and welfare commissions fixing wages and hours for these classes of employees, and regulating the conditions of employment generally. Of special interest is a rule issued by the Oregon Industrial Welfare Commis-

Doctor Says Nuxated Iron Will Increase Strength of Delicate People 100% in Ten Days

In many instances—Persons have suffered untold agony for years doctoring for nervous weakness, stomach, liver or kidney disease or some other ailment when their real trouble was lack of iron in the blood.—How to tell.

New York, N. Y.—In a recent discourse Dr. B. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied widely both in this country and in great European medical institutions, said: "If you were to make an actual blood test on all people who are ill you would probably be greatly astonished at the exceedingly large number who lack iron and who are ill for no other reason than the lack of iron. The moment iron is supplied all their multitude of dangerous symptoms disappear. Without iron the blood at once loses the power to change food into living tissue and therefore nothing you eat does you any good; you don't get the strength out of it. Your food merely passes through your system like corn through a mill with the rollers so wide apart that the mill can't grind. As a result of this continuous blood and nerve starvation, people become generally weakened, nervous and all run down and frequently develop all sorts of conditions. One is too thin; another is burdened with unhealthy fat; some are so weak they can hardly walk; some think they have dyspepsia, kidney or liver trouble; some can't sleep at night, others are sleepy and tired all day; some fussy and irritable; some skinny and bloodless, but all lack physical power and endurance. In such cases, it is worse than foolishness to take stimulating medicines or narcotic drugs, which only whip up your flagging vital powers for the moment, maybe at the expense of your life later on. No matter what any one tells you, if you are not strong and well you owe it to yourself to make the fol-

lowing test. See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run down people who were ailing all the time double, and even triple their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of their symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form, and this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. You can talk as you please about all the wonders wrought by new remedies, but when you come down to hard facts there is nothing like good old iron to put color in your cheeks and good sound, healthy flesh on your bones. It is also a great nerve and stomach strengthener and the best blood builder in the world. The only trouble was that the old forms of inorganic iron like tincture of iron, iron acetate, etc., often ruined people's teeth, upset their stomachs and were not assimilated and for these reasons they frequently did more harm than good. But with the discovery of the newer forms of organic iron all this has been overcome. Nuxated Iron for example, is pleasant to take, does not injure the teeth and is almost immediately beneficial.

NOTE—The manufacturers of Nuxated Iron have such unbounded confidence in its potency that they authorize the announcement that they will forfeit \$100.00 to any Charitable Institution if they cannot take any man or woman under sixty who lacks iron and increase their strength 100 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. Also they will refund your money in any case in which Nuxated Iron does not at least double your strength in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

sion fixing the hours of labor, minimum wage, and learning periods of women and minors, including males up to 18 years, in a wide range of employments. This is in compliance with the provisions of the minimum wage law of the State, which was recently declared constitutional by a tie vote of the Supreme Court of the United States, one justice not voting.

The effect of federal legislation on State action is apparent in the enactment of liability laws for railroad employes in South Carolina and Virginia, which follow in large degree the pattern of the federal statute on the subject. Most of the States of the Union have compensation laws reproduced up to the end of the year 1916 in Bulletin No. 203 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A few States retain the liability doctrine, and the action of South Carolina and Virginia tends at least to harmonize federal and State practice, though not coming up to the compensation standards generally accepted.

As affecting the employe and the public as well, a few States have laws prohibiting the giving or receiving of tips. Such a law was enacted by the Tennessee legislature of 1915 and vetoed by the Governor. This veto was subsequently held void, and the act is reproduced in the present bulletin. Tennessee is the sixth State to have a law of this kind.

The idea of a requirement of artisans of certain classes to secure licenses continues to spread, laws of this class relating to barbers, plumbers, horseshoers, chauffeurs, electricians and moving picture machine operators having been enacted during the year. The physical conditions of employment also received attention in the enactment of a number of regulations affecting factories and mines; while the settlement of labor disputes is the subject of an act of the South Carolina legislature. The latter act provides for arbitration on request and gives a board of conciliation power to make investigations on its own motion, with compulsory attendance of witnesses, including the production of books and documents; a report may be published if a majority of the board approve.

Besides the text of the laws, Bul-

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 663D Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true—Pub.

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letin 213 contains a readable review of the acts in considerable detail, and a cumulative index covering the complete body of the labor legislation other than workmen's compensation laws, as compiled by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Only 11 State Legislatures and the Federal Congress had regular sessions last year; five other State Legislatures met in special session.

Stars and Stripes

"Let me tell you who I am. The work that we do is the making of the real flag. I am not the flag—not at all. I am whatever you make me—nothing more. I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become. I live a changing life, a life of moods and passions, of heart-breaks and tired muscles. Sometimes I am strong with pride—when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly. Sometimes I droop—when purpose has gone from me and, cynically, I play the coward. Sometimes I am loud, garish, full of that ego that blasts judgment. But always I am that you hope to be and have the courage to try for.

"I am song and fear, struggle and panic and ennobling hope. I am the day's work of the weakest man, and

the largest dream of the most daring. I am the Constitution and the courts, statutes and statute makers, soldiers and dreadnaught, drayman and street sweep, cook, counselor and clerk. I am the battle of yesterday and the mistake of tomorrow. I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why. I am the clutch of an idea and the reasoned purpose of the resolution. I am no more than what you believe me to be and I am all that you believe I can be. I am what you make me, nothing more. I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the picture suggestion of that big thing that makes this nation. My stars and stripes are your dreams and labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts for you are the makers of the flag and it is well that you glory in the making."—*Franklin Knight Lane, Secretary of the Interior.*

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256 State House

JOURNAL OF THE SWITCHMEN'S UNION

OF NORTH AMERICA

DECEMBER, 1917

Vol. XIX



No. 12

Published Monthly at Buffalo, N. Y., by
The Switchmen's Union of North America
326 Brisbane Building

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THE JOURNAL

OF THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

Published Monthly at 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y., by the Switchmen's
Union of North America

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance

W. H. THOMPSON, Editor and Manager

VOL XIX

DECEMBER, 1917

No. 12

President Wilson's Speech at the Opening Exercises of the A. F. of L. Convention, Buffalo, N. Y., November 12, 1917

"Mr. President, Delegates of the American Federation of Labor, Ladies and Gentlemen: I esteem it a great privilege and a real honor to be thus admitted to your public councils. When your executive committee paid me the compliment of inviting me here I gladly accepted the invitation because it seems to me that this, above all other times in our history, is the time for common counsel for the drawing together not only of the energies, but of the minds of the nation. I thought that it was a welcome opportunity for disclosing to you some of the thoughts that have been gathering in my mind during the last momentous months.

"I am introduced to you as the President of the United States and yet I would be pleased if you would put the thought of the office into the background and regard me as one of your fellow citizens who has come here to speak, not the words of authority, but

the words of counsel, the words which men should speak to one another, who wish to be frank in a moment more critical perhaps than the history of the world has ever yet known, a moment, when it is every man's duty to forget himself, to forget his own interests, to fill himself with the nobility of a great national and world conception, and act upon a new platform elevated above the ordinary affairs of life, and lifted to where men have views of the long destiny of mankind.

AUTOCRACY'S LAST STAND.

"I think that in order to realize just what this moment of counsel is, it is very desirable that we should remind ourselves just how this war came about and just what it is for. You can explain most wars very simply, but the explanation of this is not so simple. Its roots run deep into all the obscure soils of history and in my view this is the last decisive issue between

the old principles of power and the new principles of freedom.

"The war was started by Germany. Her authorities deny that they started it. But I am willing to let the statement I have just made await the verdict of history. And the thing that needs to be explained is why Germany started the war. Remember what the position of Germany in the world was—as enviable a position as any nation has ever occupied. The whole world stood at admiration of her wonderful intellectual and material achievements, and all the intellectual men of the world went to school to her. As a university man I have been surrounded by men trained in Germany, men who had resorted to Germany because nowhere else could they get such thorough and searching training, particularly in the principles of science and the principles that underlie modern material achievement.

GERMANY HAD PLENTY.

"Her men of science had made her industries perhaps the most competent industries in the world, and the label 'Made in Germany' was a guarantee of good workmanship and of sound material. She had access to all the markets of the world, and every other man who traded in those markets feared Germany because of her effective and almost irresistible competition. She had a place in the sun. Why was she not satisfied? What more did she want? There was nothing in the world of peace that she did not already have, and have in abundance.

"We boast of the extraordinary pace of American advancement. We show with pride the statistics of the increase of our industries and of the population of our cities. Well, those statistics did not match the recent statistics of Germany. Her old cities took on youth, grew faster than any American cities ever grew; her old industries opened their eyes and saw a new world and went out for its conquest; and yet the authorities of Germany were not satisfied. You have one part of the answer to the question why she was not satisfied in her methods of competition. There is no important industry in Germany upon which the government has not laid its hands to direct it and, when necessity arose, control it.

WHAT GERMANY WANTED.

"You have only to ask any man whom you meet, who is familiar with the conditions that prevailed before the war in the matter of international competition, to find out the methods of competition which the German manufacturers and exporters used under the patronage and support of the government of Germany. You will find that they were the same sorts of competition that we have tried to prevent by law within our own borders. If they could not sell their goods cheaper than we could sell ours, at a profit to themselves, they could get a subsidy from the government which made it possible to sell them cheaper anyhow; and the conditions of competition were thus controlled, in large measure, by the German government itself. But that did not satisfy the German government. All the while there was lying behind its thought, in its dreams of the future a political control which would enable it in the long run to dominate the labor and industry of the world. They were not content with success by superior achievement; they wanted success by authority.

"I suppose very few of you have thought much about the Berlin to Bagdad railway. The Berlin to Bagdad railway was constructed in order to run the threat of force down the flank of the industrial undertakings of half a dozen other countries, so that when German competition came in it would not be resisted too far—because there was always the possibility of getting German armies into the heart of that country quicker than any other armies could be got there. Look at the map of Europe now. Germany, in thrusting upon us again and again the discussion of peace, talks about what? Talks about Belgium, talks about Northern France, talks about Alsace-Lorraine. Well, those are deeply interesting subjects to us, and to them, but they are not talking about the heart of the matter.

PAN-GERMAN MENACE.

"Take the map and look at it. Germany has absolute control of Austria-Hungary, practical control of the Balkan states, control of Turkey, control of Asia Minor. I saw a map in which the whole thing was printed in appropriate black the other day, and the

black stretched all the way from Hamburg to Bagdad—the bulk of German power inserted into the heart of the world. If she can keep that, she has kept all that her dreams contemplated when the war began. If she can keep that, her power can disturb the world as long as she keeps it—always provided, for I feel bound to put this proviso in, always provided the present influences that control the German government continue to control it.

"I believe that the spirit of freedom can get into the hearts of Germans and find as fine a welcome there as it can find in any other hearts. But the spirit of freedom does not suit the plans of the Pan-Germans. Power cannot be used with concentrated force against free peoples if it is used by free people.

"You know how many intimations come to us from one of the Central Powers that it is more anxious for peace than the chief Central Power; and you know that it means that the people in that Central Power know that if the war ends as it stands they will in effect themselves be vassals of Germany, notwithstanding that their populations are compounded with all the people of that part of the world, and notwithstanding the fact that they do not wish in their pride and proper spirit of nationality to be so absorbed and dominated.

ONE WAY TO GET PEACE.

"Germany is determined that the political power of the world shall belong to her. There have been such ambitions before. They have been in part realized. But never before have these ambitions been based upon so exact and precise and scientific a plan of domination.

"May I not say that it is amazing to me that any group of persons should be so ill-informed as to suppose, as some groups in Russia apparently suppose, that any reforms planned in the interest of the people can live in the presence of a Germany powerful enough to undermine or overthrow them by intrigue or force. Any body of free men that compounds with the present German government is compounding for its own destruction. But that is not the whole of the story. Any man in America or anywhere else who supposes that the free industry and

enterprise of the world can continue if the Pan-German plan is achieved and German power fastened upon the world, is as fatuous as the dreamers of Russia.

"What I am opposed to is not the feeling of the pacifists, but their stupidity. My heart is with them, but my mind has a contempt for them. I want peace, but I know how to get it, and they do not.

"You will notice that I sent a friend of mine, Colonel House, to Europe, who is as great a lover of peace as any man in the world; but I did not send him on a peace mission. I sent him to take part in a conference as to how the war was to be won and he knows, as I know, that that is the way to get peace, if you want it for more than a few minutes.

"All of this is a preface to the conference that I referred to with regard to what we are going to do. If we are true friends of freedom—our own or anybody else's—we will see that the power of this country and the productivity of this country is raised to its absolute maximum and that absolutely nobody is allowed to stand in the way of it.

DUTY TO STAND TOGETHER.

"When I say that nobody is allowed to stand in the way I don't mean that they shall be prevented by the power of the government, but the power of the American spirit. Our duty, if we are to do this great thing and show America to be what we believe her to be, the greatest hope and energy of the world, is to stand together night and day until the job is finished.

"While we are fighting for freedom, we must see, among other things, that labor is free; and that means a number of interesting things. It means not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose to do, see that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war, but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved are not blocked or checked. That we must do. That has been the matter about which I have taken pleasure in conferring from time to time with your president, Mr. Gompers. And, if I may be permitted to do so, I want to express my admiration of his patriotic courage, his large vision and his states-

manlike sense of what is to be done. I like to lay my mind alongside of a mind that knows how to pull in harness. The horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in a corral.

"Now to stand together means that nobody must interrupt the processes of our energy, if the interruption can possibly be avoided without the absolute invasion of freedom. To put it concretely, that means this: Nobody has a right to stop the processes of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted and I might as well say right here that I am not talking to you alone. You sometimes stop the course of labor, but there are others who do the same. I believe that I am speaking of my own experience not only, but of the experience of others, when I say that you are reasonable in a larger number of cases than the capitalists.

MUST GET TOGETHER.

"I am not saying the things to them personally yet, because I haven't had a chance. But they have to be said not in any spirit of criticism. But in order to clean the atmosphere and come down to business, everybody on both sides has got to transact business and the settlement is never impossible when both sides want to do the square and right things. Moreover, a settlement is always hard to avoid when the parties can be brought face to face. I can differ from a man much more radically when he isn't in the room, because then the awkward thing is that he can come back at me and answer what I say. It is always dangerous for a man to have the floor entirely to himself. And, therefore, we must insist in every instance that the parties come into each others' presence and there discuss the issues between them, and not separately in places which have no communication with each other.

"I always like to remind myself of a delightful saying of an Englishman of a past generation, Charles Lamb. He was with a group of friends and he spoke very harshly of some man who was not present. I ought to say that Lamb stuttered a little bit. And one of his friends said, 'Why Charles, I didn't know that you knew so and

so.' 'Oh,' he said, 'I don't. I can't hate a man I know.'

"There is a great deal of human nature, of very pleasant human nature, in that saying. It is hard to hate a man you know. I may admit parenthetically that there are some politicians whose methods I do not at all believe in, but they are jolly good fellows, and if they only would not talk the wrong kind of politics with me, I would love to be with them. And so it is all along the line in serious matters and things less serious. We are all of the same class and spirit and we can get together if we desire to get together. Let us show ourselves American by showing that we do not want to go off in separate camps or groups by ourselves, but that we want to co-operate with all other classes and all other groups in a common enterprise, which is to release the spirits of the world from bondage.

"I would be willing to set that up as the final test of an American. That is the meaning of democracy. I have been very much distressed, my fellow citizens, by some of the things that have happened recently. The mob spirit is displaying itself here and there in this country. I have no sympathy with what some men are saying, but I have no sympathy with the men that take their punishment into their own hands; and I want to say to every man who does join such a mob that I do not recognize him worthy of the free institutions of the United States. There are some organizations in this country whose object is anarchy and the destruction of law, but I would not meet their efforts by making myself a partner in destroying the law. I despise and hate their purposes as much as any man, but I respect the ancient processes of justice, and I would be too proud not to see them done justice, however wrong they are. And so I want to utter my earnest protest against any manifestation of the spirit of lawlessness anywhere or in any cause. Why, gentlemen, look what it means! We claim to be the greatest democratic people in the world and democracy means, first of all, that we can govern ourselves. If our men have not self-control then they are not capable of that great thing which we call democratic government.

"A man who takes the law into his own hands is not the right man to co-operate in any form of or development of law and institutions. And some of the processes by which the struggle between capital and labor is carried on are processes that come very near to taking the law into your own hands. I do not mean for a moment to compare it with what I have just been speaking of, but I want you to see that they are mere gradations in this manifestation of the unwillingness to co-operate and the fundamental lesson of the whole situation is that we must not only take common counsel, but that we must yield to and obey common counsel. Not all of the instrumentalities for this are at hand. I am hopeful that in the very near future new instrumentalities may be organized by which we can see to it that various things that are now going on ought not to go on. There are various processes of the dilution of labor and the unnecessary substitution of labor and bidding in distant markets and unfairly upsetting the whole competition of labor, which ought not to go on—I mean now on the part of employers—and we must interject into this some instrumentality of co-operation by which the fair thing will be done all around. I am hopeful that some such instrumentalities may be devised, but whether they are or not we must use those that we have, and upon every occasion where it is necessary to have such an instrumentality originate it upon that occasion, if necessary.

"And so, my fellow citizens, the reason that I came away from Washington is that I sometimes get lonely down there. There are so many people in Washington who know things that are not so; and there are so few people in Washington who know anything about what the people of the United States are thinking about. I have to come away to get reminded of the rest of the country; I have to come away and talk to men who are up against the real thing and say to them 'I am with you if you are with me.' And the only test of being with me is not to think about me personally at all, but merely to think of me as the expression for the time being of the power and dignity and hope of the United States."

Profit and War

"Profit" in the sense that it is to be used here is that profit that accrues to those who seek profit from the labor of others. There are other kinds of profit such as the people of Russia may obtain in throwing off the yoke of tyranny and establishing a democracy. That will be a profit in which the greater numbers will participate, in the event of its accomplishment. But that profit will not come to the great Russian people even now without their contests with those who seek profit through special privilege or by the establishing of a special opportunity. All of the machinations of the few who will endeavor to perpetuate schemes by which they may live and accumulate wealth from the many will be thrust forward to thwart the end of true democracy that seems at this time within accomplishment of the Russian people. Such schemes, capitalistic in inspiration, are the only ones that will make difficult the general purpose of the Russian people in their struggle to perfect their liberty.

The democracy in the United States is not immune from the selfish inventiveness of the employment for profit schemes.

It is true that American democracy in the frame of government accords to the people the opportunity of an ideal democracy. Whatever there is lacking is chargeable to the people and not to any lack of opportunity within the government.

It is being said, and truthfully, that there is grave danger of establishing a reign of imperialistic militarism in the United States equal to that which has characterized Germany, and even exceeding it. But such a condition, should it come, will be chargeable to the people and those whose machinations may lead to it will have a substantial basis upon which to set up a claim that the people, themselves, elected such a condition. There is nothing more effective in establishing things than passive consent of the people effected. Things so established are the most difficult to uproot. That is the history of the people of the world.

Somewhere down the line this world war came of passive consent by those who, had they been required to pass upon the matter actively, would have made the war impossible. But the

war came, not through active, but through passive consent of those involved and it has extended to the United States of America and has come to involve a nation of the most liberal structure.

Within this nation, to what extent will the machinations of the few avail by the passive consent of the many? War is on. Now, what the purpose of intrigue? Who are the few whose interests will lie against the interests of the many? Those who hope to profit only through accumulation from the fruits of labor of those who toil. This is not a new element in the life of American democracy. It has been with us and thrived from the beginning, and every war in which the great American democracy has been involved has served as an impetus, a splendid opportunity, a special reaping time for those profit takers who wax strong from the toil of the many.

At the beginning of this war those who are seeking its advantage for profit are no less fortified than at the beginning of any previous war, and from past experience and advanced intelligence they approach this war far more formidable.

The great American trade union movement is the only institution that stands in the way of a rich harvest for mercenary "patriots." The trade union movement approaches this war with the well oiled machinery of defense.

"During the Civil War our organizations went to pieces" We read those words in the history of the oldest American trade unions. The expression is practically paraphrased and thus used by every writer of the early history of every labor organization that was rekindled or resurrected after the Civil War.

The Spanish-American War was not lasting enough to seriously affect the organization of labor. It was not a serious interruption.

At the close of the German-American War will it be said that our great labor movement was unable to survive? It depends upon the movement and its watchfulness. The great destroying elements will be those that lower the standard of employment. Non-unionism can contribute to the destruction of unionism only in proportion to its ascendancy in competition. The destroying elements are those which contribute to that ascend-

ancy. The profit-seeking non-union employers who wish to change the standard are well aware of that.

The great defensive weapon of organized labor is the strike. The great offensive weapon of the unfair employer is the lockout. Lockouts and blacklists are conducted under cover. Strikes are on the surface and very much so. There is nothing in the defense and progress of organized labor that can be obscured from public view. The strike engages general interest and concern. The lockout and blacklist is known only to the thoughtful—the students of the times. They are known only by the trail of impoverishment of the toilers—a trail that is not pleasant to behold and from which the public, so much as it is possible, turns its head.

True, this war competition in the labor market will come in proportion with any abnormal substitution of woman and child labor in employment and there is not a little activity in contemplation of just that kind of exploitation at the present moment. In every industrial community club women are busy encouraging this class of competition under the guise of patriotism. The opportunity of these club women can be traced to their connection with the profit-paying industries they design to serve by the substitution of cheap labor in their efforts, in effect, to demoralize the standard of employment to the advantage of employing corporations. In the event that this program is carried out it will prove one of the most demoralizing influences with which the American labor movement will be beset. This project being, on the face of it, championed by women-aristocracy, whether well or illy conceived, has got to be met at its face value by the organized bread winners. To carry the plan to any considerable extent will result in tragically replacing the bread winner by his own wife or daughter.

There is no need to falsely attempt any disguise of the fact; ousting of men from employment by women is to change the whole social fabric of our democratic institutions. True, it will fatten a few, but equally true it will enslave the many and more sharply establish the class demarkation line.

It is true that in Europe the injection of women into industries has reached considerable proportions,

seemingly of necessity, but the extent is undoubtedly greatly enlarged upon by the published reports in American capitalistic newspapers. We hear much of it as from Europe, but practically none as of Canada, where a greater proportion of enlistments has already taken place than it will be possible in any requirements within the United States. Canada is participating in the world war without degrading her womanhood. There is as little call for it in the United States.

The only way to maintain standards in the United States pending this war is for wages and conditions of employment to keep pace with the times. It is a period demanding the most vigilant watchfulness on part of the trade union movement and its membership. Any incursions should be protested and it is up to labor to protect the sacredness and safety of American womanhood against those who would lower her standard and extend her deprivations for the spoils that come from greater profit.

There is no reason why the standard of employment already attained should not be maintained and progress continued.

It has been one of the tasks and purposes of organized labor to move the women and children out of the factories into homes and schools. That is true patriotism. Let not this war be an excuse for herding them back from the homes and schools into the factories and workshops.

Let business proceed industrially and progress be made industrially on the same basis as though this country were not involved in war. Then will go and be sustained at the front the highest ideal of patriotism. Then will the men at the front and those expected to go there know that their patriotism is not being sapped for profit.
—Motorman and Conductor.

Between 500,000 and 600,000 workers in Great Britain have united in making a demand for an increase in wages of \$2.50 a week for adults and \$1.25 per week for youths. Most of these workers are employed as common laborers. They say the increase in the cost of living justifies them in making the demand and that they must have the money or know the reason why.
—*Cleveland Citizen*.

Female Labor and the Unions

One of the fundamental principles of organized labor is, and has always been, that there should be equal pay for both sexes on the same kind of work. There have been times in the past when this declaration of principle was looked upon as in the abstract or somewhat remote.

Probably at no previous time in the history of the organized labor movement has this principle come to the front as strongly as at present.

We learn that in the English factories female labor is being employed to an extent heretofore unknown, and as female labor has entered these industries working side by side with men, doing the same class of work, they are receiving the same pay, and they are receiving this "equal wages for equal work regardless of sex," simply and solely because it is, and always has been, a vital principle of organized labor which, in the present instance, organized labor has been able to enforce.

It is probable that the same conditions may arise in the United States. If we are to send vast numbers of troops into action, if we are to manufacture tremendous quantities of supplies and munitions, there must be a vast factory output, and this, on the one hand, together with the taking of man away from the industries, must lead, as in England, to the employment of a large number of female workers.

It has always been a condition of industry in the United States, and if there was no organization of the wage earners to enforce the principle of equal pay for equal work, female employees would get less wages than male employees on the same work. Employers who always claimed to be solicitous for the welfare and rights of their employees—and particularly for the right of their employees to remain unorganized—usually treated the female worker as if the mere fact that she is a woman implies that she must work for less wages than a man, even though she do an equal amount of work and do it equally well.

We have known of shoe factories where female cutters have been employed, and in every case the wages paid to female cutters has been less

than the wages paid to male cutters of equal skill.

The reason why the principle, "equal pay for equal work regardless of sex," has been a fundamental principle of organized labor both in America and in Great Britain, is because of the tendency of employers to exploit female labor whenever they had a chance, and as the war has given female labor in England an opportunity to obtain equal pay for equal work through the ability of the unions to enforce the principle, even so will the war give female labor in the United States an opportunity to obtain equal pay for equal work, in so far as they may be more largely employed in our manufacturing industries, and also in so far as they may become members in, affiliated with, and beneficiaries of the trade union movement.

It is said that the female workers of Great Britain are very grateful to the trade unions for what they have done for the women workers in the way of procuring equal wages. It is said that they call the trade union their "life-belt," which seems a very apt descriptive phrase as signifying that the trade union helps to keep the woman worker afloat on the sea of industry.

We trade unionists have a duty to perform: Namely, that we shall be the strongest possible missionaries, preaching the gospel of unionism among the female workers at the present time as well as of those of the future. We owe this duty to them and ourselves, for we will not only benefit them by helping them to secure equal pay for equal work, but we shall, at the same time, prevent our own wages and conditions from being drawn down to a lower standard by any successful efforts of the employers to use female labor at a lower price.

For the most part, wherever males and females work side by side in the shoe industry, such as vamping, for instance, they work for equal wages, but we shoemakers must not assume that the subject is of no interest to us because the disparity of wages between males and females is not very apparent in our industry. We have a very vital interest in all other industries because the workers therein are co-workers with us in the cause of

organized labor, and we want to see the cause in a prosperous condition all the time. We have another interest; that they are all purchasers of our production. We want them to be union purchasers and large purchasers, that is to say, we want them to earn the highest wages, therefore, we do not want women to work for less wages than men.

There is another reason. Whenever female labor is employed in industry, we want them to receive wages enough to be self-supporting and independent for the moral interests involved and for the future of the race. Reasons multiply why female labor should be affiliated with the unions, and through the unions receive equal pay for equal work.—*Shoe Workers' Journal*.

The World's Staggering War Bill

The apparently unending cyphers which decorate estimates of war finance in our newspapers and magazines nowadays, makes one's eyes swim, and, while they have more or less educated the average man to think in terms of thousands of millions, yet the latter's capacity to grasp their meaning has not been greatly increased. There appeared in the pages of the *Fortnightly Review* some time ago an interesting statement of the world's huge war bill compiled by Mr. H. J. Jennings which, further summarized and shorn of much that does not lend itself to accurate pecuniary appraisal by a writer in the *Journal of Commerce*, gives a somewhat clear-cut idea of the expenditures of the various belligerents. It reads as follows:

"In the actual expenditure of the naval and military departments, Great Britain takes the lead. Her share in the total cost has been officially given in parliament as \$19,500,000,000 to the end of last March, including \$4,500,000,000 advanced to the allies. Mr. Jennings assumes that these loans are probably included in the expenditures of the governments to which they were made, so that he deducts them from the official total, leaving a net amount of \$15,000,000,000. But the United Kingdom is still spending not less than \$30,000,000 a day, so that the approximate net cost of its share of

the war to the end of July (assuming the same proportion of loans) will be about \$17,750,000,000. To the expenditure for which the British parliament is responsible must be added the amounts spent or advanced by India and the Overseas Dominions, and these our authority estimates at \$1,250,000,000, of which at least \$750,000,000 will have been expended by the third anniversary of the declaration of war, thus raising the British total of \$18,500,000,000.

"Up to the end of 1916 France had expended in the war a total of \$12,347,400,000 and the additional cost to August at the same rate will be a further \$2,980,000,000, making a total of \$15,327,400,000. Italy's outlay for the year ending June, 1916, was \$1,560,000,000, and allowing for a similar expenditure between that date and the first of July we get a total of \$3,120,000,000.

"Russia's expenditures is largely a matter of estimate, but for the three years it can hardly be less than \$15,000,000,000. Thus, without counting the central powers at all, we have the huge aggregate of \$51,947,400,000. But there is also the expenditure of Belgium, Serbia and Roumania, partly out of their own resources and partly out of external loans, which may be moderately estimated at \$500,000,000, so that the total outlay of the allies can not be much less than \$52,500,000,000 up to the first of August.

"Germany's expenditure, in which are included advances to Turkey and Bulgaria, is believed to amount already to \$21,300,000,000, and Austria-Hungary's is estimated at \$12,500,000,000—a total of \$33,800,000,000. Assuming that the present rate of the German and Austrian military and naval expenditure is to be maintained until August, the total expenses of the war will by that time have considerably exceeded \$90,000,000,000, independently of the contribution of Japan. A continuation of the war after July will necessarily be accompanied by a new expenditure at the rate of much more than \$90,000,000 a day, in addition to the bill of the United States. This latter Professor Seligman has estimated at \$10,000,000,000, for the year. It is thus only too evident that the war can not end with a smaller cost in direct expenditure than be-

tween \$100,000,000,000 and \$125,000,000,000.

"This takes no account of the interest that is accruing on the money already borrowed, and which is assuming the character of a heavy annual liability for all the powers concerned. Countries that have been piling up debt without proper provision for adequate revenue expansion may have to confess bankruptcy before the obligation of repayment matures. At the end of the present fiscal year the national debt of England will entail an interest of about \$1,500,000,000. The new English war taxes have yielded somewhat over the amount of this interest charge. In the case of Germany, her obligations for interest on war debt and ultimate repayment already amount to well over \$1,000,000,000 a year, and to meet this the war taxes, if they satisfy the most optimistic hopes, will not exceed \$300,000,000 a year.

"The ghastly debit of human lives is the most depressing item of the account, disturbing as the amount of the financial liabilities undoubtedly is. A comparatively recent return of German losses admits that more than 1,500,000 have been killed, have died, or have been permanently incapacitated from earning a living and outside observers have placed the figure considerably higher. An unofficial military calculation, based as far as possible on published casualty lists, gives the approximate losses of all the other belligerents as 4,500,000 up to February last, which together with the German figure, gives a total of 6,000,000. Add to this the carnage of the five months between February and August, and the number will have to be enlarged to 6,500,000.

"Starting with an estimate of the average potential economic value of \$3,900 for each man of the 6,500,000, and we have an aggregate of \$25,350,000,000. Adding what may be called the contingent costs of the removal of these men from their customary vocations, and we have a total of economic loss on the score of the sacrifice of life and productive energy amounting to \$25,600,000,000.

"Without going into the details of the estimates of material damages to the territories ravaged by war and to the dislocation of trade contingent on

it, a recapitulation of the entire statement shows a total of \$121,350,000,000 as the world's war bill for three years. It is unquestionably true that for years to come the millstone of the enormous debt, which has thus, directly and indirectly, been piled up, will hang about the necks of rich and poor alike. On the other side of the account may be placed the realization of higher ideals of life—the certainty that war on such a scale as we have been compelled to witness “will chasten and scarify the world, making it more frugal and temperate, less prone to the frivolous excesses of passion and the pursuit of idle pleasure, and more receptive of the gospel of human equality and mutual helpfulness.”—*Denver Labor Bulletin*.

Accidents in the Machine Building Industry

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

During the past few years there has been widespread interest in the subject of industrial accidents and their prevention and important safety campaigns have been carried on by many employers and by many private and public organizations. No doubt these efforts have been successful in reducing the huge toll of death and suffering which modern industry levies upon its workers. But the effectiveness of all such efforts has been seriously handicapped by the general lack of information regarding the prevalence, causes and effects of accidents in the industries of the country.

A recent report (Bulletin 216) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor entitled, “Accidents and Accident Prevention in Machine Building,” supplies this detailed information for a large group of plants engaged in the building of different kinds of machines. The character of the machines built by these plants varied greatly, from mammoth locomotives and ships to delicate electrical apparatus, but it is of interest to note that they are all of a type for which the war has made enormous demands. Therefore, although the present study was made prior to the war, the information regarding accident

hazards in the industry is now of particular pertinence.

A notable feature of the report is the measurement of accidents according to their severity. Previous studies have been chiefly concerned with the frequency of accident occurrence, and have counted all accidents as of the same value. A broken finger and a broken back have been counted alike in computing accident rates, although clearly the latter is immeasurably more serious. The method offered in this report is to measure each accident according to the resulting amount of time lost. To do this it is necessary, of course, to express fatal and permanent injuries as well as temporary disabilities, in terms of workdays lost. This is done by valuing a fatal injury, on the basis of life insurance experience, as equivalent to the loss of thirty years of a man's working life, while total permanent disability was rated at thirty-five years. Other injuries are credited with lower time losses in proportion to their probable effect upon earning capacity.

Applying this method to the accident data for the machine building industry, some very interesting results are obtained. Thus, in the 194 plants covered by the investigation the number of accidents occurring in 1912 was 13,647, resulting in 37 deaths, 411 permanent injuries, and 13,199 temporary disabilities. This is equivalent to an accident frequency rate of 119 per 1,000 full-time (300-day) workers and a severity rate of 5.6 days lost per worker. These rates may be contrasted with the experience of a representative steel plant during the same year, for which the frequency rate was 154 and the severity rate 14 days lost. Accidents in the steel plant were thus only about one-third more frequent than in machine building, but their severity was two and one-half times as great.

The accident hazards of the machine-building plants vary greatly with the character of their products. Those engaged in the making of locomotives have the highest severity rate—11 days lost per worker—and the builders of ships have the next highest—8 days lost per worker.

Classifying the combined plants by departmental divisions, boiler shops

and yard labor show by far the greatest hazards. Boiler shops have a frequency rate of 224 cases per 1,000 full-time (300-day) workers and a severity rate of 27 days lost per 300-day worker, while yard labor has a frequency rate of 221 and a severity rate of 29 days lost. The high rates of the boiler shops are, primarily, the result of insecure trestles and scaffolding. For the excessive rates in the yard department responsibility rests upon the general neglect of safe location and construction of the transportation system of many plants, coupled with lack of safety precautions and instruction.

One of the fundamental inquiries in a study of this character is whether or not accidents are decreasing. A precise answer is difficult, because of the fact that very few plants had reliable accident records over a period of years. For one group of plants for which such information was obtainable for the years 1910 to 1913, the frequency rate shows no decrease, but the severity rate, after running as high as six days in 1910, eight days in 1911, and seven days in 1912, drops to three days in 1913. This decrease may reflect the more thorough safety organization effected in some of these plants in 1912. The fact that the frequency rate shows no decline is certainly due to the more complete reporting of minor accidents in the later years.

A striking method of showing the effect of a good safety system in accident prevention is to compare the accident rates in plants having, with those in plants not having well-organized systems. This is done for three important groups of plants. In every case the plants not having a good safety organization show accident frequency rates three or four times as high as those having a well-developed system.

The report presents a very careful study of the very important subject of accident causes. For the industry as a whole "falling objects" stands out as the most frequent cause of accidents, the frequency rate being 14 cases per 1,000 300-day workers. As measured by severity, "cranes and hoists" assumes first place, the severity rate varying from 1.2 to 2.3 days lost per

300-day worker in different groups of plants.

In discussing the question of safety in the machine-building industry it is important to remember that that industry not only uses machinery which needs to be safeguarded, but that its work consists of the production of machines for use in other industries. The extent to which the machines thus manufactured will later be a source of danger to the workers in those other industries depends in considerable measure upon the character of their original construction. The subject of machine design—of building a machine in such a way as to offer the minimum of hazard to its future operators—thus becomes of very great significance. This subject is covered in considerable detail in the report.

War's Psychology in High Places

(From a Published Letter by Amos Pinchot, Chairman American Committee on War Finance.)

But we must not be impatient with our friends who are fighting high war taxes. Let us rather see if we can understand their point of view. They argue profits must be kept low for the benefit of business. And I think they are sincere about it, too. Constantly in the New York Times we have read communications from the dignified pen of Mr. Otto H. Kahn, warning us against income taxes. He says business will skip to Canada if heavily levied upon in the United States. Here are his words of warning:

"Capital would go into hiding. It might even take wing to other countries, for instance to the country at our very door, Canada, where there is no federal income tax at all and hardly any state income tax."

And again he says:

"There can be little question that if our income taxation is fixed at unduly and unnecessarily high rates, while Canada has no or only a very modest income tax, men of enterprise will seek that country and there will be a large outflow to it of capital—a development which cannot be without effect upon our own prosperity, resources and economic power."

Now, although I do not share Mr. Kahn's exceedingly low opinion of the patriotism of American business men; I do not doubt his own patriotism. Notwithstanding the fact that it is only a few years ago since he proposed to renounce his American citizenship and become a British subject, and even went so far as to get nominated and actually start running for Parliament, I do not doubt Mr. Kahn's loyalty. But that is neither here nor there (as, indeed, one might have remarked of Mr. Kahn's citizenship at that time.)

Mr. Kahn is earnest, and so, no doubt, is Senator Simmons; but their minds work along business rather than human lines; and they cannot pull themselves out of their old rut of thought long enough to realize that a war, in which a million or two Americans may perish and the vast majority of the population suffer economic distress, is a big human problem—big enough to even warrant us in asking business to work for something short of usurious interest; big enough, also, to make decent business men entirely willing to do so.

More effectively than any other prominent member of the business fraternity, Mr. Kahn has written against large war taxes; but there is in his reasoning (as in that of many rich men, some of them senators and congressmen) always an isolation from the human values of the situation. Let us illustrate. Since the war began Mr. Kahn has built himself an enormous Fifth avenue palace, costing several millions, and on Long Island he has constructed for his use perhaps the most magnificent country place in America, a subject of very just pride to the architect.

Certainly there is nothing wrong or illegal about building eighteenth century palaces with 150 rooms and 30 bathrooms. Although the ladies' auxiliary defense committees might possibly be justified in sending notices to the rich asking them not to build palaces at the same time that they send bulletins to the poor telling them not to overeat. But I do not believe any man could do this who felt what the war meant to the people. No doubt, it gives work to thousands, though work unproductive of the

things we need in war. Yet the fact that thousands of school children a few miles away in New York are unable to maintain their grades on account of malnutrition, the fact that the cost of living has gone up 80 per cent since the war began, while wages have risen less than 20 per cent, and the further fact that a people, already attacked by the advance guard of war-misery, must feed themselves while they fight Germany; these things, I say, make it evident that one must have a certain degree of detachment from the realities of the case in order to choose this as the appropriate moment to fight war taxes on wealth, and at the same time introduce into the United States a scale of luxurious living unequaled since pre-revolutionary days in France.

As another instance of this curious point of view common to wealth in war time (a point of view which assumes that great wealth for the few and grinding poverty for the many is the right and inevitable order of things, against which it is folly to protest) we have the war advertising of the American Bankers' Association, which consists of sixteen hundred representatives of important banking houses. Not long ago these gentlemen bought space in daily papers, and told the poor how to get on during the war. Their advertisement was headed in great black type, "God Bless the Household That Boils Potatoes With the Skins On." This, impossible as it may seem, was not a joke; our friends the bankers were, in their way, far too patriotic to indulge in levity. If you doubt it look up the files of the New York American for June 14. With quite an astounding complacency these gentlemen, to most of whom the war has brought only additional competence, sit back in their easy chairs and advise the poor to eat potato skins and crusts, both for their own good and that democracy may not perish.

The following are some of their suggestions to their less fortunate country-men:

"There is no more careless, thoughtless, happy-go-lucky, wasteful, prodigal and responsibility-evading nature than yours. * * * If your dear ones starve, if there are black want and

bitter suffering throughout the nation, your big heart will break with grief.

"Isn't it better to put your big muscles at work now—to keep suffering and grief away? There is no more keen, efficient and productive mind than yours, once it is **AWAKE** and knows it **MUST WORK**.

"WAKE UP! THINK! ACT! GET BUSY! PROTECT YOUR OWN—PROTECT US ALL—IF YOU WANT US ALL TO PROTECT YOU AND YOURS. (Capitalized as printed in advertisement.) * * *

"We must send them (the allies) millions of tons of food and we will. There will be less for you. Wake up to it. You will have less to eat.

"But you need less. You waste enough to supply the difference. Stop it. Every time you have potatoes for dinner you waste enough in the peelings to keep a starving ally alive for a day. Stop it! Don't peel new potatoes. Buy a five-cent brush and **BRUSH** the thin skin off, saving **ALL** the potato. Boil old potatoes with the skins on. When done the skins can be peeled off without waste.

"Make bread pudding from your bread crusts. It's good. We loved it twenty years ago, etc., etc."

There is column after column of this slush to be read by anybody whose stomach will stand it. And, after all, there is something to be gained by reading it; for, whether the reader goes forth to purchase a five-cent brush or not, he will at all events have got a glimpse at our "best people's" psychology in wartime. I notice, by the way, that at one of the luncheon clubs frequented by members of the American Bankers' Association they have not yet reached the five-cent brush stage. However, we must give them credit for doing their bankers' bit. On the bill of fare we find a marginal note to the effect that, in order to conserve the nation's live stock supply during the war, baby lamb and suckling pig will no longer be served.

Mrs. Youngwife—"My husband is a very influential man in politics."

Friend—"You don't say."

Mrs. Youngwife—"Yes, George has voted in two presidential elections, and both times it has gone the way George voted."—*Exchange*.

The Age Limit

A news dispatch says that the Atlantic Coast Line has lifted its age limit of forty years for employees because of the war.

One by one the railroads are being brought to see that this indefensible despotism must go. And it will not be restored after the war.

While nine out of ten of the men into whose hands the government has placed the momentous responsibilities of directing the war and the provision for the maintenance of the armies and the preservation of the civil population while the Armageddon of democracy is being fought are men who have passed the arbitrary age limit set by the railroads of the United States, it is unthinkable that public opinion will permit the perpetuation of this infamy.

In the profession of railroading, as Mr. Garretson has said, "cowards run away and weaklings die," so the great majority of those who stay in the game until they have reached the age of forty or forty-five years are men whose vital energies will sustain them for many years. And, to say that the fact of being out of employment at forty or forty-five will condemn them to industrial death is a crime against civilization which cannot survive the white light of public opinion when this light is turned upon the situation.

The old plan of treating men as horses were treated by the street railway companies in the days before motor transportation, that is, to get all the service of which they were capable in the shortest time, and then discard them for new material, has been displaced by a recognition of the human element in industry.

The abolition of chattel slavery was the first step in vitalizing the theory that "all men were created free and equal," and the organization of Labor has developed the idea until there is a prospect that the whole world is waking up to the true meaning of the phrase, and the day when one man may say to another "You are industrially dead," has gone by never to return.

The world owes every man a living, and repudiation of that debt on account of age will no longer be tolerated.—*The San Antonio World*.

Women and War Service

Out of restriction and repression into opportunity, is the meaning of the war to thousands of women. A development that was taking place slowly now becomes conspicuous when accelerated by the driving necessities of war. In those countries where social organization has been adjusted to meet war needs and purposes, there is no room for the parasitic, and all the "conspicuous consumption" class.

Common danger is a great leveling force that has swept aside the sham and the useless—there is no time or place for the idler or the doer of useless work. Every individual must do his bit of real work and assume his share of responsibility—women and men share alike the common danger and need. Each must work where his or her individual service will count most. In returning to more primitive conditions where men must fight and women must work, much of the artificiality of life disappears.

The fact that women are going out to do the world's work together with men is not in itself an undesirable development. Work is a means of self-expression and development for women as well as men. Work for pay means economic independence which is the only basis for real freedom of any kind. Freedom in the economic world gives women opportunity to choose their own lives, and protects them from being forced into marriage for economic reasons.

The real problem that confronts us at our entrance into the war is not to resist the entrance of women into industry but so to direct and control the movement that women will be benefited and that their men fellow-workers will not be injured. The necessity for prompt, firm action to this end is already manifest.

When the freight handlers of the Washington Terminal went on strike the management filled their places from among the men office force and then filled the office positions formerly held by men with women who were to work for lower salaries. These women, many of them unconsciously, were virtually used as strikebreakers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has been making extensive experiment to determine in what positions women may be substituted for men in order that

men may be released for military service. Other managers of offices, such as prominent bankers, have announced beforehand that they intended to expedite enlistment by making arrangements to employ women clerks in the place of men. Many have announced, however, that they did not propose to pay women the same salaries as was paid the men. From this it is evident that one of the immediate and vital problems that must be met is this purpose to exploit women by paying them lower wages than are paid to men doing the same work.

The methods and purposes of business for private profit did not change over night with the declaration of war between the United States and Germany. Both men and women must be protected against exploitation of this kind. The one provision that can assure this protection is equal pay for equal work. When women refuse to work more cheaply than men, financial interests will not direct employers to substitute women for men but to choose from among both men and women upon a basis of value of service.

It is clear that in the months to come women will enter industry and business life in rapidly increasing numbers. Conscription for war service creates a new work that only men can perform while at the same time makes more imperative continuous output from industry and commerce and operation of transportation agencies. Women must do their part of this great work essential to the nation's success in winning the war, but their work must be directed and organized in accord with standards of physical welfare, self-respect and freedom. Women will have to work out their own salvation—they can not depend upon men for this. This necessitates intelligent self-interest and co-operation among women.

If women direct their entrance into the business world intelligently and organize industrial relationships equitably, they can avert long and needless struggles against established injustice. This work is to be done by women's organizations, together with the trade unions of men.

One effort of the women to deal with this problem is very promising. When the United Cigar Stores Company of

New York City began to make provisions for women to take the places of men who might desire to enlist for the war, they asked representatives of the Woman's Suffrage Party if they could furnish women. These representatives replied they could if the women who took the men's places should receive the same pay as a man would receive taking the same place. This means that a woman beginner would be paid the same as a man beginner. The Woman's Suffrage Party, through its War Service Enrollment Bureau will help to fill vacancies from the lists of women enrolled with them. The women will first be trained in the school of salesmanship conducted by the United Cigar Stores Company and be given pay while being instructed in their duties. This is the usual procedure with men. The pay will be increased as they become more proficient exactly with the pay of men similarly employed.

In this national emergency upon women will fall men's responsibilities as well as men's work. They can fulfill their obligations only when given equal pay.

It would be unwise to look upon this development of the war as temporary—to be met with makeshifts. Any of the men will go to the firing line never to return. Women's responsibilities will be permanent.

The jagged furrows the war will cut across the nations involved in it will mean a new world at the close of the war. It is idle to imagine that pre-war conditions can ever be re-established—probably it would be unwise to desire. Changes are whirling fast upon changes. If the war is worth the fighting, these changes ought to count for liberty and democracy. Changes ought to be in furtherance of permanent ideals.

Instead of clinging to the past, we ought to plan boldly for a splendid world after the war—a world of new-found liberty where each shall assume full responsibility for their own lives.

True women have no desire to shirk responsibility or duty as mothers of the race, but they demand the right to give their performance of duty moral value possible only when the volition is assured.

The slogan "Equal pay for equal work" which women have raised to

protect their interests at this time is in furtherance of the highest ideals of womanhood. It expresses self-respect, conscious of ability to render service, jealously guarding dignity against undervaluation in the eyes of others.

Women want to give service to the nation but they want that service to be something more than exploitation. If sacrifice is made it ought to profit the nation, not private gain.—*Florence C. Thorne.*

The Child and Parent Problem

BY JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY.

There is no child problem that is not a parent problem; and there is no parent problem that is not in the final analysis in a large measure a social, economic and industrial problem. We cannot protect the children; we cannot secure for them their heritage; their birthright, unless we can protect their parents. I would be false to the children of this nation if I merely sat in the children's court, using a palliative to deal with the effects of causes and conditions without attacking the causes and conditions while doing the best I can to help the individual victims. I therefore have no apology to make for my interest in industrial problems as being at the same time the biggest part of the child problem that has engaged my interest and the best years and service of my life.

The years devoted to this work convince me that union labor is a good thing; that the unions are good things, and that if the workers of this nation would escape the absolute and certain slavery that they face without the union, they will not only join the unions of their respective trades, but that they will use every lawful and just means in their power to induce others to do so. The opposition to unions comes primarily from ignorance and the occasional mistakes and errors of the unions themselves that should not be confused with the big principle they stand for. There is no institution on earth without its defects, its mistakes, or even its failure with certain individuals and in certain cases.

It is chiefly the arrogance and impudence of private property and monopoly that assumes to themselves di-

vine rights (as did the ancient kings and their ignorant servitors) who use these things in an effort to destroy the principle of unionism.

Labor has a right to organize, and as a union is entitled to recognition, and those workers who stand in its way are simply forging their own chains. Under the present laws of property, nothing but union and co-operation among the workers of this country will save this nation from a slavery infinitely more deadening and oppressive than the old slavery.

It is absurd for men to say that capital is not organized—unionized. It is the most powerful solidarity the world has even seen. It is naturally and effectively cohesive and co-operative, without even the apparent forms of organization and union that are beheld in the gathering of the workers. It is at once a force presenting all the violence, oppression, tyranny and cruelty existing in the feudalism and despotisms of the olden times. One of the things necessary to civilize it, to humanize it, to make it in the slightest sense responsive to human rights, human needs and human justice, is the systematic and effective organization and union of the workers. At least this is the condition we are facing in this country today, so long as we recognize the justice of our present institutions, government and civilization.

There are two governments in this country—the political government whose authority centers at Washington, and under the laws of property without the organization of the workers, a bigger and a more powerful government, the industrial government whose power is in New York City. That government, in spite of any powers of the political government (without important changes) would become as relentless, as barbarous and as cruel as any government of the ancient monarchs. In many instances, because of the lack of organization and union among the workers, it has been just as relentless and oppressive.

Under present conditions, therefore, the organization and union of the workers and their right to collective bargaining is one of the most righteous and just causes being contended for in this nation. To oppose it is to

oppose liberty; to accept it is only the duty of the hour if we would steer this republic past the rocky reefs of violent revolution; for oppression without relief, without hope, knows no remedy but rebellion, revolt and violence.

Those who do most to encourage and provoke such an undesirable alternative are those who oppose and fight the union of the workers. Those who would avoid it are those who do most to promote and defend the right of the workers to organize, to unionize, thus to present a force opposed to that which would leave them no alternative in the final analysis but slavery and serfdom and violence.—*The Union Leader.*

A Wonderful Word

Democracy! A wonderful word. Militarism! Equally wonderful.

One is the child of the people; the other is the child of the plutocracy.

The one is humble; the other is ambitious.

The one is peaceful; the other is belligerent.

The one bears the world's burdens; the other imposes them.

The one loves; the other hates.

The one governs by civil rules; the other by martial law.

The one forgives; the other condemns.

Is Militarism right for Democracy or is the world deceived?

Believe this: Democracy will not follow this riot of military power unless universal hunger sweeps Militarism aside and opens the way for the human heart to function freely in love and affection.

Is democracy dead in America? Whosoever thinks it is is counting without his host. It is true that plutocracy has a grip upon our institutions, but it is also true that the American people have enjoyed large liberties too long to submit to these sudden suppressions. Freedom has been indulged in so long in so many respects that it has become a matter of impulse and instinct. This is the profound fact in American life. Whosoever undertakes suddenly to crush it is as certain to meet his Waterloo as death is certain to end the war.—*Job Harriman.*

The Journal of the Switchmen's Union OF NORTH AMERICA

Published monthly by the Switchmen's Union of North America at No. 326
Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y. *Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in Advance.*

Devoted to the best interests and advancement of all useful toilers.

All matter for publication should be in editor's office 15 days before date of issue intended for. Roster of Grand and Subordinate Lodges published in February, May, August and November issues.

Unless changes of address are received by the 15th of the month subscribers must look out for following month's issue at old address.

ADVERTISING AGENT:
IRVING V. KOCH, 122 S. Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.
Advertising rates furnished upon application

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M. A. Sullivan, M. D., 326 Brisbane Bldg. Residence, cor. Ridge Road and South Park Ave., Lackawanna, N. Y.

VOL. XIX

DECEMBER, 1917

No. 12

EDITORIAL



The Editor of the Journal sends hearty greetings to the families of all its readers, wishing for all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.



CHRISTMAS

The month of Christmas festivities and free-will offerings to give cheer and good-fellowship demonstrations to friends and loved ones and those we would not classify as such, has again arrived.

Christ's life affords mankind the typical pattern of giver, even to the sacrifice of His life on the cross.

His giving spirit brought food to many a hungry soul, cures for many mental and spiritual ills, and added comforts and joys to many a despondent wanderer in life's journey.

It likewise brought Him in such utter contempt with the unscrupulous profiteers, usuary mongers and ruling powers to whom He gave denunciations and anathemas in such vitriolic and vituperative doses as never before administered to them.

Because of His giving good cheer and a plan of salvation to the poor exploited creatures, and denunciations to the ruling exploiters, He was crucified.

But His superhuman sympathies and distinctions as to the bestowing of benevolent words and deeds have left their imprints upon the peoples of every generation, since His time on earth, as have none other ever done.

And, whether or not a conformant of any of the hundreds of creeds that exalt Him as Saviour, the whole world of people who have read the Biblical story of His trying ordeals on earth recognize in Him the highest type of generous spirit known to mankind.

Naturally enough, and consistently so, has the birth date of such typical embodiment of hopeful joy-giving been observed in the loving manner that has characterized this recurrent date, nor should there be surprise at the fond anticipations as the month dates roll around to this firmly-fixed and universally-observed event, even

though its original imprints have been somewhat marred by being commercialized.

So, even participants in the greatest war known, let's try and meet for this one day, if no other, on a common ground of good will and good-fellowship to all mankind, and bring to all as far as possible within our radius of influence tidings of comfort and love, as would He in whose memory we observe Christmas, Dec. 25th, desire us to do.

The Spirit of fraternal righteousness towards our comrades the world over is our greatest asset for justification of hopes and aspirations in a belief that some day this old sordid system of life for lucre will be transformed into one based on the principle of justice by all towards all, and soon become fully effective and so remain forever.

ISOLATION MEANS DESPOLIATION IN LABOR MOVEMENT

The dangers in regard to self-isolation by non-union workers is self-apparent, wherever they may be.

Locate a group of non-organized employees and you locate a group of non-entities as far as courageous mass determinedness to exercise their solidarity power for industrial justice is concerned.

Inherent in such groups are of course the same longings for better conditions in life as there are where employees are unionized. But their failure to recognize the commanding powers that go with united effort in bargaining, and in taking advantage of the same, renders them an easy prey for industrial concerns which never fail to take advantage of their disorganized frame of mind and to exercise over them about all servile authority possible, up to almost the point of rebellion.

After having undergone the transition from the state of non-unionist to that of a unit in a well-organized institution, representing his or her interests, unionists are almost dazed at the thought of their ever having been susceptible to such unnatural and abnormal conditions as were submitted to prior to their determinedness to align their individual efforts for a better and higher standard in life with those organized especially for the purpose of attaining them.

The natural inclination of humanity is to group efforts, whether in the family circle or in the larger groupings of society, where a multiplicity of effort finds need for public or semi-public concertedness in the doing of things not attainable in smaller applied forms of endeavor.

This enlarged operation of effort must be co-ordinated upon plans of efficient methods to accomplish cherished ends, whether those ends be merely the production of material things for which such energies are being utilized, or the conditions of life afforded to those instrumental in their accomplishment.

Concertedness of action and of thought are harbingers of generally enlightened contentions for just considerations of every element entering into every form of human effort, and its benefits are as applicable to the cause of workers as to that of any group seeking fair recognition and fair treatment.

Wherever the forces of labor associate themselves in fair groupings for such purposes, study properly their just needs and seek honestly and consistently for their attainment, opposing forces to such worthy ends must of necessity yield to them.

It is the history of labor movements that when so organized and so

associated, that practically their only limit to prevent very fair treatment from their employers is due to whatever imperfections that exist in their own ranks, which render inefficient their solidarity and methods when striving for whatever is due them.

SWITCHMEN DEMAND INCREASE IN WAGES FROM RAILROADS BECAUSE OF HIGH COSTS OF LIVING

On Oct. 29th and 30th a fairly representative committee of 78 members of this union from different sections of the country met in the Fort Dearborn Hotel in Chicago with the International President, and a majority of the other Grand Lodge officials, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of inaugurating a wage move by this union with a view of an endeavoring to obtain increases in the pay of switchmen, switchtenders and tower-men to overcome the increased costs of living with which they have been confronted since 1910, when the last daily wage for them was established.

The meeting here referred to was called by President Heberling as the result of many requests received by him from the members of the union and their families from various parts of the country that suitable action should be taken for early relief from the adverse living conditions thrust upon them as the result of unprecedented high cost of living with which they are confronted and which are becoming more acute each month.

The consensus of opinion of all was that they were confronted with an unbearable condition of living costs over which they had no control, but concerning which there was urgent need of more wage revenue with which to provide the family needs of our members

in something near the proportions they enjoyed at the time they received their increase of pay in 1910.

Grave necessities spur to action and it was "necessity's sharp pinch" experienced by these brothers and their families from those many segregated sections of the country thus represented that caused almost simultaneous outburst of protest against present onerous conditions and demands from our membership, insofar as possible, such a unanimity of insistence that action be taken to offset them, required respectful attention and counsel for their fair consideration.

It was, therefore, deemed expedient to call together a more representative group of such workers than this union had ever before convened when starting a wage move to hear their story of ill-supplied larder, raiment, shelter and other necessities of life, before decision upon any basis of procedure to endeavor to devise ways to overcome the adverse contingencies complained of were made, and so the meeting here referred to was called to hear it.

Their two-day story was told with such unanimity of similitude to the economic ills with which they and their families were confronted by the abnormal reduction of their former living standards, due to the depreciation in purchasing power of the dollars now received for services, as compared with that of but a few years ago, as to conclusively evidence the immediate need of seeking relief therefor.

From such a representative gathering of the seventy-eight delegates the International President of the union had thus convened and, as the results of their deliberations, there could be no other alternative, if they considered it obligatory upon themselves to endeavor to suffer no further deterioration of living standards for their fami-

lies, than that of making immediate demands upon the railroad companies by which employed for an increase in pay sufficient to overcome at least a part of the monetary adversities unjustly thrust upon them.

So it was agreed to serve proper notice upon the railroad companies of their desires and demands for an increase of 50 per cent. over existing rates of pay; time and one-half for all time worked in excess of eight consecutive hours of service rendered; elimination of the age limit; modification of existing physical examinations to a fair field test, similar to that required in the actual performance of duty.

All these demands to apply alike to switchmen, switchtenders and towermen.

After having thus met and formulated plans for procedure the entire matter was entrusted to the International President of the union and a sub-committee of 13 to take charge of it and carry the issue to as early conclusion as possible.

The selection of a sub-committee of 13, instead of using the larger representative body assembled at Chicago to conclude subsequent negotiations with the railroads involved, was deemed expedient, being evident to all that the smaller committee could not only work more expeditiously, but at a much less expense to the membership.

The personnel of this sub-committee, selected by President Heberling to meet the railroad officials with him on the questions of issue, consists of the following named brothers: Daniel Smith, C., R. I. & P. Ry., Chicago, Ill.; A. D. Manley, M. C. R. R., Michigan City, Ind.; J. E. Kenefick, C., M. & St. P. Ry., Minneapolis, Minn.; William Roach, C., B. & Q. R. R., Kansas City, Mo.; T. C. Cashen, N. Y. C. R. R., Cleveland, O.; J. E. Kelch, C., C. &

St. L. Ry., Cleveland, O.; F. L. Conners, G. T. Ry., Chicago, Ill.; T. Conners, C., N., O. & T. P. Ry., Ludlow, Ky.; E. J. McCarthy, C., G. W. R. R., Chicago, Ill.; John O'Brien, C. & E. I. R. R., Dolton, Ill.; George Baxter, D., L. & W. R. R., Scranton, Pa.; William Bell, E., J. & E. Ry., Joliet, Ill.; J. A. Flynn, L. V. R. R., Buffalo, N. Y.

In addition to this sub-committee, a special committee of three brothers—A. D. Manley, T. Cashen and J. A. Flynn—were also selected by President Heberling to assist Vice-President W. A. Titus in the collection and preparation of data deemed necessary to submit to the railroads in substantiation of the economic necessity, as well as the justification of our union's contention at this time for an advance in pay for those following the vocations of switchmen, switchtenders and towermen.

In our wage controversies in 1909-1910 and 1916 the need of being armed with every possible argument in substantiation of the fairness of our demands upon the railroads, the importance of the availability of reliable data of this nature was evidenced in almost every argumentative contention at issue between the parties to such controversies. And the lack of a proper compilation of handy and reliable data with which to render impregnable our contentions that an increase in wages is due these men based upon government data relative to the very strong upward trend in prices of practically all living commodities since the time of our wage move a year ago would be keenly and detrimentally felt in this wage movement.

That, briefly stated, is the work of this special committee working at the time of this writing in conjunction with Vice-President Titus and, with a view of having the benefit of this committee's services during the entirety of

the negotiations, those selected to aid him in such mission were chosen from the membership of the sub-committee of thirteen and will be in close touch with this feature of the work throughout the entire negotiations.

In our wage movement last year an eight-hour work day was established, but the amount received for such a day's work amounted to no more than that formerly received for the then prevailing ten-hour work day and left the daily earnings of switchmen for regular time then worked the same as they were when the switchmen's arbitration award became effective, Feb. 10, 1910.

It is frankly conceded that where the men work overtime the hourly rate for such overtime is more than it was before the Adamson Law became effective, or that the hourly rate for the regular eight-hour day's work is also more than it was prior to operation of that law.

But it is generally conceded that eight continuous hours is all the time any one should perform such duties fraught with the arduous and exacting attention that must be given to them, and the pay received for such a day's service is no more than that received for a regular day's work in 1910.

However, the prices of living commodities have almost doubled during the last seven years and have resulted in such a lowering of our living standards that require immediate attention and readjustment in such manner as will place them somewhere near on a parity with those formerly enjoyed.

Since no particular labor union can regulate the prices of living commodities, their only alternative in the premises under our present system of adjusting such matters is that when market profiteers boost the living costs, to insist upon increases in

wages sufficient to offset such increment in living prices and that in a measure only the switchmen, switch-tenders and towermen have started this movement to do.

And, while the increase demanded from the companies may seem rather a large one, it is even a modest one in comparison to the 94 per cent. increased living costs that have been levied against us since 1910 and have caused a condition which can no longer be ignored and which justified the action of our union at this time in insisting upon such a substantial increase in pay for those it represents, as will enable their families to live in accordance with fair American standards of life.

But, however just our demands are, there will be required the usual, if not even more, amount of negotiations to obtain them, for it seems an adopted plan of railroads to concede nothing to employes engaged in transportation services without a break or near break of relationship with them, and especially so as regards the upward adjustment of wages.

There need be no surprises if considerable time is spent in this movement, since such matters are so much more extensively gone into than they formerly were.

So, on the part of us all, there should be a willingness to patiently await its outcome, realizing in the meanwhile that the Grand Lodge officers and sub-committee representing this union will do all within their power to obtain as good results as possible for those whose trust they are serving and as soon as possible.

Let it also be constantly borne in the minds of all that the Switchmen's Union of North America was organized for the purpose of conserving the interests of these employes, that it has

ever stood up loyally for their best interests and as it will in this issue.

As a mark of our appreciation of this new movement and the efforts of those upon whom the most trying ordeals during its pendency will fall, let us one and all, members of it, do all we can to give them all possible encouragement by striving all the while to upbuild our membership ranks and in the promotion of its best interests in every other manner possible.

We enter this wage move knowing that the demands in toto are just and will come out of it with what we can get and with a full realization all the while that it is only through organized effort that the workers represented in the movement can cherish any substantial hopes of obtaining justice for them.

OUR UNION DUTY—IS, CONSTANT ACTIVE SERVICE RENDERED TO IT

Whatever your attitude may formerly have been towards the welfare of this union, being now a member of it, it is your duty to promote its best interests in whatever honorable manner within your power to do. While such policy should be a fixed plan with all of us all the while, it is a regrettable confession to make that such fealty to it is not manifested towards it on part of an entirely too large number of its members.

All labor unions are severely embarrassed at all times because of lack of full unity working and supporting efforts on part of their memberships in their entirety.

There has no other influence occurred in the entire history of this union to so retard its growth and prevent its proper development into the strong numerical and otherwise powerful organization it should now be,

as that of the inappreciativeness and indifference of its members.

Are there not a large number of our members all the while doing active consistent service, and even doing much more than their just share towards all the progress the S. U. is making? There certainly are a goodly number of that very, very class of brothers in it. All honor to them for their consistent manly unionism and for what they are doing for it. We have no desire to criticise any such, or detract therefrom an iota of credit due them for such fealty towards the union's success, and their very consistent attitude towards it.

But if possible to convince that part of our union's membership that is not a part of the active group of members just alluded to, of the urgent need of constant activity on the part of all members, we would indeed have performed a valuable service to the union.

Such fidelity at all times so needful is even more so now when the union has inaugurated a movement for an increase in wages and to otherwise improve the working conditions for those it represents.

With a united effort in our union's behalf it should be increasing in membership much faster than it is, or is possible to do without such general support. There is no method of evasion by which we can square ourselves with duties we should cheerfully perform. We either all perform them to the edification and benefit of all, or neglect them to the detriment and injury of all. We are constantly confronted with just such a situation, so it behooves us always to be ever studiously and aggressively alert in the welfare of our union's success upon which so very much of our own individual progress depends.

Knowing all of this to be true, why not all of us get actively and consist-

ently into the game of a square deal with our union? So doing means such an era of progress as we've never known. Neglect to do so means hard knocks and disgruntled efforts, the retarding results of which are well known, and whose unsavory effects are too palpably in evidence all about us. Let's all get actively engaged in our union's business and remain actively so as long as we are in it.

IN OUR SISTERS' BEHALF

Frankly confessing inability to fully acquaint our readers as regards the progress being made in our sisters' splendid organization, there will be no general attempt of such nature at this time. Such an article could only appropriately come from its Grand President or G. S. and T. But since the one has been extremely reticent in these columns for many moons, and the other overjoyed in wedlock, might we not be pardoned for brief reference to the auxiliary at this time when felicitations are especially in season?

This organization of good sisters, like their more or less good brothers' society, finds its way to progressive and cherished goals only through the highways and byways of eternal vigilance and earnest efforts to conscientiously and intelligently travel them. It has found that it must travel them without fear, even if its members do ask some reasonable favor of their somewhat unworthy and inappreciative brothers, as they journey onward and upward to nearer approaches of a truer realization of the principles of unity, hope and justice.

So in a spirit of appreciation of what its members have already achieved since the formation of this progressive society, and are now doing to further strengthen its means of usefulness along the lines of duty it seeks

to serve their brothers' cause, we extend to our sisters our most hearty Yuletide greetings. From the letters received for the JOURNAL from the several auxiliary locals, we can find much of sentiment, inspiration, and information of things contemplated, or done, that would serve well as patterns for their brothers to take note of and much of which could even be appropriately embodied in their own work.

In the matter of getting their members out to meetings, the conducting of social events and their canvassing for members, they can and do in many instances surpass our brothers' efforts as regards such matters. And were they accorded the full co-operation that should go to so worthy a cause from their brothers' organization, the auxiliary would be a much stronger body numerically than it is. But it is growing and the energetic souls responsible for its already commendable strength and influences are implanting within it precepts of usefulness that will cause still greater development and usefulness for it.

A letter in this issue of the JOURNAL from Mrs. Anna Monroe, of Chicago, relative to methods of team work practiced by the members of McKinley Lodge No. 66 and the results obtained thereby are such that could be referred to with pride by any lodge in the auxiliary or the S. U.

There was a new lodge, and surrounded by several other lodges. But to the members of this new lodge it was the determination of all to go forth in response to the call of duty into the homes of all those eligible to membership and to solicit and encourage them to participate in such work. Her story of how this band of willing workers soon won thirty-nine new members as the result of such comprehensive and good team work, and what could be duplicated in many other

places in both organizations if their members only exercised a similar spirit of determination to go forth and do things, is worthy of the highest praise.

The auxiliary has recently placed a new charter in El Reno, Okla., and encouraging reports are being received from several of its live wire locals elsewhere—all of which is indicative of the active forces permeating within its membership. Continued success is our sincere wish towards the Auxiliary.

THIRTY SEVENTH A. F. of L. CONVENTION NOW HISTORY

The thirty-seventh annual session of the American Federation of Labor has received much attention, not only from those identified in the allied trades crafts, but from the general public as well.

Time was when the organized workers in whatsoever forms of assemblage could not command anything like the attention and respect now received from the public. And such time doesn't reach back to the remotest memory of three score and ten year-olders either. For those whose mental equipments enable them even a single score's reminiscence and have kept in touch with the evolution of things in the union labor movement can recall to memory the time that it was an impossibility for these annual gatherings of the allied crafts constituting this body to receive the respectful public audience now gladly accorded them.

These allied craftsmen, by their consistent and persistent endeavors to promote and safeguard the interests of those whose handiwork makes possible the enjoyment of the highest forms of civilization, have forged their way to the front and compelled respectful recognition not alone from the general

public, but from their enemies, the commercial kings, as well.

This convention will mark improved progress over any of the thirty-six preceding ones, and, as it is to be hoped each succeeding one will over all those that have become history. For each such gathering either represents a period of progression or retrogression, as compared with such bygone periods.

This one was prepared to show a substantial increase in numerical power over that possessed at the time any of its other conventions were held, in many respects.

But a few remarks in this regard will suffice: It has a larger allied membership than ever before, and a gain of 298,732 members to its credit since the time of holding its Baltimore convention last year; it has been recognized during the last year by State and government executives in a manner never before accorded it; it has been considered as so great an asset in the councils of the government's war measures that no very great undertakings are seriously contemplated without seeking the approval and co-operation of the allied crafts represented in this great continental productive force. According to resolutions and general report, this convention has gone on record as far as its powers allowed, giving full endorsement to the war policies of the government.

Resolutions were introduced covering most every serious contention considered detrimental to the established policies of the allied crafts as they had been formerly applied. President Gompers' report and that of Secretary Morrison to the convention conveyed to the delegates and the public a summary of the progressive workings of the affiliated crafts during the past year. And from the daily convention proceedings can be gleaned much addi-

tional knowledge relative to the efforts exerted in several of the many crafts of which the A. F. of L. is composed, all of which is most interesting and instructive.

The election of officers, which occurred on the last day of the convention, resulted in the re-election of all the officers without opposition, with the exception of that of treasurer. For this office two candidates were in the field, viz., John B. Lennon, who had held the position for twenty-eight years, and Daniel J. Tobin, International President of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America. Tobin was elected by a large majority.

The month for holding the annual conventions was changed from November to June, and St. Paul, Minn., was selected as the place for holding next year's convention.

INTELLIGENCE AND CO-ORDINATE ENERGY BACKGROUND TO ENJOYMENT OF EARTH'S BOUNTIES

Good working and living conditions are the results of our energy and attention given towards the attainment of a sufficiency of world products to insure happiness to all who wisely strive for them.

As bountiful as old mother earth is she isn't pouring out to us in cornucopia picture style all we want or even all we actually need to sustain life to even the most plebeian inclined classes.

Time may have been in some of the tropical regions when modes of life were in their primitive stages when limited desires possibly were appeased by going forth and gathering sufficient life-sustaining elements with which to sustain the body.

Be that as it may, the present diffusion of the human family to every

climatic zone, and the efforts required in each to meet the needs of people acclimated to them, calls for a co-operative effort on the part of all to aid those in every other region in abstracting from nature not alone for local self-preservation but as well for those far distant and upon whom we are as dependent for other articles of joy and comfort-giving value.

Not only has the earth's population been greatly segregated, but, in addition to that, the civilizing processes and the knowledge of man's abilities to provide for much more plentiful desires than were called for in primitive cave-dwelling ages, and the further wisdom that, even in this day of increased wants, there's still a means of obtaining of all these additional rewards if but the means of production and distribution are properly mastered and carried out.

But with all the world's knowledge to guide us, and with all of mother earth's bounties as a supply agency, there must be a united co-ordination of human effort everywhere to not only render fair service to society in their production, but in turn a demand of society for a fair supply of them for all in return for services so rendered.

The lack of such recognition of justice to a very large percentage of the human family by a very small percent of it which by devious ways, best known to itself, has been the possessors and owners of so much of the earth and dictators of how its products may be distributed, that there has ever been much suffering by those willing to work because of such fact.

Unfortunately the masses whose labors create life's essentials have never realized that theirs is the power not only of production, but of equitable distribution as well whenever they awaken to a realization of

such power, and co-ordinate their efforts in unity plans towards so arranging matters.

A grave duty confronts the workers of every land in their struggle to see that all possible be done to educate labor's forces to a full knowledge of their responsibilities, and exercise of their full powers towards the attainment of all blessings there are in store for those who intelligently and earnestly strive for them.

The most grievous world conditions with which we are confronted are not due to a lack of natural bounties so much as they are to a lack of co-ordination and application of human direction and energy in working out an equitable plan of their acquirement and enjoyment.

But in the struggle for a just opportunity to fairly participate in their enjoyment, every human element must become and continue a constant factor in a wise plan for their production and distribution.

Without such co-operation and willingness on part of all to do their part in this struggle for universal good conditions in life there must continue to prevail a system of opulence for a few and want for the masses.

GOOD LEADERSHIP REQUIRES GOOD FELLOWSHIP

The Grand Lodge officials in any organization can not alone insure the success of the society which has promoted them to such representative positions, and especially is this true as regards their own efforts, however meritorious they may be.

It is readily conceded that much of the progress of societies hinges upon the cardinal virtues of good leadership, but the chief asset of it must assert itself in the rank and file of membership of which they are composed.

Great leaders are usually such on account of their abilities to inject a spirit of appreciation and responsibility of duty into the constituents of the societies they represent, and in educating them to the importance of recognizing their duties and willingness to faithfully perform them.

Backed by a determined membership, all willing to do their full service, the power for success of such society imposed in the handling of its executive officials is limited only by the justice of their demands and unforeseen and unconquerable contingencies which confront them in honest efforts towards attainment of desired goals.

It is an ungrateful membership in any form of society that will insist upon securement of demands for the betterment of its individual elements and then not loyally and vigorously support its leaders in their efforts to carry to a successful conclusion the demands they were urged to present and attain.

One of the easiest things in life is that of the formation of plans for things useful and even tenable. One of the hardest is that of getting whole-hearted support and fair co-operation on part of all the elements of responsibility necessary to adequately realize on them.

It is simplicity itself to say that he or she ought to go after this or get this or that, and then lie down on the job and complain as to why things are not coming along as you think they should, instead of getting into the game yourself and co-operating in every possible way you can to make things square with what you think they should be.

By all means let there be good leadership in every institution, but to insure a successful one there must likewise be good fellowship and good support on part of all composing ele-

ments in order that its good leadership may fully exercise its full power functions in the promotion and accomplishment of whatever worthy thing requires attention.

PATRONIZE YOUR ADVERTISERS AND THEY'LL PATRONIZE YOU

The lines advertised in our JOURNAL indicate that there's an appreciation on the part of advertisers of the earning power of our readers' expenditures.

Besides this these concerns are willing to risk their judgment and cost of having them published in the JOURNAL on the principle, that if they thus aid the membership by paying for advertising space in their official publication and treat organized labor fairly in general, that if fair themselves the members and their families will appreciate their money paid into the union for these advertisements to at least the extent of making fair inquiry into the merits of their goods and prices therefor; and, if sold on equal or more favorable terms than others, that they will patronize them when making purchases of such articles.

Is there any thing unfair about their supposition in regard to this; and isn't it a fact that our members should patronize those concerns that pay their money into the funds of our union when their products are sold as reasonably as those who do not show such consideration to them?

Should we not even enlarge a little on the golden rule policy of doing to others as we would that they should do unto us, by doing unto them as they are actually doing unto us?

Look over their respective advertisements in this month's JOURNAL and you will find articles you need and are soon going to purchase.

Why not treat those concerns with the courteous consideration they have

your organization when paying into your funds the price of the privilege of explaining to you the merits of their goods—when making your next purchases of those articles?

Even though you may not just now need any of their wares, it would be a source of appreciation on their part if you were kind enough to drop them a line with an expression of appreciation for their advertisement.

Such a manifestation of spirit on part of our members, if regularly made use of, would soon mean a much larger patronage to our advertising columns and to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

As owners of the JOURNAL, if it be your desires to derive a creditable revenue from such feature of it, then it is your bounden duty to patronize those who patronize you, i.e., those concerns that spend their money for advertising in the JOURNAL.

PROPER FORM OF ORGANIZATION AND EXERCISE OF REASON AND ENERGY LABOR'S CHIEF ASSETS

The best equipped labor organizations are those organized on consistent bases as to jurisdictional consistency, those who so handle the financial end of their business so they are able to withstand all legitimate demands accruing in the prosecution of necessary ends, and those who so educate their constituency, that most of their contentions can be so well supported by argumentative procedure that but little resorting to strikes will be necessary. It should be the aim of all labor unions to seek as full development and activity of all such latent powers as possible, since they are an asset of much greater import than they are now considered to be by the average member. Many an ugly clash between employer and employe could

have been prevented had both sides been in full possession of their best wits and judgment and allowed reason instead of rancor to have guided, and been the means of adjusting matters.

MAT FERRELL—PROMINENT FIGURE IN BOB QUIGLEY VAUDEVILLE CO. PLAYS

We are always pleased to hear of good fortune smiling upon members of this union, and always realizing when it does that it is the result of natural proficiency combined with studious and energetic efforts accountable therefor.

The old adage, "You can't keep a good man down," continually demonstrates itself in almost every civilized community where opportunity, merit and persistency find even half measure privileges.

Doubtless some of our members when visiting vaudeville plays have been favorably impressed during the last two years with the Bob Quigley Vaudeville Company's act, "Little House Under the Hill," and the prominent part played therein by Matt Ferrell, without thought that he is one of those switchmen you simply can't keep down. Brother Ferrell is a member of Anthracite Lodge No. 229, and resides in Wilkesbarre, Pa., where both he and Quigley hail from.

Brother Mat began his public performances in his home city before local audiences, and made such a hit with his Irish wit that such appreciation of it was felt by those seeking good talent that he was soon able to contract with them at hitherto undreamed of advantages.

And so while this union has had to sacrifice his good fellowship on the footboard of switch engines, it still retains him as a full fledged member, and one who is ever ready and willing

to defend the principles for which it stands.

Go and witness "Little House Under the Hill" when it comes to your city, and observe at first hand how merit will manifest itself in a switchman, and how this one has forged himself to the front regardless of all obstacles

Doubtless nearly all of us are more or less ignorant as to our duties in life, but if we were all sincerely bent on the question of doing all the good along the paths of duty we are sure about, most of us at least would do double the good we do during our pilgrimage on earth. It is a great problem to develop our good and useful traits, and quite another, to make the best use of them when once developed. Still it is a duty we owe to ourselves and to society to make the most possible out of life in the way of acquiring useful knowledge, and imparting and applying it, as generally as we can, to the benefit of all others within our radius of influence.

Every working man or woman can be thankful for the labor unions that have provided for them a better privilege of enjoyment of the good things in life. But being grateful to them is not sufficient appreciation of their obligations to such institutions. There is no other method of fairly meeting their obligations to them other than becoming members of them and giving their financial and intellectual support to them and which is absolutely necessary to maintain their progressive state of existence and sphere of usefulness.

There is no such thing as keeping wages stationary unless the purchasing power of the dollar remains so. No power on earth can prevent clashes

between labor and capital while prices for the necessities of life are being boosted upward with no corresponding parity of purchase ability with which to obtain the same amount of provisions as was possible before commodity prices were thus inflated.

Consistency is as much of a jewel in trade union work as in any other field of human endeavor where it becomes an asset of inestimable value. In all of our union activities its leavening powers of reasoning and appropriateness should be respected and exercised, and when so appropriated to such worthy work adds thereto charms and powers that will both satisfy and endure.

The Flag

(COPYRIGHT, 1917, BY EDGAR A. GUEST.)

We never knew how much the Flag
Could mean, until they went away,
We used to boast of it and brag,
As something of a by-gone day,
But now the Flag can start our tears
In moments of our greatest joys
Old Glory in the sky appears
The symbol of our little boys.

We knew that sometimes people wept
To see the Flag go waving by,
We never guessed the griefs they kept,
We never understood just why,
But now our eyes grow quickly dim,
Our voices choke with sobs today;
The Flag is telling us of him,
Our little boy that's gone away.

We never knew the Flag could be
So much a part of human life,
We thought it beautiful to see
Before these bitter days of strife,
But now more beautiful it gleams,
And deeper in our heart it dwells.
It is the emblem of our dreams,
For of our little boys it tells.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.
—*Alexander Pope.*

From Vice-President Titus

BUFFALO, N. Y.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

In the latter days of October the Chicago papers, and papers in various other cities, came out bearing the news that the switchmen had made demands upon the railroads for a 50 per cent. increase in pay for all foremen, helpers, switchtenders and towermen, and for time and one-half for all overtime worked beyond eight hours in any twenty-four-hour period. This announcement came forth in heavy black type, as though the newspapers desired to have the people understand that the switchmen were extremely unreasonable in making such a demand. That might be true if the switchmen had been receiving a fair rate of pay for their services, but under existing conditions the switchmen are only asking for such increase in pay and improved working conditions as will enable them to live somewhere near an American standard. The real regrettable feature is that the switchmen are not able to have the newspapers convey to the people a full and descriptive statement regarding existing conditions, and every detail which would go to show the whole people that our demands are not only reasonable but wholly justifiable. But unfortunately, the papers are not with us. They are not on our side. For this reason the public doesn't really understand. They are not in possession of the true facts in the case. The newspapers carry what is expected to be a startling announcement, and then let the public arrive at its own conclusions or make its own deductions. Let me say, however, that the newspapers are not altogether responsible for this feeling of prejudice which has been created amongst the people against the railroad employees, and I might say, in all fairness, against the railroad companies as well. Business people, those who sell goods to the general public, or some of them at least, have done their full share in adding fuel to the flame of hatred which seems to exist against railroads and railroad men. Just permit me to cite a little instance of how that is done. Some months ago the railroads were granted authority to increase

rates on certain commodities, boots and shoes being included. Shortly after the increased rate had been allowed a man went into a shoe store in a certain city to purchase a pair of shoes. He had patronized this store on former occasions, therefore he had in mind the kind of shoe he desired, and thought he knew about the price he would be required to pay. After making his selection, however, he was informed that the shoes would cost 50 cents more than formerly. Upon inquiring as to the increase in price, he was informed that the increase was due to the increase in freight rates which had been recently allowed. Quite naturally the fellow accepted this statement as being true, and thereby a little more fuel was added to the fire of prejudice. Unfortunately, there was nobody at hand to explain to this man that, while the carrier had been allowed a small increase in rates on cases of shoes, that the increase on each individual pair of shoes contained in such case would amount probably to a half a cent. Such was really the case, but presumably the purchaser of the shoes is still sympathizing with with this dealer, who held him up for about 49 cents, and then laid the responsibility on the railroad. But, getting back to the question of the demands made by the switchmen, as I have explained, it is hardly possible to get the newspapers to place our matter before the public impartially, so it behooves us to go as far as we can in explaining our position through the columns of our JOURNAL. We may not be able to reach a very considerable number of the general public through this medium, but we can reach our own members at least, and they can spread the information as far as possible. This demand formulated by the switchmen was based very largely upon the extremely high cost of living, having in mind, of course, the fact that numerous other bodies of organized labor had been granted substantial increases in recent months and on these same grounds. In order that our members may be thoroughly enlightened regarding living costs, I am submitting herewith some reliable figures on living costs. These figures are wholesale prices covering a period from 1911 to June, 1917, inclusive, and based on a relative value of 100 points in

1916. All commodities are allotted to the groups to which they properly belong and the groups designated as "Farm Products," "Food Products," "Cloths and Clothing," etc. The first group will be farm products. Based on a relative value of 100 points in 1916, farm products were at 76 points in 1911. In 1912 they had advanced to 82 points, and maintained the same average in 1913. In 1914 there was an advance to 85, and to 86 in 1915. In January, 1916, the indicator pointed to 89, and advanced rapidly throughout the year, and in December 116 points was reached. In January, 1917, 120 was reached; and from that time the advance was quite rapid, and in June the indicator stood at 160 points. Thus, from 1911 to June, 1917, inclusive, farm products advanced from 76 points to 160 points, a gain of 84 points, or 110 per cent. The next group is food, etc. Food products in 1911 were at 78 points, advancing to 85 in 1912. In 1913 there was a decline of 6 points, standing at 79. In 1914 there was an advance to 81, and a further advance to 83 in 1915. In January, 1916, the figure was 90, remaining the same in February. Then there was a gradual upward movement until the middle of the year, when the advance became quite rapid, continuing until May, 1917, when 151 points was reached. There was a decline of 3 points in June, the figure for that month being 148, making a total gain from 1911 to June, 1917, of 70 points, or approximately 90 per cent. Cloths and clothing come next, and this group started in 1911 at 76 points. The market remained quite steady until 1915, when an average of 78 was reached, and from that time the advance was rapid and 140 points were reached in June, 1917, making a total gain on cloths and clothing of 64 points, or 84 per cent. Fuel and lighting are embraced in the next group, starting the year 1911 at 70 points. There was an advance of 7 points in 1912, going to 77, and to 87 in 1913. In 1914 there was a decline to 80, and to 75 in 1915. Toward the close of the year there was an upward tendency, and in January, 1916, the indicator pointed to 88, moving slowly upward until 92 was reached in August, and since that time the advance was very pronounced, reaching

167 points in June, 1917, a total gain from 1911 to June, 1917, inclusive, of 97 points, or 138 per cent. The next group includes metals and metal products, which were at 60 points in 1911. This group fluctuated somewhat until 1915, being at 67 in 1912 and 1913, then a decline to 59 in 1914, and an advance to 65 in 1915, since which time the advance has been rapidly onward and upward, and reaching 161 points in June of 1917, a total gain from 1911 to June, 1917, of 101 points, or 168 per cent. The next group embraces lumber and building material. This group was at 100 points in 1911, and then fluctuated in the four years following, registering at 98, 99, 96, and 93 in 1915. Since that time there has been a steady upward movement, and 126 points was reached in June, 1917, a gain during the period of 26 points, or 26 per cent. The fact that lumber had advanced only 26 per cent. since 1911 is best explained by saying that while lumber is high now, it was also high in 1911, as indicated by the figures showing that lumber was at 100 points in 1911. Contained in the next group are drugs and chemicals. This group started at 72 points in 1911, then declined a point in both 1912 and 1913, and back to 72 in 1914. In 1915 it advanced to 80, but during the latter portion of that year there was an upward tendency and the indicator pointed to 98 in January, 1916, and continued to advance until May, when 107 was reached. There was a steady decline until 92 was reached in August and September, since which time the movement has been steadily upward, until the point of 116 was reached in June, 1917. This group advanced during the period 44 points, or 61 per cent. Household goods and furnishings are included in the next group, which was at 90 points in 1911. The rise was gradual until the close of 1916, when 104 was reached, but since that time there has been a very persistent upward movement, reaching 148 in June, 1917, a total gain of 58 points, or 64 per cent. The next group is designated as miscellaneous, embracing such articles as are not included in any of the foregoing groups. This group started in 1911 at 86 points, declining gradually until 81 was reached in 1915, since which time the

movement has been steadily upward, reaching 127 points in June, 1917, a gain since 1911 of 41 points, or 47 per cent. The next group embraces all of the foregoing groups, and is designated "All Commodities." This group, or this assembling of groups, started in 1911 at 77 points, advancing to 82 in 1912, then fluctuating slightly until 1915, when the indicator pointed to 81. Since 1915 the movement has been persistently upward, reaching 150 points in June, 1917, a total gain of 73 points, or 94 per cent. When these figures were prepared there were no figures at hand covering costs of shoes and leather, so these articles are not embraced in any of the groups already mentioned. But from statistics recently received show men's shoes have advanced approximately 51 per cent. since 1914, and women's shoes 55 per cent. Leather "oak soles" has advanced 75 per cent., and "chrome calf" leather 9.6 per cent. I am unable to furnish anything like reliable figures on rents. I understand that such information as the statisticians at Washington have been able to obtain regarding rentals has been so unsatisfactory that they have not attempted to prepare any figures to cover them. Housing facilities are what govern rentals. In the industrial centers and in cities which have had a rapid growth, in recent years, rentals are usually high, while in places where the growth has been less rapid rentals are more evenly balanced. From figures obtained from various cities it can be safely said that there has been a substantial advance in rents. I feel, however, that the figures herein presented to you are sufficiently clear to enable every switchman to know what the real advances in living commodities amount to. Always bear in mind that it isn't sufficient to merely say that living costs have advanced. Be prepared, not only to say that living costs have advanced, but to explain to what extent they have advanced. There may be certain commodities embraced in the several groups mentioned herein, which have increased to a much greater degree than is shown by the percentage of gain to the particular group to which such a commodity might belong, but remember these are averages, covering all articles combined in a group,

but the percentage of increase on the group designated as "All Commodities" would satisfy the most skeptical that an increase of 94 per cent. in living costs makes an increase of 50 per cent. in wages to the switchmen a very modest advance. It isn't just exactly a question of what the switchmen would like to have, but rather a question of what he ought to have in order that he may provide for himself and family a home of American standard. With this high ideal to look forward to let us move forward carefully, but always with honest intention. While our position is entirely justifiable, and wholly within the bounds of reason, we are confronted with conditions which must be met honorably. Our nation is at war. The President is bending every effort to see to it that every portion of governmental machinery is working without the slightest semblance of friction. The President has said that there will be no stopping of the transportation facilities of this nation. But I believe the President will take no drastic action until he is convinced that all possible means have been exhausted to adjust our matters amicably, or at least until it would appear that a suspension of operation is possible.

We must be prepared to meet the situation as honest citizens only can meet it. Bear well in mind that many of our members have answered the call to arms. Some of our own boys are now over the top, fighting the fight which means to us, our children, and our children's children the right to live in a truly democratic country, surrounded by peace, happiness and comfort. Our boys who have gone know full well that some will make sacrifices, even to life itself, but in spite of all that, they are facing the situation like the noble warriors they are, fighting not only for themselves, but for you and me. Many of us cannot go. Many must remain behind to keep the wheels of commerce in continued motion. In doing this much we are doing our bit. We have this duty to perform, and I sincerely trust that every man will do his duty in a way which will merit the fullest measure of respect and appreciation from the President of our nation and on down, even to the most lowly citi-

zen of our country. Be prepared to make some sacrifice, if necessary, in order that none of our boys who are over the top shall suffer as a result of the action of their brothers behind, whom they are depending upon to keep in motion the wheels which are bringing forward the ever-needed supplies. It may be that we may meet with a full degree of success in our movement for more wages. Our position is so eminently fair that we have good grounds for hoping for a fair adjustment of our contentions. Your duty now is to go as far as possible in letting the general public have a proper understanding of our difficulties. Explain to it the shrinkage of the purchasing value of your dollar resultant from an increase of 94 per cent. on all commodities. Then, if a full measure of success falls to crown your efforts, the whole people will understand that the switchmen have accepted the result manfully, but with a determination to do their full duty to their God, their country and its people. With full knowledge of the splendid, manly qualifications resting in you, I am very confident that every man of our union will do what is for the best, and with this confidence in you I extend my very best wishes for the fullest possible measure of success and sincere regards from

Yours in B., H. and P.,

W. A. TITUS.

24,000,000 Manless Acres—40,000 Landless Men—Land Values for Public Use

The campaign in Missouri is in full swing to open 24,000,000 manless and idle acres in that state to 40,000 landless men. In addition, victory in the campaign will open opportunity to thousands of tenants to become land owners.

Two measures to this end will go on the ballot by initiative at the 1918 election. The first provides that all public revenue for state and local purposes shall be raised from a tax on the value of land, exclusive of improvements. The second provides that from the revenues thus provided a fund shall be established to be known as the Homestead Loan Fund, to assist able and willing men to acquire land and improve it.

Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations, points out in a statement contributed to *Land and Labor*, the organ of the Missouri movement, that the taxes on used lands under the proposed amendment would be less than now, while the taxes on land held for speculation would be increased to care for the difference. He asserts that 70 per cent. of the city property in Kansas City is vacant lots, held for speculation.—*The Tailor*.

"I'll Pay My Dues Tomorrow"

The following from the pen of Walt Mason imparts some wholesome truths that should be borne in mind by every member of a trade union who regards the welfare of his dependents:

"Tomorrow," said the languid man, "I'll have my time insured, I guess; I know it is the safest plan, to save my children from distress." And when the morrow came around, they placed him gently in a box; at break of morning he was found as dead as Jullius Cæsar's ox. His widow now is scrubbing floors, and washing shirts, and splitting wood, and doing fifty other chores that she may rear her wailing brood. "Tomorrow," said the careless jay, "I'll take an hour, and make my will; and then if I should pass away, the wife and kids know no ill." The morrow came, serene and nice, the weather mild, with signs of rain; the careless jay was placed on ice, embalming fluid in his brain. Alas, alas, poor careless jay! The lawyers got his pile of cash; his wife is toiling night and day, to keep the kids in clothes and hash. "Tomorrow" is the fatal rock on which a million ships are wrecked.—*The Broom Maker*.

"This earth is like a big bombshell. The high cost of living is a fuse. The fuse has burned nearly to the shell. Something is about to happen. Either the fire will be put out and all will be well, or the fire will not be put out and all will be hell. The French revolution was caused by the high cost of living. And a woeful woman, walking the streets of Paris, beating a drum and crying 'bread' was the spark that set off the shell."—*Allen S. Benson, in Pearson's Magazine*.

CORRESPONDENCE



Communications for the JOURNAL must be received BEFORE the 15th of the month to insure their publication. All communications for the JOURNAL must be accompanied by the name of the sender, and written only on one side of paper



Chicago, Ill.—83

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The recent strike on the E. J. & E. at South Chicago and Gary demonstrated two points of interest to switchmen. It first gives us a very clear idea of what could be accomplished by switchmen, organized on class principles, with no menace of organized scabbing to hamper us; and, second, it demonstrates the attitude of the B. of R. T. toward any attempt on the part of switchmen, either organized or unorganized, to better their condition. The E. J. & E. Railway, owned by the United States Steel Company, had no contract with any labor union. But it had during the current year granted voluntary increases in wages amounting to about 40 per cent. to all employees except those in railway service. The switchmen, members of the S. U., B. of R. T., O. R. C. and no-bills, decided that some of the good things were due them and struck to help matters along. The tie-up was complete, and no doubt the result would have been beneficial to every man in the switching service in the United States had there been no such organization as the B. of R. T. Mr. Murdock became a very familiar figure in the hitherto unknown (to him) Calumet district. Members of the B. of R. T. became very solicitous for the jobs of themselves and fellow-strikers, and finally a telegram from Cleveland informed the striking brothers that if they did not return to work their places would be filled. So his men returned to work and later were awarded a stinger contract. In this connection it is related that once upon a time a B. of R. T. committee called on Mr. Lee claiming that they

had 55 per cent. of the men on the E. J. & E., and desired to secure a contract on that road. Mr. Lee discouraged the committee and advised that they secure about 80 per cent. before seeking a contract. The B. of R. T. now has about 8 per cent. and a contract to protect. How about that, Bill? The aftermath of the great strike to put the S. U. out of business is amusing. The intelligent members of the B. of R. T., realizing that it was a jackass movement, are going about their business as usual. The brainless wonders, having no mind to change, are still sore at the S. U. men for not assisting to whip themselves. But the worst offended bunch in the outfit is the element who left the soles of their shoes on the highways leading to Chicago in 1894 in order to get here before the A. R. U. declared the strike off. These skunks think they have redeemed themselves by going on a two-day joke strike to put a bunch of white men out of business. Well, they're worthy of their order, anyhow.

From Oct. 15th to 20th I had the honor of representing Lodge No. 83 at the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention at Joliet. Prior to this time I had never fully realized the power behind the labor movement as represented in the A. F. of L. and the various state and central bodies. But now, since I have more extended vision into this movement, I urge every local of the S. U. to become affiliated with the state and central labor bodies in your territory, where possible to do so. The four great brotherhoods were referred to at this convention in a resolution calling on them to refuse to handle cars in or out of plants where strikes had been called. The resolution was tabled, it

being the unanimous opinion of the 1,000 delegates present that they were not part of the labor movement and should be organized before being called on for any assistance.

And now, in the interest of conservation of space, will close for this time. Yours in B., H. and P.,

M. S. MEEHAN.

Denver, Colo.—35

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Will write a few lines for the December JOURNAL to let its readers know that No. 35 is still on the map and holding her own in spite of all opposition. We are doing as well as can be expected in regard to securing new members, two initiations last meeting with six applications pending. Bro. Rice arrived from the wage conference and gave us a good clear report of the business transacted of the meeting, and we sincerely hope that the plans and objects of the delegates will be brought to a speedy and successful conclusion. But, brothers, all the efforts of our Grand Lodge officers will not amount to anything unless they have the undivided support and financial assistance of all the rank and file, and I cannot imagine any reason why they should not have such support.

We are all very busy just now preparing for our annual ball, which we are giving in connection with the News-Times Smoke Fund association for the benefit of our boys that have gone over there to help keep the fires of democracy and liberty of all mankind alight and burning with a steady glow and to forever impress on all the world that the promises our forefathers made were not made in vain.

We were all very much surprised and grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Heberling, and we beg leave to tender our sympathy to President Heberling in his hour of bereavement. There is little that can be appropriately said at such a time that will afford any real consolation to the bereaved, that it seems useless for me to say anything further upon such a painful subject than to remark that I consider it is all summed up in the good old words, "God's will be done."

We have also the painful duty to record the death of Bro. Fred Lindquist,

who was one of the oldest members of this lodge. He was one of the few who always stood for the right and was never afraid to so express himself. Bro. Lindquist is survived by two sons, his beloved wife having died about a year ago, and the cause of his death was despondency from that cause. The best epitaph that could be written on his tablet would be "Here lies a man," without fear and without reproach. Bro. Lindquist lived an honorable life and departed when his time came to the great beyond where we all trust he will enjoy happiness and peace for ever more.

I will now close by admonishing our brothers that the special assessments for our wage movement must be paid promptly and without complaint. Don't be a slacker.

Yours in B., and P.,
W. E. SECORD.

Waterloo, Ia.—34

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Well, the New Year is approaching fast and we of the Rock Island have been thinking seriously of electing a salaried chairman and I believe it is a good scheme for several reasons. I believe the right man in such position would be a great benefit to the smaller yards, besides give the union an increase in membership, for he would be in a position to cover the ground and preach the gospel of our noble cause. I have in mind Bro. G. M. Stonebreaker of No. 92, Cedar Rapids, as the logical man, as his past record should be able to prove the old war horse our choice. I recall when Bro. Stonebreaker ably filled the unexpired term of Bro. Manchester so grandly, and by his untiring efforts as chairman of the committee of January 1913, he secured a meal hour that virtually established a ten-hour day; and was able to secure back pay for hundreds of switchmen, amounting to hundreds of dollars. Besides those things he was able to adjust all legitimate grievances of the men on the first district in an able and satisfactory manner. He has always been an active advocate in trying to build up and take care of the smaller yards and terminals. Where they are handicapped by a small membership—as well as the larger ones; and no doubt

is the logical Brother at this time for such a position in order to build up our membership on the system, as well as take care of our interests. He also showed his ability as an organizer during his one year as stated. He made twenty-three sight members, i.e., thirteen at Iowa Falls, seven at Manly and three at Burlington, making all three yards solid.

Business has been rather light lately, but old man Crimp should be able to put a few more brothers to work shortly. Wishing all the brothers a Merry Xmas and Happy New Year,

Yours in B. H. & P.,

D. W. DACEY.

Detroit, Michigan—160

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Well, how do you like the eight hours now? Seems as though life was worth living, doesn't it? And it was only a year ago now that Trainmaster Boyle told me personally that the eight hours could not be worked out successfully. Well, whether it is worked successfully for the Pere Marquette or not, it satisfies the majority of the members here, and there is only one engine working longer hours, which is the drag engine between Seventeenth street and Rougemere.

Of course I will admit that there are a few, some members of No. 160, who want to work on a longer-houred engine. Twelve or fifteen hours would suit them better, and it would be the same if they received \$12 or \$15 per hour—they would not want the eight hours. So you can readily see what the eight-hour advocates are up against—when some of the men themselves do not favor it.

Now, as regards this new wage movement on hand, it would not be a bad idea for all members to come up to lodge. It seems as though several members were afflicted with amnesia as far as this one duty to the lodge, the organization and themselves is concerned. Oh, yes, you have excuses. I hear of them every day, but evenings intervening the lodge nights I hear some of you say, "What a swell time I had a couple of nights ago." You do not consider that you are part of the lodge, and it is your duty to be there, and some of the best kickers are those that "couldn't go to the

last meeting," with little or no excuse at all. No one keeps the meeting nights advertised as well as I, but I find it all to no avail. It's only a small thing for you to do to attend meetings, and be of much help to the lodge, the organization and yourself when you do. I'll wager a good sum that the "Stingers" are not stay-at-homes on their lodge nights.

Bro. Taylor is sick and disgusted with the present working conditions now in practice and is rounding up a new, or getting together the former General Board of Adjustment. Now let us get down to business and see if we cannot be brave for once, and get to work and push this thing along. We must have higher pay checks and better working conditions, and in order to get the desired results it is up to all of us to "git to" the respective meetings. Are you going to continue to follow an engine around for \$3.50 per day of eight hours? I am quoted in other issues of this JOURNAL, to get the eight-hour day established first, and then have an hourly increase tied on from time to time. The former has been obtained, and it is up to you to get the schedule and conditions that will make it misdemeanor for the Yardmaster to work you longer than eight hours. Or, on the other hand, are you perfectly satisfied when the company works you without twenty minutes, like the Pere Marquette is doing at the present time?

Our railroad officials are not coming to the various yards, taking us by the hand and saying, "We are going to give you an increase in wages." My, no. Right now, perhaps, they are figuring and devising plans whereby they can kill the wage movement by crying "Poverty."

It would do us no good to make that remark to the grocer, butcher or landlord. They all want their money; and you still have to pay them from that \$3.50 you were getting a year ago for ten hours, and eight hours now, while food stuffs have advanced enormously.

Before me is an M. C. schedule. And it looks to me as if some must have attended lodge meetings, for they have 20 minutes to eat on an eight-hour engine and 30 minutes to eat on a ten or longer houred engine, with a clause

that they will eat between the fourth and one-half and sixth hours. Seats in No. 13's meetings are few and scattering, and if you want one, you will have to be there early and keep it till lodge opens.

It has been reported that Bro. Stafford of Benton Harbor was killed. He was to be part of the General Board of Adjustment with Bro. Taylor. There is a case of keeping lined up. From press reports we find this account of his sad death:

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Nov. 12.—Falling beneath the wheels of a freight train while coupling cars in the Pere Marquette yards here today, Allie Stafford, 36 years old, was instantly killed. The wheels passed over the man's chest. He was unmarried. He is survived by his mother.

In closing let me say that 1917 will go on record in history as the "eight-hour-day year" for railroad men, and if you will only come to lodge meetings, let's see if 1918 won't bring us better wages and working conditions; and it will surely make its presence known if you make known your wants through the regular channels. This talk among yourselves in some switch shanty will not result in anything but making enemies, and as the old adage says: "God helps those who help themselves" works true in all things. I am willing to help myself get more money. Are you?

I wish you all a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year, and all the other good things for organized labor.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

MEMBER No. 160.

Chicago, Ill.—68

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The grand event, our annual ball, will take place New Year's eve at Warwick hall, 47th street and Forrest-ville avenue. Those who have attended our balls in the past need no assurance of the good time you will have at this one. For they know they will spend a very enjoyable evening and that no effort will be spared by the various committees to see that they have a good time. We will welcome all those who have favored us with their presence on former occasions and

extend a warm invitation to all our Chicago brothers and their ladies to be with us. Come and meet our members and have a good time.

Our meetings have been very well attended of late and Lodge No. 68 is growing rapidly. We had 25 applications for membership at our last meeting.

We regret to report the illness of Bro. Edward Ford of 5666 Normal blvd., and would like to have the members call on this brother whenever possible, as we know he would be glad to see any of the old friends and hear the news.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

JOHN COLE.

Milwaukee, Wis.—10

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It has been a long time since the snakes at Milwaukee have been heard from. Nevertheless they are pretty much alive, and it is amazing to see the number of brothers that turn out on meeting days. The lodge room is always crowded and I often wonder where we get so many members from, especially so in a "Bumble Bee Yard;" but quite often we get a Bee or two up there and we immediately brand him, and put a rattle and a button on him, and turn him loose and I have noticed that they make the best kind of reptiles.

Milwaukee Lodge had the misfortune to lose Bro. C. D. Wilson, who passed away at Milwaukee hospital October 19th, after an illness of six weeks. Through his death the Union has lost a loyal member who was a union man at all times, and went through many battles for unionism. While not always victorious in those battles he always carried a smile and looked for the better side of it all. Big Dan, or Circus Dan, as he was better known, was known from coast to coast, and his many friends will miss that hearty laugh and that great big smile which he always wore. His remains were shipped to his old home at Plano, Ill., being met by two brothers and three neices, and burial was in the family lot. The services were held by Lodge No. 10 and the ritualistic work was well rendered by our worthy chaplain, Joseph Hock. The pallbearers were Bro. M. Collins, Chas. Tom-

lott, Geo. Schroeder, Joseph Hock, Peter Schroeder and F. K. Malana. After the services the party was shown around the ancient city, and some very interesting places were visited, one in particular being that of an old Mormon church built in 1800, Plano being the home of Mormonism. Several other places of interest were visited until train time, when the party left for their several homes.

With best wishes for all S. U. members and their families, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
F. K. MALANA.

Denton, M.—189

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Geo. Washington Lodge, No. 189, has not had a writeup in the JOURNAL for some time, so I'll make another attempt. This letter, however, will be one of the saddest I ever had occasion to write.

Miss Katherine White, 18-year-old daughter of Bro. John E. White, and Miss Leona Wesse, 17 years old, and sister of Bro. Fred W. Wesse, were instantly killed Hallowe'en night at the I. C. crossing at Riverdale. The following account taken from the Dolton newspaper will explain the accident:

"A jolly Hallowe'en party ended at the Krueger morgue in Blue Island, Wednesday Leona and Della Wesse, sisters, and Katherine White of Dolton and William Joyce of Harvey met at the Wesse home. Several young men friends of the girls from Harvey were to call but evidently missed connections, and at 8:45 the party decided to go to Harvey, where they would meet the boys at a bazaar. They were late and hurried to Riverdale and went down 138th street. A freight on the Illinois Central Y to the Indiana Harbor blocked the way. As soon as the caboose passed the party hurried forward. The south bound suburban train due at 8:59 had left the depot and was nearing the crossing. Leona and Katherine were ahead about 15 feet and evidently the noise of the freight and the south bound train distracted their attention for the moment and they did not see the north bound train and ran almost in front of it. Della screamed a warning, but they did not hear her. Both girls were

struck and knocked some 30 feet, and each suffered a fractured skull and was internally injured. Dr. Kollar, who lives nearby, heard the screaming and hurried to the scene. The girls were taken aboard the baggage car and brought to the depot, and a short time later were taken by ambulance to the Blue Island hospital. Katherine died a few moments after the stretcher was placed in the ambulance. Leona died at the hospital at 10:25.

"The bodies were later removed to the Krueger morgue and the inquest was held there Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. As some of the witnesses were absent the final hearing was postponed."

Mrs. Elizabeth Smythe, wife of Bro. Chas. H. Smythe, our treasurer, died October 27th after an illness of over three years from a complication of diseases. On several occasions during her illness her life was despaired of but she rallied until the final summons. She was a resident of Dolton for over twelve years and made many friends who grieve at her death.

She was a member of the Pythian Sisters Lodge of Roseland, Ladies' Auxiliary of S. U. of N. A. No. 54; German Oak Lodge No. 66, Degree of Honor, W. R. C. of Spencer Corps and the Women's Club of Dolton.

Funeral services were held Monday at the house, conducted by Rev. R. N. Miller of Roseland. Interment was at Oakwood cemetery.

Bro. and Mrs. A. Perry have the sympathy of their many friends in the death of their little daughter, Myrtle, aged 6 years. Funeral services were held Nov. 2 at 2 o'clock at the house. Interment was at Mt. Greenwood.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
E. J. WERTZ, JR.

Chicago, Ill.—92

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

"As the question of a wage movement is in the air and on the lips of each and every member of this organization and is to be acted on at a meeting in Chicago the 29th, I am not going to pass any remarks or make any suggestions along the lines of this meeting. But do wish to call the attention of the membership of the Rock Island railway to the subject of a salaried chairman. Standard Lodge No. 92

took action on this subject and authorized me as secretary to send out a circular letter to each lodge on the system, which I have done and have received replies from some of them, viz.: Peoria, Joliet, Memphis, Ft. Worth, Shawnee and a few others of which have placed the proposition before their lodges and the same has been approved by the membership to a man, and those that have not taken action I hope will, in the near future, as the General Committee meets in January, 1918, to elect a general chairman for two years and if it is the wish of the majority of the membership to make the change and have a salaried chairman, it will be necessary for the local chairman from each lodge to carry with him a sealed ballot to this meeting, with a vote from each and every member naming his choice. We are all more or less familiar with our membership and should be able to select someone of our choice to cast our vote to fill the position. I am very much enthused with the movement and if adopted, will be able to conduct and take care of our business in an intelligent manner and be able to take care of the small yards that have been virtually lost sight of, and where sharp practice on the part of the local officials prevail.

The way I look at the proposition is this: It seems foolish for us to spend our money on contracts without having some one on the job at all times in authority to see that the same are carried out and that we receive fair consideration for that which we have paid.

We are holding good meetings at the present time due to the fact that something of interest at all times is springing up, and at each meeting some brother has got to be introduced owing to his long absence from the meeting, and I hope the brothers will continue to add their presence as it is much more agreeable and pleasant to handle our affairs in the lodge room with a full membership present than it is with a few members. It seems that the majority prefer staying away and shift the responsibility on a few that do attend, and if things are not accomplished to meet with their approval, to stand around in the yards or switch shanties and criticize the faithful ones that are trying to pull

the heavy load up the hill; also how often do we hear some brother criticize or even ridicule one of our Grand Lodge officers. While it may not be done with an intent of doing them an injustice, it surely demonstrates the brother has not kept abreast with the times and is not posted as he should be on the conditions and circumstances that have surrounded our organization since the Northwest lockout. If they were, they would be just as eager to express themselves in thanks and gratitude for the able manner in which our International President and his staff have been able to sail our vessel over the rough sea of damnable obstructions that have been placed in our path from time to time by our opponents in the past two years. So stop, think and listen, and you will neither be a knocker nor a slacker, so I am quoting you a little poem—author unknown—and which means a lot if you will only study:

If I knew you and you knew me,
If each of us could plainly see,
And with an inner sight divine,
The meaning of your heart and mine.
I am sure that we should differ less
And clasp our hands in friendliness,
Our thoughts would pleasantly agree
If I knew you and you knew me.

With best wishes to all the brothers,
I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,
G. M. STONEBRAKER.

St. Joseph, Mo.—9

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Lodge No. 9 has not been heard from for several months on account of our JOURNAL agent having been busy moving into his new home in Riverview Place.

At our regular meeting, November 10th, we had a large attendance. took in several new members and have several more applications to act on.

Business is pretty good here and several of the roads are short of men.

All brothers like the eight hours fine, if it only payed a little more salary.

Brother A. J. Morris was home from Camp Funston for a few days last week.

Brother Dod Williams is taking his annual vacation in the mountains.

It makes it pretty bad for the brothers working on the second shift to attend lodge since the Adamson law went into effect.

Sorry to see Brother E. S. Fuller move to the country, for it makes it hard for him to attend lodge.

Brothers it is well to commit these few lines to memory, in all B. of R. T. dealings it will come back to you with proof that there is nothing sincere in the B. of R. T. getting the contract on the C. B. & Q. again this year.

Brother E. A. Lloyd has several fat steers, which he would like to sell, but he says the prices are not right.

Brothers R. Weaver, Theo. Miller, J. F. Walsh, H. A. O'Rourke went fishing last week, and had good luck. They sure tell some great fish stories.

Brother William Parson has been spending a couple of weeks in St. Louis.

We still have several "non-airs" working in the Q. yards here. Get busy boys and line them up with the S. U. of N. A.

When you have an opinion on any subject before the lodge do not be afraid to express yourself. An opportunity is given by the president for all who wish to make any remarks, and it is your duty to talk there, and not after the meeting is dismissed.

Brother Harry Beaufort had the misfortune a few days ago to fracture his right arm, but we all hope he will soon be able to resume his duties.

Brother Z. P. Cardinaur's father has been very sick, but very glad to hear he is much improved.

Wishing good health and good success to all the brothers I am,

Yours in B. H. and P.

A MEMBER LODGE No. 9.

Buffalo, N. Y.—226

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Once more a few lines for the members of Erie Lodge No. 226.

The past month has been a strenuous one for our treasurer in keeping up to our standards of progress and for which due credit must be given to a majority of the brothers who are ever on the alert. Wake up the balance of you brothers, and help to

move the old wagon out of the rut of the past. You know we have been growing and it is about time for the rest of the brothers to wake up and take notice that the B. of R. T. has not stopped you yet. We are still lining up new members at each meeting and with a little more energy we will soon be on top. Our meetings are being well attended since the eight-hour day went into effect; but they can be still better attended and the more the better. Just change your hang-out of an evening for just two nights in the month and meet with your fellow-workers. Join in with their spirit and let one and all know thyself.

At our next meeting we will display a service flag for the brothers who have gone to the army and we will add to it a star for every one who goes to do such service for our country.

Don't forget the election of officers on the first meeting in December. Let there be a large attendance, have the hall overflowing.

Our dance committees are working hard to make this affair a grand success, so be sure you do your bit to help it along. Come and have a good time on New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, 1917.

Hoping I have reached a number of the members in this issue, I am,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

W. H. WATCHORN.

St. Paul, Minn.—31

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Having been appointed JOURNAL agent of Lodge No. 31 for balance of year, it affords me great pleasure to record some of the doings taking place at St. Paul. The boys are just beginning to wake up to the fact that the S. U. of N. A. is going to the front. Great credit is due Bros. Kinney, Sullivan and Lee of the C. B. and O. yard for the good work they are doing. Every meeting for the past three months we have had application cards from this yard, ranging from one to five candidates. They have done so well, in fact, that they now can boast of having almost a solid S. U. yard. This good teamwork on part of the Q. boys has opened the eyes of some of the members of other yards, and they too are commencing to bring in cards.

Bros. Lunsett, Joice and Pitman of the G. N. railway sent in cards for approval yesterday; two cards from the Northern Pacific came in also. Total number cards acted upon, seven. Now let us try boys, and set our mark at ten for each meeting until all are solid S. U. yards, as we will need all we can get during the next sixty days, as we feel that during this wage movement we will need all at the wheel to give it a helping hand.

Bro. J. M. Young, having returned from Chicago, spoke at length upon what they did there. Every one was well pleased with the report and so expressed themselves. Bro. J. F. Kenefick of Flour City Lodge No. 7, Minneapolis, went deeper into what was done at Chicago and spoke for about one hour, and from the applause given him, every one was well pleased with his remarks; also the action taken by him at Chicago. It is needless to say that he has been well named as the tireless worker of Flour City Lodge No. 7. With such power behind our guns in this wage movement, we are sure to win. All Bro. Kenefick will need in this movement is backing by the brothers, and you may rest assured that he will have that. God be with you, Bro. Kenefick, for you are working for a good cause.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
S. A. HOOPER.

Chicago, Ill.—19

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Our regular stated meeting was called to order at 2:00 p. m. with almost all our own members and a large number of visiting members present. Among the latter were Bro. W. J. Trost of the District Council; Bros. Sam Orr, McHenry and Sullivan of 58, Bros. Murray and Kinney of 117, Bro. McCabe of 208, Bro. Bailey of 79, and many others. Bro. Orr knocked at the outer door just before the initiation and was given a job at once obligating four new members. This was the best meeting this lodge has ever had; the hall was full. After business was taken care of the lodge was closed in due form and the "booster" meeting was called to order and a large number of friends who were waiting in the anteroom came in. Bro. Orr in the chair called on Bro. Trost for

a few words which were enjoyed by all. The Burlington Firemen's Quartet next favored us with a song. This was a surprise on the lodge by Bro. Boyer, and they did not get much rest from that on. You will have to go some to beat them. Next came an imitation by Bro. Brantner, of breaking a hole in a switch shanty door. Some orator, Tom! At this time our president, Bro. Killmer, came in with refreshments for all. He was a busy man seeing that everybody was served. All went away satisfied. At this time we want to thank Bro. Cowhey for the box of cigars which he donated. Bro. Edmunds (better known as "Gas House") then gave an imitation of a brewery agent.

We heard from the old timers next, Past President J. E. Hayes, C. L. Kane and J. J. Cowhey.

Our president wishes to thank Bros. Orr, Trost, Boyer and the arrangement committee for the good work they did in making this meeting a grand success.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
JOURNAL AGENT.

Milwaukee, Wis.—10

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As Lodge No. 10 has not been contributing very regularly to the JOURNAL columns of late, will endeavor to write briefly for the December issue.

However, our silence relative to reporting progress must not be construed as indicative that we are not in the game nor on the alert for the welfare of the union.

We are doing business right along, have fairly well attended meetings and have had quite a few candidates for initiation during the past few months; and it is our hope to substantially improve on our record in this respect if possible. For all our members realize the necessity of our cause in the labor movement, and also are conscious of the fact that it is only by means of a well organized band of switchmen into this union throughout the country that there are any hopes of a fair realization on the aims and principles for which it has labored since its organization.

So, whatever we have or desire, it is imperative that our ranks be as fully supplied with members as possible,

and that at every terminal where it is possible to get the switchmen organized.

There are none that can fairly question the consistency of our organization in the labor movement, nor the lofty principles for which it contends; but there is an ugly question all the while of lack of membership in many places when it comes to a question of seeking recognition and working schedules, where a majority of membership is necessary to get such recognition and consideration.

So the question of organizing effort is a paramount one everywhere and one that can never be lost sight of without injury to the movement. We have to confess such fact here, and to overcome our weakness we must each make an organizer of ourself and get into the majority when our demands for such considerations can no longer be denied us.

At our meeting October 14th, we had the pleasure of having with us Assistant President James B. Connors, and Bro. Burke, who each made most interesting addresses for us pertaining to the general conditions prevailing in the union.

We were also honored by the presence of Judge Karel of this city, and Frank J. Weber, representative of the labor district council, who spoke relative to the advantages of workmen being affiliated in the labor movement.

Business has been very good for some time here for switchmen, notwithstanding that traffic is not quite so heavy on the roads entering here as formerly.

Recent changes in official circles here have given us a new general yardmaster and trainmaster, and it is our hope that each will be well liked by the men, and that we will all do our duties so well as switchmen that they can't help but acknowledge our fairness and willingness to do the fair thing towards the company for whom we work.

During the last month we lost one of our old members, Bro. Dan Wilson, better known as "Circus Dan," who was well known to many switchmen in the western section of the country, who will learn of his death with sincere regret.

Bro. George Schroeder had charge of funeral arrangements, and saw that

he was buried at Plaino, Ill., in the family lot.

Wishing success to the grand lodge officers and to all our members in their efforts to make the best possible progress for the union, I remain,

Yours in B., H. and P.,

A. McRAE.

Des Moines, Iowa—174

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Talking of talkers, can you express your own thoughts in plain words—forceful words? Many people are talkers—just talkers, that's all. Always talking and not saying anything. The charm of being able to talk is also in knowing when to keep still. When you have anything to say, say it in a simple, direct way. A really good talker is always an excellent listener. A windy talker is too busy talking to listen to anything but the sound of his own voice. The "gift of gab" is a wonderful talent when it's used right, but it takes a lot of tact to control it. Of course this does not apply to all of our brothers, but there are some who do all their talking around the switch shanty and out on the job where no one can hear them, only their enemies. The first thing one of these windy brothers will ask you after a lodge meeting is: What went on up at lodge last night? And did they pass that resolution last night? Why in h— didn't they do it this way? And if I was president they would do it this way. And if I was chairman I would see that it was done this way. And so on until it is no wonder some of our brothers get the nickname of Windy, with no control over what little talent a switchman has. So some of you brothers with the strong voice don't be kicking and finding fault with our newly elected officers for the next year, but come up to lodge and talk and argue as long and as much as you please. And show the new officers you mean business.

Not only the officers of the lodge, but the officers of the company as well, for the company expects as good service from you at these times as Uncle Sam does of his men at the front. So there is no better place to talk these matters over than in a lodge room.

To adopt ways and means to better

your service to the company, and help show the officials in power that the S. U. of N. A. is doing its bit to keep the railroads ahead of the game. The Rock Island is naturally one of the best railroads in the United States, and for two or three years it has been giving service comparable with the best in the country, and it is time that fact was recognized by the others. So let us get together, one and all, and keep the good work going.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
D. J. FARRELL, No. 174.

Chicago, Ill.—58

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

As we are about to enter in another demand for more money and better working conditions I would like to say a few words through the JOURNAL. The high cost of living should prove to all fair minded people that the Switchmen are not getting enough money for their work. Nor are the Switchmen, or men in any other organization, ever going to improve these conditions until they can all be put on equal basis and create a proper condition of harmony among all the men. But in our mad rush for the money end of it we have forgotten the equality and taken the money. And in my opinion that is what has put railroad men where they are today. I have not always looked at it in the same light as I do today because, as long as I was satisfied I thought every one else ought to be. Now in our last raise everything looked very flowery until the prices of commodities about doubled. Then the brothers began to realize they had not in reality received any raise in wages. True, they were working two hours a day less and receiving former 10 hours pay therefor, but were not getting any more money per day, while the purchasing power of their dollars is only about half what it was seven years ago when that rate of pay was established. Now, the Brothers who are fighting for the eight-hour work day, are compelled to ask for a longer hour job or for more pay per hour. Then your superintendent "comes back" and says: Well, I thought you were an advocate of the eight-hour day. And if you are old enough to bump some worthy brother and do bump him, he is up in arms and slams the eight-

hour man. So indications are that he is not in favor of it and is not as strong an advocator for a raise if he could only hold the ten-hour job. If he is not old enough, and not too far advanced in years, he quits and goes to work in some munition factory or other shop where they pay better wages. Now, Brothers, let us get together, put a penalty on the overtime after eight hours, and then there will be no long hour jobs. Then all Brothers will be fighting for the same cause, a living wage for a decent day's work. Your officials cannot then stone you when you ask for more money. Nor will they be able to present to the public the salary of brothers who have been working fifteen hours a day as the wage received, instead of that of the much greater number who have only drawn the salary for an eight-hour day, who will be classed as a switch-tender if he is recognized at all. Now Brothers, I hope you will weigh this problem well and work for the best interests of your fellow workmen and for our movement. Wishing the best of success to it, and which will require the hearty and faithful co-operation of all concerned, I remain as ever,

Yours in B. H. & P.,
W. T. ARMSTRONG.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—6

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Just a word from the Bluffs. No. 6 is growing very fast and the JOURNAL agent nabbed a couple of new ones. The only way is to get right on their heels the minute they strike the foot-board. Business is so good around here that the yard master hires all the farm boys he can get. Bro. John Butler made a business trip to Chicago the first part of October. He went to buy an overcoat and his winter clothes. Bro. Bunnell has been on the sick list for about ten days with the smallpox, but at this writing is improving nicely.

Bro. Wm. Martin made a trip to Pacific Junction Nov. 3d. I think he has a Dutch maid down there, for the trips are quite frequent of late. The weather is quite nice here for the boys to work now days.

Yours in B., H. and P.,
GEO. TURNER.

LADIES' AUXILIARY

TO THE

SWITCHMEN'S UNION



MRS. HENRIETTA CLARK, . . . GRAND PRESIDENT
1214 West 41st St., Kansas City, Mo.
MRS. SARA T. MOLLOY, . . . GRAND SEC'Y AND TREAS.
220 Stevenson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

The brief history of McKinley Lodge No. 66 demonstrates fairly well, we believe, not only the possibilities for the substantial expansion of the Ladies' Auxiliary at places where our brothers have lodges, but as well the almost certainties of good results in the winning of new members to our cause where any thing like good team organization work is exerted in striving to attain such increments of strength and influence.

We are proud of our record in this respect, but not vainly or boastfully so, and after a brief recital of things actually achieved, believe our JOURNAL readers will concede that our band of auxiliary workers has just cause for pride, because of the commendable results that have accrued in return for the faithful services rendered to so worthy a cause. On July 31st we organized with twelve charter members, and on November 7th we closed our charter, having enrolled thereon the names of fifty-five bona fide charter members. Lest we might be charged with the imputation that not all of our members are new members, such fact is readily conceded. Of the fifty-five members here accounted for, sixteen were admitted by transferring from other lodges; but after deducting that number, it leaves a net gain of thirty-nine new members to the credit of the infant auxiliary lodge, as shown in our roster in the September JOURNAL.

Are our members not justly entitled to be jubilant over the fact of having added such goodly number of recruits to our auxiliary in so short a period of time? Without being spe-

cially delegated to answer such question for them, I have no hesitancy in saying that every member in any manner responsible for this added strength to our cause is due the thanks of the organization therefor, and the present officers of No. 66 are indeed deeply grateful for the splendid co-operation on part of all for their support, which alone made possible the results it has been my great pleasure to be able to relate in these columns.

Having obtained such creditable results from our dozen beginning, we can ill-afford now to relinquish our activity merely to laud ourselves about past events.

Since for each of us, if we realize the obligations resting on us as we should, there's a far more important duty before us all the while, i. e. that of an earnest individual effort to continue our campaigning efforts, and the use of every honorable effort to get upon our membership roll every eligible one whose affiliation can most consistently be assigned to our local.

Our continued success, sisters, will be indicative of the amount of consistency and persistency exercised along such line of endeavor, and my sincere hope is, that each of us appreciate our individual responsibility relative to our full duty to the cause, and make every effort we can towards performing it.

In our recent canvasses for membership we were confronted by the lamentable assurance on part of several eligibles visited, that this was the first time they were ever called upon for such purpose, notwithstanding there were many of them favorably inclined to the auxiliary.

and so demonstrated the fact by filling out application cards to become members of it.

This experience brought home, to me at least, the fact of a sad lack of organizing effort on part of the auxiliary, and my wonderment as to what extent such failure to get into personal touch with the women in our brothers' families had to do with retarding the growth and development of the auxiliary, as well as to the devisement, if possible, of some means of adequately carrying the mission of U. H. & J. into every S. U. home with a most urgent solicitation that those eligible in such homes become a part of our cause and participate in its pleasures and benefits.

There is certainly much need for activity in this field of duty, either by all of us as individual members, or as much of it in such manner as we can get, and an additional supply from specially deputized grand lodge representatives.

At least to the writer there seems to be a vast field before us that is ripe for early development if those who should be a part of us could but be systematically reached and urged to participate in our noble mission.

Probably our grand lodge officers can suggest some equitable plan of more intensive and comprehensive organization method that we could use to our advantage, or some of the local lodge officers or sisters, who have had the pleasure of bringing members into the auxiliary, due to their appreciation of its worth and anxiety to manifest their fealty to it in such creditable manner.

Whatever of such intelligence they felt disposed to impart would, I am sure, be gratefully received by those trying to promote the growth and influence of the organization.

Our bunco party October 17th was a big success. We played twenty-two tables, and could have played at least five more had space permitted.

As a result of it, we have to date cleared more than \$40, and all returns are not in yet, and we sincerely thank the sisters for the interest they displayed in our first social event.

We had the pleasure of having with us on this occasion ten members from Englewood Lodge No. 63, and eight from West Side Lodge No. 8,

which evidenced the friendship and harmonious relationship prevailing among the membership of our Chicago auxiliaries.

On Wednesday evening, December 19th, we will give a Euchre party with a Christmas basket, valued at \$4.00 in sight for some lucky sister in attendance.

The tickets for this are ten cents per person. The members have all pledged their support, and I am confident they are so interested in the upbuilding of the new lodge that they will do all they can towards making a success of these events.

I desire to say a few words to our new members who oftentimes hear sisters say, "I don't like to go to meeting because I don't know the members." Did you ever stop to think, sister, how difficult it would be to get acquainted with them if you didn't attend meetings?

Then again we hear some say, "I never ask anyone to join; I keep my dues paid because I think the insurance is good." Now, do you think if everyone acted in such fashion and never got any new material into the order that, by the time death came to them, there would be any money with which to pay their claims? So, sisters, everywhere, try and build up the membership, for there's no better organization to belong to, or none that will offer its sympathy and aid more readily.

A short time ago Lodge No. 63 lost one of its members. I attended the funeral, and it was edifying to see the goodly number of sisters who were present, and it was evidently gratifying to the bereaved family to have such respect shown in time of sorrow.

Let's all see how many members we can obtain during the year 1918.

On Wednesday, Dec. 5th, we elect officers for the ensuing year, and I hope all members will be present on that occasion.

With best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, I am,
Yours in U., H. and J.,

ANNA MONROE.

El Reno, Okla.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I take great pleasure in announcing through the JOURNAL the fact that a

ladies' auxiliary has been organized in El Reno, Okla.

It was instituted by our Grand President, Mrs. Henrietta Clark, of Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 5, 1917, with twenty charter members present. It was given the name of Progressive Mistletoe Lodge No. 67. The following ladies were elected as officers: Past President, Mrs. Slevers; president, Mrs. Neeley; vice-president, Mrs. Hensley; secretary, Mrs. Houle; treasurer, Mrs. Hovenden; chaplain, Mrs. McCoy; conductress, Mrs. Hodgkinson; guard, Mrs. Spiker; board of directors, Mesdames Norval, Laird and McLaughlin.

Our grateful thanks are due to El Reno Lodge No. 124 for its donation of \$15.00 for our charter, and our appreciation was shown by surprising them with a basket lunch after their lodge meeting on Nov. 13th. Our president, Mrs. Elmer Neeley, expressed the sentiment of the ladies' auxiliary in a short speech, after which we departed, hoping to have many more pleasant meetings.

We are more than proud to know that we are the first L. A. to S. U. of N. A. organized in Oklahoma, and we hope that we may be the cause of many more following our example in this noble work.

Yours in U., H. and J.,
MRS. EDNA HOULE.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

On Nov. 17 we held our first dance which was a big success and there was hardly standing room in the hall. Well, that is encouraging for a beginning and next year we will have a larger ball. It seemed to be a family affair, all mixed in with one another, giving everyone a good time. The grand march was led by our president, Sister Goveia and her husband, assisted by Sister and Brother Moore. Sister Moore was chairman of the arrangement committee and our thanks are due her for the way she worked, for I don't think she let anyone get by without selling them a ticket. In behalf of Englewood lodge No. 63, I wish to thank all those that attended our dance, also those that bought tickets and could not get there. The members of Englewood lodge wish to extend their sympathy to Brother Heb-

erling on account of the loss of his wife.

On Oct. 17 a number of our members attended a dinner party given by McKinley Park Lodge No. 66 and had a grand time. Its members are a lively bunch and we wish them the best of luck. I must not forget Sister Moore won her husband a Christmas present, so he will know where that suspender set came from. I wish some one in Lodge No. 36 would wake up and let us hear from them. If they keep up their good work they will be on the top as their goat has been very busy. On Oct. 25 they had a stag, which was largely attended. I know that for we visited them to sell tickets for our dance. They treated us just grand, and after selling our tickets we went to the ante-room where Brother Kurts served us with sandwiches and root beer, after which they locked the doors and we couldn't even peek in. But just the same I found out they had a very nice time that night. Now brothers of No. 36, all the lodges are boasting of their brothers in the army. Don't forget you have a few to boast of as well, and should write a word of cheer to them or occasionally in the journal and send it to them as it would mean a whole lot to them.

Before closing I wish to say we have room for several more members in No. 63 and our goat isn't a bit balky. Wishing all lodges and their families a merry Xmas and a happy New Year, I remain,

Yours in U., H & J.,

K. LOCKWOOD.

Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

West Side Lodge, No. 8, is once more on its feet, thanks to the help of a splendid committee. Sisters, I don't know what I would have done without your help, and you were all so faithful that I, your president, am very proud of the help the officers and members gave me.

As my term of office will soon expire, I hope you will give your new president the same help you gave me, for without the assistance of all officers and members, your president can do nothing, or but little. And even now, with the money lost in Gra-

ham's Bank, we have a good sum on hand again.

Sisters, don't forget that the first meeting in December is election of officers. Come up and boost your candidates. The first meeting comes on Dec. 5th.

We have a few sisters on the sick list and I hope by the time our December JOURNAL greets them that they will all be up and restored to their usual good health.

Bring in a few more new members, sisters. We had two at our last meeting. Bring in two more the next and make it our banner year.

Yours in U., H. and J.,

MINNIE CROWLEY.

Indianapolis, Ind.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

It has been some time since Capital City Lodge No. 1 has had a letter in the JOURNAL. We are still going along nicely, having some jolly good times of late. Will tell about the grand old time Terre Haute Lodge No. 49 extended to the ladies of Lodge No. 1 on Oct. 7th. Sisters Byington and Scherfck gave us a swell dinner and the other sisters gave us a novelty in the way of entertainment, a jolly good supper. We were royally treated during our visit and they sure have one fine lodge. Now, sisters, we are going to try and get even with them.

ALONE.

Evening—our long and lonesome tide—
But here's to them who wait,
Bringing ties cheerful and full of life
and light.

Slow does the tide come in,
Only bringing one more soul to rest.
One who has fought many a hard battle
to win the strife,

But who in return had to give up in
vain

With the reward we meet on yonder
shore,

When the Red, White and Blue will
flow,

Here's to those who are left, and may
God bless thee forevermore.

Wishing all the sisters of the U., H.
and J. a merry Christmas and a happy
New Year from Lodge No. 1.

CORA E. GOLLNISCH.

Peoria, Ill.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Pride of Peoria, Lodge No. 40, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., has been having a good attendance at its meetings. It has taken in a number of new members, which members of No. 72 helped them to get. We thank the members and also wish them success. Election is first meeting in December. We hope every member will be present. No. 72 gave a supper and dancing party on the 21st.

Yours in U., H. & J.,

IDA LARKIN.

The Clique

What is a clique? 'Tis a body of men
Who attend every meeting, not just
now and then,
Who don't miss a meeting unless they
are sick,
These are the men that the grouch
calls a clique.

Who don't make a farce of the sacred
word "Brother,"
Who believe in the motto: "Help one
another."
Who never resort to a dishonest trick.
These are the men whom some call
the clique.

The men who are seldom behind in
their dues,
And who, from the meeting, do not
carry news;
Who attend to their duties and visit
the sick,
These are the men that the cranks call
the clique.

We should all be proud of members
like these,
They can call them the clique, or
whatever they please;
They never attempt any duties to
dodge,
They are the clique that run most
every lodge.

But there are some people that al-
ways find fault,
And most of this kind are not worth
their salt;
They like to start trouble, but seldom
will stick,
They put all the work on the so-called
clique.

—Exchange.

IN MEMORIAM

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of the Buckeye Lodge No. 116:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call to his reward our brother, George G. Abbott, whose untimely death occurred Nov. 2, while in the performance of duty;

WHEREAS, By his death his relatives, and the members of this union have sustained the loss of a devoted citizen, ever ready to do his part in life to comfort and bring happiness to those about him; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the members, here in lodge assembled, that our sympathies be extended to the bereaved family with the prayer that God will bless and cheer them in sustaining the sorrow thus called upon to bear; be it further

RESOLVED, As a mark of respect to the memory of our departed brother, that our chapter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the meeting, one be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the JOURNAL.

E. F. GROFF,
A. J. GRACE,
K. F. SCHMIDT,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Union Lodge No. 80, S. U. of N. A., of Grand Rapids, Mich.:

WHEREAS, Our heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from our midst our late brother, A. E. Stafford, who was a member of this lodge, and who was killed while in performance of his duty at Benton Harbor, Mich., Nov. 12, 1917; and

WHEREAS, By his death we have lost a true and honored member, and the S. U. of N. A. a loyal brother; and

WHEREAS, Although we realize our loss, we cannot realize the loss to his bereaved mother, which we know is much greater than ours; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved mother; and, be it further

Resolved, That in tribute to the

memory of our late Bro. Stafford, a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his mother, another copy be forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting; and, be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect and esteem to our deceased brother, our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

WALTER SHAY,
JAMES SCOVILLE,
M. F. COLEMAN,
Committee.

DOLTON, ILL., Nov. 13, 1917.

At a regular meeting of Martha Washington Lodge, No. 54, held Nov. 8, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from us Leona Wesse, beloved sister of Mrs. Alma O'Brien, whose accidental death occurred Oct. 31, 1917.

WHEREAS, Her death has brought sorrow to Sister O'Brien and family, also to her parents, sisters and brothers and a legion of friends; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as members of this lodge we extend Sister O'Brien and family our deepest sympathy in their great sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent our bereaved sister and family, one spread on the minutes and one sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

MARY FERGUSON,
MYRTLE STONE,
ANGIE WIRTZ,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Gate City Lodge, No. 147, the following resolutions were adopted

WHEREAS, Having been called upon again to bow our heads in humble submission to the will of God through the death of Bro. David A. Smith, which occurred at Texarkana, Ark., on October 10th; be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the wife of our deceased brother as a token of the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these reso-

lutions be forwarded to his bereaved wife, one placed upon record of this meeting, and one forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication, and our charter be draped for thirty days out of respect for our departed brother.

WILLIAM KELLY,
J. T. SMITH,
GEO. HARGRAVES,
Committee.

DOLTON, ILL., Nov. 13, 1917.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Martha Washington Lodge, No. 54, held Nov. 8, 1917:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has removed from this earth the beloved brother of Sister Margaret Hancock, whose death occurred Oct. 28, 1917, after a short illness.

WHEREAS, By his death our sister has lost a devoted brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as members of this lodge we extend our bereaved sister and family our sincere sympathy in their sad time of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our bereaved sister and family, one spread on the minutes and one sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

MARY FERGUSON,
MYRTLE STONE,
ANGIE WIRTZ,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Echo Lodge No. 52, Moline, Ill., held Oct. 11th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has entered the home of Sister Ross and taken from her her beloved mother, and

WHEREAS, We realize our sister has suffered an irreparable loss in that her mother who was always ready to respond with loving care and kindness to those about her; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the members of this lodge, in meeting assembled, extend their sympathy to Sister Ross and other members of family, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes

of this meeting, one sent to family; and one sent to JOURNAL for publication.

LELA DIX,
FAYE RAGAN,
MAUD ROONEY,
Committee.

WHEREAS, It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Lodge No. 68, announce the death of our beloved brother, Billy Lee, who died Nov. 10,

Resolved, By the members of this lodge, that our sympathy be extended to his bereaved wife in this, her saddest hour.

J. COLE,
F. L. CONNORS,
T. C. PEMAJER,
Committee.

DOLTON, ILL., Nov. 8, 1917.

At a regular meeting of Martha Washington Lodge, No. 54, held Nov. 8, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, God, in His infinite wisdom has removed from us our junior past president, Sister Elizabeth Smyth, who, after a three years' siege of sickness departed this life Oct. 27, 1917.

WHEREAS, Her death has brought sadness to the hearts of her beloved husband, and two sons and a host of friends,

Resolved, That the members of this lodge extend Bro. Smyth and family their heartfelt sympathy in the loss of a dear wife and mother; and, be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of esteem for the departed sister our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions sent to the bereaved family, one spread on the minutes and one sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

MARY FERGUSON,
MYRTLE STONE,
ANGIE WIRTZ,
Committee.

At the last regular meeting of Combination Lodge No. 45, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father to call from this earth the

dear husband of Sister Marie Meyers; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members in this lodge assembled, that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved sister in this her time of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Sister Meyers, a copy to be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and one forwarded to the JOURNAL for publication.

MAMIE MANEY,
MARY McDERMOTT,
KATHERINE LANGAN,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of West Side Lodge No. 8, L. A. to S. U. of N. A., held Oct. 3, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from us the brother of Sister Osterman; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we extend to our bereaved sister and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one spread on the minutes of this meeting, and one sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

GEORGIANA KENNEDY,
SARA E. MURPHY,
MAE MURPHY.

Committee.

Card of Thanks

Denver, Col., Nov. 1, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the members of Centennial Lodge No. 35 for their respectful attention and favors shown me in my bereavement at the time of the loss of my dear husband, Mr. Charles P. Kelley, who was killed on September 3d. I am also pleased to say the Switchmen's Union was more prompt in settling claim than any of the other lodges he belonged to.

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.

A far touch of vanished hand,
And sound of voice, that is stilled,
Softly the stars are gleaming
Upon the silent grave.
There sleepeth without dreaming
One we loved but could not save.

Peaceful be the silent slumber,
Peaceful in grave so low.
Though no more will join our number,
Though no more our sorrow know.
Yet again we hope to meet thee
When day of life is fled,
And in heaven with joy to greet thee
Where no farewell tears are shed.

MRS. MARGARET KELLEY, WIFE.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

Please allow me to express my sincere thanks for the many kindnesses that were extended to my brother, C. D. Wilson, by the members of Milwaukee Lodge No. 10, of which he was a member, in his late troubles, sickness and death. At such a time when one is estranged from home, relatives and friends of earlier life a lodge is a great boon, and Lodge No. 10 has surely proven its teaching and been all three to "Dan." The care it gave him in his sickness and the burial were all that heart could wish. I have not the words to adequately express my gratitude, but do wish to thank the members as a lodge and as individuals and especially the six brothers that accompanied the remains to Plano. If you ever have misfortune, I trust you may meet with the same kind treatment as was extended to "Dan's" relation.

Yours most respectfully,

EDMOND WILSON.

MADISON, O., Oct. 1, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We desire to express to the officers and members of Lake Shore Lodge No. 55, S. U. of N. A., our gratitude for their kind services, and to the Grand Lodge for so promptly tendering payment of the substantial relief so generously provided for through your organization by our son, Frank Eugene Thompson, for his mother.

We shall ever hold your membership in the highest regard for all your faithful kindness in our bereavement.

Gratefully, yours,

MR. AND MRS. F. E. THOMPSON, SR., AND FAMILY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 2, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

We wish to extend sincere thanks and appreciation to Mr. Weitzel and fellow-members of Lodge No. 68, S. U. of

N. A., for their sympathy and kind assistance rendered us in our hour of trouble and sorrow in the loss of a husband and father.

MRS. CHAUNCEY BARNES AND FAMILY.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 18, 1917.

EDITOR SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL:

I wish to extend my appreciation for the sick benefits in the long illness of my husband and the beautiful floral offering and prompt payment of the claim in our late bereavement.

Wishing great success to the S. U. of N. A. in the future, I am,

Sincerely,

MRS. J. J. GRAVENS, JR.

Notice

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of V. Dunham, member of Lodge No. 217, kindly notify his wife, Mrs. Dunham, Chickasha, Okla., of his address. Her description of him is: Five feet eleven and a half inches tall; dark complexion, dark eyes and heavy dark eyebrows; has scar on right side of cheek caused from burn, very plain and noticeable; clean shaven; a Mason in good standing in four of the Masonic bodies in Chickasha and a member of the Order of Railway Conductors and very prominent in lodge work. Owns one of the best garages in the State and, when he disappeared, was doing the best business in town. He left in a 1914 Ford touring car and neither he nor the car has been heard of since.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of W. J. Hickey, member of Blue Island Lodge, No. 29, kindly send his address to Thomas Earner, 330 Vermont street, Blue Island, Ill., treasurer of No. 29. Bro. Hickey's mother, who has lately undergone a serious operation in a St. Louis hospital, has requested the aid of our members in locating her son. He was in Arizona when last heard from.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Charles Jameson, formerly a member of Stock Yards Lodge, No. 68, will greatly oblige by sending his address to his wife, Mrs. Louise Jameson, Apartment 6, 4500 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill., who is very anxious to hear from him. When last

heard from, last June, he was in Minneapolis City Hospital.

Anyone knowing the present address of J. R. Thompson, member of Blue Island Lodge, No. 29, will oblige by notifying Thomas Earner, 330 Vermont street, Blue Island, Ill. Bro. Thompson was in Chicago, Ill., when last heard of.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Bro. E. S. Wood, member of Lodge No. 94, will confer a favor by sending his address to O. D. Barrett, 117 S. 15th street, Terre Haute, Ind., treasurer Lodge No. 94.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of H. P. Gallagher, member of Lodge No. 69, will confer a favor by sending his present address to J. T. Woodbine, 1714 Mary street, Houston, Tex., treasurer Lodge 69.

Lodge No. 58 changed hall for meetings to Star Hall, 729 South Western avenue. Meetings are held second and fourth Sunday evenings, 8.00 p. m. All members urged to come; see us in our new hall.

W. A. WALSH,
Treasurer, No. 58.

Central Lodge No. 39 will give its annual ball Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, 1918, in Orloles' Home, 558 Genesee street. Tickets 50c a person.

The committee in charge guarantee a most enjoyable evening for all who attend and respectfully request all members to reserve this date for the purpose of participation in a strictly high-grade program.

Members of other Buffalo lodges, the Auxillary and visiting brothers and sisters, who may be in the city, are cordially invited to be present.

Remember date and be on hand. Genesee cars bring you to the door.

M. W. THOMKINS,
CHARLES BALL,
Committee.

The Non-Union Parasite

"We have never heard of a non-union man but who, when his fellow-employees, through their organization, had obtained any benefits, either by wage increase or other improved con-

ditions, was eager and willing to, and did, share in the same," says the *Advance Advocate*, the organ of the Maintenance of Way Employees' International Union.

Right you are, brother. This kind goes farther. Having done nothing to either initiate or support any movement for better conditions, this parasite is nevertheless glad to accept the fruits of the endeavors of his fellow-employees. Such a man that publication calls a non-union parasite.

It is said that no animal will prey upon its own kind. Not so with the non-union man. He is the worst kind of a parasite. While his fellow-men are contributing to and upholding their craft organization, he sits snugly in his cave and waits until the fray is over and the danger past, only to emerge and partake of the fruits which he did not help to cultivate or raise.

Much has been said in condemnation of the strike-breaker, and justly so, but surely the man who refuses to help toward obtaining what he wants, but lets others do his share and then comes forward to share the benefits is no better, if not worse, than the strike-breaker. We all have had the misfortune to know a few such despicable characters. They are, as a rule, cowards and cringing underlings of the men above them. Their intellect is warped and cracked, and they are generally out of tune with the progress and happenings of the rest of the world.

As an evidence that the non-union parasite is recognized as a menace outside the organized labor movement, we quote from an editorial from the pen of Elizabeth Towne in a recent issue of *The Nautilus*:

"You do not need to 'join' a labor union in order to receive and manifest the truths that the labor union stands for. Labor does not need to be 'organized' or 'institutionalized,' in order to be made effective.

"Of course, you can stay outside the labor organization and reap all the benefits that are brought about by that organization itself. If you do this, those who are inside the labor organization call you a 'scab,' because you receive all the benefits of organizations without rendering anything in return.

"The Bhagavad Gita, which is a very 'old block' indeed, makes this statement: 'He who profiteth by the turn of the wheel, at every moment of his life, yet refuses to touch his hand to it to impart motion, is a shirker of tasks and a thief who takes, giving nothing in return.'"—*The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer.*

The Mother Heart

I never touch the wonder of her hair—
Her golden nimbus, like a sunlit mist—
That curls of other children are not there,
Wee heads, unkempt, unknissed.

I never feel her small, confiding hand
Slipped softly, like a flower, within my own,
But other little ones beside her stand,
Unloved, untaught, unknown.

I never bend above her rosy sleep,
Or kneel in gratitude beside her bed,
But other babes in outer darkness weep,
Unwatched, uncomforted.

O little daughters whom no mother tends!

O wee lost lambs that stray in stony ways!

How shall we find you?—and how make amends
For our child's happy days?

—Robert Emmet Ward.

Not all Carnage on Field of Battle

Out of the industrial army of 34,000,000 souls in these United States, there is a yearly toll of over 36,000 deaths; nearly 2,000,000 accidents, of which 500,000 are serious (more than were slain or wounded throughout the whole of the Russo-Japanese war); and 3,000,000 cases of illness due to controllable sanitary causes. In the past ten years industry has killed or wounded 5,000,000 against 6,000 killed or wounded in the Spanish or Philippine war. In the past decade 875 men and women bread winners have been killed or injured for every single victim of militarism. Every sixteen minutes somewhere in our country a worker is killed at his task.—*Seattle Union Record.*

MISCELLANEOUS



Selected items of interest by well-known writers, clipped from the Labor Press and the leading newspapers and magazines of the country. No comments are made, and credit is always given to the paper or magazine from which they are taken



Bread and Booze

BY LITTLE ALECK HIMSELF

A haint much on figgers, but dis food control and lickar tax talk in Congress an' round de country has set me to cipherin'. De trouble is, de experts an' wise guys in Congress all figgers in milyuns an' bilyuns, an' Ah caint git de meanin' o' all dem goose-aig numbers. An' Ah haint quite shore dat de fellers what writes 'em an' makes speeches about 'em kin tell what dey means. .

Anyways, de big question seems to be: Is hit better for de ginerall public to make corn up into pone er plizen? Now, as Ah done said, Ah caint cipher in milyuns er bilyuns, an' jest to simplificate de figgerin' Ah'm gwine to expashiate on jest one bushel o' corn. You all kin hold de basket o' goose-aigs tell Ah git through an' stick 'em on where dey belongs.

Now take notice: One bushel o' corn wid de milk an' aigs an' de rest o' de fixin's, makes one hundred half-pound hunks o' hot corn pone. Dat same bushel o' corn, after hit is ground an' soaked an' soured an' stewed an' spilled an' strained an' stilled, makes one hundred half-pints o' hot corn juice.

Bringin' de figgers right down to you all's stummicks, where de real test is made, de bushel o' corn makes bread fer a hundred man-size meals, er lickar fer a hundred man-size stews. An' de bread costs de consumer two cents an' de lickar costs him two bits in money, two days' lay off from his job, an'—Gosh! Ah'll hafta refer you all to ole Auntie Saloon League fer de

rest o' de cost o' dat half pint o' booze.

Anyways, hit don't look to me like Uncle Sam kin make much money out o' de booze end o' his farmin' projek by sellin' corn to de distilleries fer one dollar a bushel an' den buyin' hit back in de form o' lickar fer twenty dollars a bushel, widout figgerin' de loss o' time to git over his stew er de effect hit has on his fightin' an' workin' arm.

"But," says Mr. Wise Congressman, "while yer figgers on de cost an' value o' bread an' booze from a bushel o' corn looks all right, you haint showed us how you all is gwine to raise revenue from corn pone an' sober citizens. Hit seems dat ever' citizen dat's got his wits about him uses 'em to invent schemes to dodge taxes, so we jest has to git 'em stewed so's dey don't keer ef dey does pay twenty dollars fer de booze in a bushel o' corn so's Uncle Sam kin git five dollars of hit in revenue. Hit costs fifteen dollars to fool 'em into payin' de five, but hit jest has to be did.

"Dat's how hit was wid de tariff in de good ole days o' peace an' puddin' head thinkin'. De people wouldn't pay no tax direct, so de government put a tariff on manufactured stuff dat de people had to buy. Den de manufacturer, he turned round an' stuck three times as much on de price o' de goods an' de consumer paid hit an' liked hit. No, sir, you jest got to fool 'em er git 'em drunk to git money out of 'em fer runnin' de government.

Course, dey will buy Liberty Bonds an' give to de Red Cross, but dey does dat from sentiment. Dey don't do nothin' like dat from commonsense."

But all dat sort o' talk don't settle de present revenue crisis. Ah got a scheme dat ort to work ef everybody will work hit. Supposin' Uncle Sam was to pervide ever' feller wid a revenue pocket in his workin' pants, an' ever' time he feels like he wants a drink an' knows he caint git hit, jest take fifteen cents out o' his regular pocket an' drop hit into de revenue pocket. Your ole Uncle would git all de licker money instid o' one-fifth o' hit an' de man dat contributed would stay sober.

But maybe Mr. Congressman is right, an' you couldn't git folks to do sensible thinks like dat, but Ah caint help hit. Ef a good scheme won't work on account o' people refusin' to work hit, hit haint my fault.

But Ah got another sejestion. Since dey won't have no licker business to tax er license, Congress is skeered dey'll hafta tax other businesses to make up de revenue. Well, dat wouldn't hurt nobody. What people caint spend fer booze dey is gwine to spend fer food an' furniture an' shoes an' a hundred sech like things. Den why shouldn't de storekeepers what gits dat booze money pay de booze tax? Dey wouldn't be out nothin.' Hit would be de same ole story of addin' de tax to de price o' de goods, an' mebbe a little more fer good measure. An' de buyer would be ahead o' what he is now. Fer what he pays fer licker is all tax as fer as he is consurned, an' no benefit. What he would pay fer his groceries would be ten cents tax an' ninety cents value.

An' don't fergit dat a armful o' provisions er a pair o' shoes fer de kid an easier to carry home dan a jag o' corn juice, an' gits a heap better welcome from de fambly.

The above discussion of the booze question is being sent out, in neat folder form, by the Simpson & Bevans Co., of Chicago, to its prospective customers. It is interesting not only as a unique exposition of the facts concerning liquor revenue, but also of the way in which big business concerns now express themselves on the wet and dry issue.—*The American Issue.*

Automobile Accidents Register High Fatality Mark.—Threaten to Replace Typhoid as Cause of Death

By HERMAN M. BIGGS, M. D., COMMISSIONER NEW YORK DEPT. OF HEALTH.

Automobiles killed more people in New York state during the first nine months of 1917 than did typhoid and scarlet fever combined. This is one of the outstanding features of a statement issued last night by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health.

Analyzing the mortality records for 1917 thus far, Dr. Biggs declares that while sanitary efforts succeeded in reducing the typhoid fever mortality 26 per cent below the average of the past five years, automobile accidents threaten to take the place of typhoid as one of the chief preventable causes of death. Dr. Biggs points out that the steadily increasing toll of automobile fatalities shows the imperative need for stringent enforcement of traffic regulations, and education of the public in carefulness on the streets and highways, the use of which must be shared with vehicles. The full statement follows:

"September 1917 registered a high fatality mark in the upward trend of automobile accidents in New York state, causing 155 deaths—or more than the combined mortality by intentional murder and suicide during the same period. How many non-fatal injuries, involving prolonged illness and perhaps disability for life, these 155 fatal cases represent, we can only conjecture. It is also notable that the greater portion of deaths from this cause in September occurred in streets and highways of upstate districts, the distribution of the 155 deaths being: New York city 55, up-state cities 63, rural districts 37.

"While September has usually recorded the largest number of automobile fatalities, many the termination of injuries incurred in preceding months, the automobile toll thus far in 1917 has been extremely high—755 deaths up to September 30—exceeding the corresponding period of any previous year. These figures emphasize the imperative need for stringent enforcement of traffic regulations against reckless drivers, as well as education of pedestrians in carefulness on streets

and highways, the use of which they must share with vehicles.

"September is usually also the month of high typhoid prevalence, but here the situation is more gratifying. While the disease recorded an expected increase over the preceding month, the low typhoid level reached in 1916 was maintained this fall, September recording 796 cases and 84 deaths in the state, totals considerably below the average for the month in past years. This low record is especially gratifying in the face of several local outbreaks of considerable size, which are now under control.

"Viewing 1917 as a whole, there had been reported in New York state up to September 30th, 2,840 cases of typhoid fever with 434 deaths. Compared with an average of 3,934 cases and 590 deaths during the corresponding period of the past five years, 1917 marks another step in the progressive reduction of this preventable disease, recording a decline over past years of 28 per cent in the number of cases and 26 per cent in the number of deaths."

Stars and Stripes

"Let me tell you who I am. The work that we do is the making of the real flag. I am not the flag—not at all. I am whatever you make me—nothing more. I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become. I live a changing life, a life of moods and passions, of heartbreaks and tired muscles. Sometimes I am strong with pride—when men do any honest work, fitting the rails together truly. Sometimes I droop—when purpose has gone from me and, synically, I play the coward. Sometimes I am loud, garish, full of that ego that blasts judgment. But always I am that you hope to be and have the courage to try for.

"I am song and fear, struggle and panic and ennobling hope. I am the day's work of the weakest man, and the largest dream of the most daring. I am the Constitution and the courts, statutes and statute makers, soldiers and dreadnought, drayman and street sweep, cook, counselor and clerk. I am the battle of yesterday and the mistake of tomorrow. I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why. I am the clutch of an idea

and the reasoned purpose of the resolution. I am no more than what you believe me to be and I am all that you believe I can be. I am what you make me, nothing more. I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the picture suggestion of that big thing that makes this nation. My stars and stripes are your dreams and labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts for you are the makers of the flag and it is well that you glory in the making."

—*Franklin Knight Lane, Secretary of the Interior.*

The Boasted Patriotism of Big Business

Public operation of railroads and coal mines has been a vital necessity, according to a report from the Federal Trade Commission to Congress. Already seven bills have been introduced for the taking over of the mines and railroads, and favorable action by Congress awaits only an assurance that public opinion is ready for this progressive step.

When war was declared, leaders in the industrial and commercial world went to Washington and volunteered their services to the government, declaring they were ready to sacrifice profits and place their plants and resources at the government's service. As a result, there were formed half a dozen important committees under the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, and big business boasted loudly of its patriotism.

Within the past week, developments at Washington have proved that men accustomed to manipulate and monopolize public necessities for their own profit and power cannot change their habit and their motive over night. Chairman Denman, of the Shipping Board, exposed the attempt of the Steel Corporation to charge \$95 for steel that cost less than \$50 to produce. Secretary Daniels exposed the oil companies in a similar attempt to capitalize the country's needs. And the Federal Trade Commission reported that the railroads and the coal operators had failed utterly to reorganize these industries on a basis of service. While the railroads were clamoring for higher rates, they were demonstrating that

previous rate increases had not been used to extend their equipment and enlarge their facilities, and that they were still so completely under the control of contending private interests that public business suffered and national paralysis was threatened.

The time has arrived when the plain people who returned Woodrow Wilson to office expect him to take drastic action that will end once and for all the power of the men who control our natural resources and our great basic industries to manipulate them for their own selfish interest. Even if the government must issue securities and pay a generous price for the public necessities that by right belong to the people, it would be better than to continue the present system of private control for private profit.—*People's News Service.*

Judicial Autocracy

The action of a Federal District Court in declaring the national child labor law unconstitutional, after years were spent by labor and other humanitarian organization in hard fighting to secure the passage of the Keating-Owens bill, which decision was quickly followed by an announcement that manufacturers' associations in a dozen different states would also attack the validity of the child labor law, once more forces to the front the incongruous and absurd condition in which we live, where an individual who happens to be elected or appointed to the bench can, with a wave of the hand, declare a law enacted by Congress null and void.

What's the use in talking about czarism and kaiserism and imperialism and reforming other governments when we permit such autocratic villainy here at home?

Not only do these judicial imperialists declare laws enacted by Congress and State Legislatures unconstitutional, but hardly a strike occurs that the petty monarchs don't butt in and by legal circumlocution and lofty declarations suppress the constitutional rights of free speech, free press and public assemblage.

If one-man rule is going to be continued in this country, then let us be consistent and change the titles of our judicial bosses from Judge to Kaiser, although it is declared that even

the Kaiser cannot annul a law after it is enacted.

Speaking on this subject, Senator Owen, one of the authors of the Child Labor Law, said:

"No civilized nation permits the judges on the bench to declare unconstitutional or void the acts of the Parliament. Great Britain, in 1700, Feb. 6, declared that judges should hold their office 'while they behaved themselves well,' subject alone to removal by resolution of Parliament. That is what I proposed in 1911 for the United States. I thought the time had then come for the rule in the United States.

"France does not permit the laws of Parliament to be set aside by the judges.

"Italy, in its written constitutional law, provides that the judges shall not set aside an act of the Parliament.

"It is the written law of Austria.

"It is the written law of Germany.

"It is the written law of Belgium.

"It is the written law of Denmark.

"It is the written law of Australia.

"It is the written law of New Zealand.

"I speak of these things because the civilized world which has considered governments by the people, having all agreed upon this doctrine, there must be sound reason for it. It is not an accident. It is written out of the blood and tears of centuries."

Let's save America for democracy, too!—*Cleveland Citizen.*

The Price of Life

A man is entitled to a living as certainly as he has a stomach; that is natural law. We do not know who formulated this sentence, but we do know that no one will find a living unless he works for it or makes others work for it.

The possession of a stomach is by no means a guarantee that it will be filled, for food is not growing wild, at least not in our climates. It has to be produced by human labor, and only the man who works or is ready to work is entitled to a living.

Labor is the price of life. You cannot get it any cheaper. If it is not your own labor it is surely that of other people. And so far have we emancipated ourselves from the law of nature that the living of those who

depend on other people's labor is more secure and more abundant than that of the workers themselves. Thus we have reversed the order of nature and put a price on idleness and uselessness and call this social order which it is the duty of every man to respect, obey and, if needs be, defend. And we do defend it, even if we are very far from admiring it; we defend it furiously against every poor devil who, prompted by an empty stomach, ignores it to help himself to what he claims he is entitled, namely, food.—*Detroit Labor News*.

Church and Labor in History

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

The cathedrals were the lay churches of the thirteenth century. Built by the people for the people, they were originally the true "common house" of our old cities. Museums, granaries, chambers of commerce, halls of justice, depositories of archives, and even labor exchanges—they were all these at once.

The Lollards, an enthusiastic band of religionists of the fourteenth and fifteenth century, in spite of much that was narrow in their religious propaganda, nevertheless rendered a valuable service for the people.

The Peasants' War was largely due to the influence of these religionists of the day. The leaders of the Anabaptists and those of the Reformation joined hand in hand with labor in the attempt to destroy the intolerable economic conditions from which they were suffering. It was a terrible conflict. Fifty thousand peasants perished, and the people lost much of the liberty which they had already won. France was baptised in blood, but out of it all there finally came better things to the common people.

With the introduction of machinery and other inventions during the eighteenth century there came the great industrial revolution, in the throes of which we are still laboring. The coming of the steam engine and the spinning jenny, the discovery of the various processes in the iron industry, the advances made in the textile trades, in printing, in pottery, in chemistry—all helped to bring about a rapid change in industrial life. Men could

no longer work to advantage in their homes. Great factories were opened, and men, women and children were employed.

The factory system has had its uplifting influence, but it was a curse to great numbers of people during the earlier days of its existence. Large fortunes were made by the owners, but the workers' wages rapidly decreased to the bare cost of living. Children of five worked in the mills, and the hours of labor were often increased to sixteen per day. Women and children drove men from the factory to the street, because they could tend machines more cheaply; and it frequently happened that the father remained at home to do the housework while the mother was employed in the factory.

England reaped the harvest of this terrible industrial situation during the Boer War, when the children of these factory operatives, volunteering to go to the front, were discovered to be mere shells of men. The recruiting officers found few to choose from among the under-sized, stoop-shouldered, narrow-chested products of the factories of England.

And yet labor was regarded as "free." It had all the privileges of "freedom of contract." The great economists insisted upon the right of individual liberty in making agreements. By law the working-people were prohibited from organizing for any purpose whatsoever. If a small group met together to discuss the question of wages or hours, they were imprisoned. Indeed, the law went so far as to limit the wages which a man might earn. This was the condition of labor early in the nineteenth century. Men believed in "the iron law of wages," which meant the margin of subsistence. Meanwhile, it had become all too evident that the working-people were steadily sinking in physique, in mental power and in morals. Parliament's investigation and report on the condition of labor made England gasp.

Deep down in the hearts of the people there is today the hope that the church will help redeem them from whatever physical and economic disaster may have overtaken them. The labor question has not yet been settled. The church must have an important part in its solution.

An Economic Problem

The common people are confronted with a vital economic problem. It requires investigation, discussion, and calm deliberation. What troubles their minds is the fluctuations in the purchasing power, the constant increase in the market prices of the common necessities of life. We are told to economize in food and clothing; to eat less and to put patches on old garments; to raise garden truck in the back yard after working hours. This advice is offered by government officials drawing high salaries and living in expensive mansions.

The purchasing power of the common people is in grave danger by the arbitrary inflation and manipulation of the common necessities of life. There is a limit to prices. When commodities advance beyond a reasonable level, the average family is bound to economize, unable to purchase goods consumed for many years. This means a lower standard of living, causing hardships and deep-seated discontent.

To keep the purchasing power of the masses intact is the duty of the hour. A low purchasing power means stagnation in industry, scarcity of employment and periodical business depressions. A high purchasing power creates new desires for useful articles, and so-called luxuries become common necessities, thus stimulating the production and distribution of the products of the factory, mine and farm. The more extensive use of household commodities and necessities of life tend to lower the cost of production. It is axiomatic that the cost of production of machine-made goods depends more or less on the quantity of the output and the ability of the masses to consume the same. The production on a large scale invariably tends to decrease the cost in proportion. This accounts in some measure for the inability of the small manufacturer to compete successfully with the large corporation.

Voluntary co-operation by the workers for productive and distributive purposes, both in agriculture and manufacturing, supplied to the members at cost, plus cost of distribution, would solve in part the problem which confronts the people. This is a constructive proposition for which no prepara-

tion has been made. It takes years to put organizations of this kind into practical operation. In the meantime the pendulum of the cost of living is swinging constantly upward, with no relief in sight.

The standard of living must be maintained at all hazards. The remedy lies with the representatives in Congress.—*Cigar Makers' Journal*.

Telegraph Operators Who Become Railroad Presidents

A question recently asked by the *New York Sun* was: "Why Do Telegraph Operators Become Railroad Presidents?" The *Sun* declares that as often as we read that the winds will be moderate and southerly, and that Villa is dead, just so often do we read that the new head of the so and so railroad began his business career as a sender of Morse messages. So it was with Bernet, of the Nickel Plate; Calvin, of the Union Pacific, and Level, of the Western Pacific, "three of the present summer's new crop of presidents who went, as a railroad poet might say, from the sounder to the scepter." It is recalled by the writer that the list of distinguished railroad presidents of these and older days is full of operators, and includes Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific; Hughtitt, of the Northwestern; Newman and Brown, of the New York Central; McCrea, of the Pennsylvania; Hayes, of the Grand Trunk, and Tuttle and Todd, of certain New England lines. Richard Spillane, writing in *Commerce and Finance*, asks why did not the *Sun* include Earling, of the St. Paul; Stevens, of the Chesapeake & Ohio; Underwood, of the Erie, and a score of other railroad presidents? Mr. Spillane declares that it is a simple matter to explain how the Knights of the Key climb the railroad ladder:

"Every railroad dispatcher necessarily must be a telegrapher and a good telegrapher. Telegraphy sharpens the wits, makes a person acute. A bright young man who is a telegrapher in the railroad service learns more of the various branches of railroading in one year than a conductor, an engineer, a motive-power head, general passenger agent, general freight agent, or a car accountant does in

five years. He is in touch with every branch of the service. He is one of the impulsive forces of the organization. He has to think quickly and act quickly. He has to know what to do in case of wreck or emergency. He has to know how to keep things moving. If he does not, the railroad suffers, and he is likely to lose his job. He is in touch with everything and everybody connected with the operation of the system. If he is made of the right stuff, he gains recognition.

"Telegraphy as a profession is unremunerative but it is a great incubator. Some of the greatest editors and some of the best writers in America were graduated from the telegraph key. There are scores of playwrights and actors who were telegraphers. William Gillette was an operator. So was George V. Hobart. Harry Desouchet, who wrote 'My Friend from India,' probably the best comedy ever fashioned by an American playwright, was a telegrapher. Henry Guy Carlton began as a telegrapher. So did Frank Munsey. Langdon Smith, whose poem 'Evolution' is a classic, worked for the United Press as an operator. George Kennan, who is one of the foremost writers of America today, was a telegrapher. Edison was an operator. There are a thousand men prominent in the professions and in business who are disciples of Morse. Nearly every one of them is a high-strung, quick-witted, earnest, temperamental person.

"No one except a practical telegrapher can know the benefit there is in telegraphy in the development of the senses. There is a beauty, a charm, an appeal in telegraph sound that is beyond the understanding of the ordinary individual. Walter P. Phillips, who was head of the United Press and head of the Associated Press, and in his day one of the greatest telegraphers, would sit for hours listening to the sending of a master telegrapher. There was more of music, more of rhythm, more of poetry, more of emotion in the sending of a man like 'Bily' Gibson, or William Waugh, or Johnny McCloskey to the finely attuned ear of Walter Phillips than in the greatest composition of Verdi or Massenet, Wagner or Offenbach.

"No man of phlegmatic disposition

can become a great telegrapher. Only one of fervor, of imagination, and of emotional temperament ever rose to high rank. This is the secret of why telegraphers have gone to the headship of railroads and have gone to the front in other lines they have entered."—*Railroad Telegrapher.*

Advancing Civilization

By A. A. GRAHAM, TOPEKA, KAS.

(1) At first, from lack of means, men could not kill each other. (2) Then they used clubs and stones. (3) The use of clubs soon suggested the tying on the end a stone for increased efficiency. (4) Then the stone was made into a real hammer, (5) then sharpened, becoming an axe, (6) The lengthening of the blade made a sword. All these improvements increased man's killing power. The club had another development: (7) Into the pike, (8) then the spear, (9) then the dirk, (10) then the bayonet. This second line of improvements also increased man's killing power.

(11) These improved clubs were first wielded or thrown by the hand, (12) then by bows in the shape of arrows, (13) then by catapults as great projectiles.

(14) Stones were also first thrown by hand, (15) then by slings, (16) then as the balls of guns, (17) then as expansive bullets and explosive shells by great machines operated on chemical principles.

(18) Men first poisoned their arrows, (19) but now they cover the battlefield with clouds of poisonous gases, blinding if not killing.

(20) At first men fought only on the land, (21) then on the water, (22) then under the water, (23) then in the air.

(24) The strong men of the tribe, then constituting the regularly-formed armies, alone fought and killed each other for fame, for glory, after a solemn declaration, (25) but now men, women, children, indiscriminately, are murdered for dominion, for money, without warning.

And thus the human race is seen to have advanced 25 points in civilization.

We must not, however, entertain such a low idea of ourselves as to conclude that here must the progress of

our civilization stop. The field for invention and improvement will always continue great, for we are dealing with the limitless. Some day will arise a great intellect, still a greater, and a still yet greater, until eventually a machine will be perfected sufficiently powerful to kill the whole human race at one discharge.

This is as far as civilization need go.

Looking Forward

The organized workers of our country are at the present time enjoying what may fairly be termed prosperous conditions. That is to say that compared with normal years during the past quarter of a century this year there is a greater demand for workers in proportion to the available supply than has commonly been the case. As a direct consequence of this many craftsmen have been able, through their organizations, to gain increases in pay and secure more dollars for a given number of hours' service than ever before. This condition of affairs can, of course, be attributed to the great world war now in progress.

We are not contending that increases in pay have kept pace with the increase in the cost of living. We know that living costs have far outstripped the wage increases gained, but our thoughts are not now so much concerned with the present as with the future. We are thinking of what the close of the great world conflict will bring to us and how well we will be prepared to face the music of that momentous time.

When the war ends there will be a revolution in the industrial world. Never again will the exact conditions which existed prior to the opening of the war be returned to us. On every hand there will be change, and the organized workers ought to be prepared to exercise a large degree of influence over the changes while they are taking place. And they can be in just such a position if they will begin now to shape the course of the future. Preparation should be made to hold, after the war, every particle of ground gained during its progress, and to do this it will be necessary to fight long and hard. Living costs will doubtless tumble down, down, down shortly after the close of the war, and if, under such

conditions, the workers are able to maintain wartime wage scales they will, indeed, have gained much.

In preparation for that time there are at least two things that we ought to be feverishly working at now. The one is the thorough organization of our various lines of industry, and the other is the building up, through increased dues or assessments, of treasuries sufficient to impress employers with our power, and capable of sustaining our membership during struggles to prevent reductions in pay or increase in working hours. That employers will make strong efforts to revert back to pre-war conditions there can be no room whatever for doubt. This being true, he must, indeed, be a fool who sits contentedly by and makes no preparation for the approaching storm. If we are to have such thoughtless organizations, and we doubtless will have many of them, then when they find themselves in the midst of trouble, with no means of defending themselves, they will be entitled to but scant consideration at the hands of the men and women who had the foresight, the judgment and the disposition to make sacrifices in the interest of the future.

Now is the time to prepare. The organized workers can afford now to set aside something, be it ever so little, for the day of trial that is sure to come to them shortly after the close of this bloody conflict.

It may be held by some that it is indiscreet to so frankly treat this subject just now, but we have been carefully watching the actions of the great international unions and have found that only here and there is there one striking out in the right direction. With this situation confronting us, we feel that it would be little short of criminal to remain silent on such an important subject.

Every greedy employer in the country who has been forced during these busy times to yield something to the demands for justice, is happy in thought that his day will again come and that he will find the workers without the power to resist his encroachments. What is to be the result? Will greed be allowed to dominate, or will the workers be ready to contest every backward move?—*The Labor Clarion*.

Labor's Future in England

Greater participation in the control of industry than ever before will be demanded by British labor after the war, according to Frank Smith, a prominent English labor leader. Writing in *The Public*, of New York, he says:

Labor has caught a glimpse of the vision of liberty, and there is no question that the future will have to be built on much broader lines than ever before. Let the war end when it may; one thing is certain—when it does end the government will be faced with a determined demand from labor as a whole to secure to it much more than a restoration of pre-war conditions. The workers will not in the future be content with simply agitating for increases of wages or shortening hours. Labor will ask for a share of the management and conduct of industrial affairs.

One effect of the war has been, I think, to create in the mind of the average worker a doubt as to the benefits likely to accrue from the State regulation of industry. The experiences they have had of bureaucratic control has certainly not increased their appetite for more. How far this will react upon Socialist propaganda it is difficult to forecast. It is true that many in the ranks of labor recognize that the finest machine ever constructed must be controlled and worked by intelligent and sympathetic operators if the best results are to be secured. But, at present the feeling is that State regulation as administered during the war does not make for individual liberty. There is, therefore, a growing feeling that when the period of reconstruction arrives labor will insist upon being recognized more as partners than, as in the past, mere "hands" or servants.

From the industrial point of view one thing has clearly emerged from the stress of war—that in the future the industry of the nation cannot revert to pre-war conditions. The status of the workers must, and will, be changed. Either the state must control industry for the common good, or labor and capital must come together as partners and co-operators. Which of these will eventually emerge is a matter largely dependent upon the

spirit in which both sides approach the question. One thing is clear, that Trade Unions struggling on the one hand against Employers' Federations on the other, merely perpetuate a condition of industrial conflict which is destructive to progress. Whether the change will come through Collectivism, Syndicalism, Guild Socialism or Co-operation, are matters that are "on the lap of the gods."

That labor is productive of wealth none dispute; that labor is the foundation of all things is generally agreed; that labor up to the present has not received its due share of production few are ready to deny. That labor has awakened to a realization of its value and importance to the community is a fact that all must recognize and be prepared to meet.

The Time to Think

"Habit is the enormous fly-wheel of society, its most precious conservative agent. It alone is what keeps us all within the bounds of ordinance, and saves the children of fortune from the envious uprisings of the poor." So said Professor William James.

If Professor James is right, then we must agree with Rousseau that all habits are bad, and try to avoid habitual responses as a plague. If habit saves capitalism, and prevents "envious uprisings of the poor," down with habit.

As a matter of fact, such conclusions will not hold water. Habit is a great labor saver. Habit is the product of past experience, of past thinking. A specific habit is the record of a problem solved, a difficulty overcome. There is no reason why we should work the problem anew every time we have occasion to use the answer. Thought is a recently acquired accomplishment, a difficult feat, and a measure which should be conserved for emergencies. Do not waste thought when habit will do as well.

"To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the sun," said King Solomon, and he might have been speaking of this very problem. There is a time for a man to ride easily with the current of habit, because by this means he becomes more efficient and saves time and energy. The heart-beat, for ex-

ample, is merely a racial habit—there is no mental effort involved. So is breathing, so is walking. So are most of our circulatory and digestive, and doubtless many of our mental processes. And this is well and good.

Also, there are times when we should not be swayed by blind, unreasoning habits. One of these is when we find ourselves in serious trouble, and our habitual responses have failed to get us out. The worker is in serious trouble, and he has been for a long time. He has tried the patient acquiescence method—he has voted according to the dictates of habit—and it has done no good. He has also responded at times to the brute instincts of his forebears and turned savagely upon his oppressors—this also has proved futile. He has appealed to habit and instinct—and they have failed him.

There is a time for everything under the sun—and the time has come to think.—*Appeal to Reason.*

We Should Remain Calm

Letters, telegrams and petitions were forwarded to Washington, asking for the expulsion of Senators LaFollette, Gronna, Reed, Hardwick, Stone, Vardaman and Representatives Mason, Baer, Britten and others. The charge is made that these members of the highest legislative body of the nation, by their official conduct and expressed sentiments, have given comfort to the enemy and are practically guilty of treason. The charge of treason is a serious charge to bring against any citizen of the United States, whether that citizen is found in the walks of humble life or occupying a seat in the halls of national legislation.

But WHO primarily launched these charges against certain members of Congress?

Did the charges come from the great mass of the common people, or did the charges originate from that "invisible government" that swarmed Washington with lobbyists since the United States proclaimed war against the Kaiser and military autocracy?

Among the first combines that raised the cry of treason against certain senators and representatives was a convention of bankers, who took ex-

ception to the blistering and burning words of senators and representatives, who dared to tear the mask from the brutal face of soulless greed. Senator LaFollette, with more vigor than probably any other member of Congress, castigated the vultures who were gorging themselves on the profits of war, and who, through paid lobbyists, were resorting to every means to escape the penalties imposed by war. It is but a few weeks ago when the senator from Wisconsin produced statistics in the United States senate which showed the enormous profits that had been reaped by industrial, commercial and financial combinations, and when he urged the passage of a measure that placed 30 per cent. of a tax upon the excess profits of war there was a howl from every profiteer between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The bankers, captains of industry and princes in the domain of commercialism have all been patriots, even though, like Shylock, they demanded the "pound of flesh." But members of Congress who raised their voices in protest against the people being robbed in broad daylight have been branded as traitors by every mouthpiece that panders to privilege and special interests.

It is expected that the war that is being made against certain senators and representatives by powerful combinations of wealth may stampede the people, and that, ultimately, the Congress of the United States may hear the thunders of a protest against men remaining in our halls of legislation whose temerity to assault privilege and predatory interests have brought upon them the vengeance of trusts and corporations, drunk with the power of bursting bank vaults, gorged by the prosperity of war.

Members of the United States Senate and representatives of the House are entitled to a hearing. It is not a difficult matter for charges to be made in these days, when war has become the great theme of discussion. The greatest men who ever lived since the birth of the republic have been targets at which invectives and epithets have been hurled, and these men who were assailed while they lived wrote their names in letters of im-

mortality on the pages of American history, while their calumniators dropped into nameless and forgotten graves.

The people of this country cannot afford to be swept off their feet by the charges that are brought against members of Congress, particularly when such charges have been brought by patriots whose appetites have been whetted for the profits contemplated from the tragedies of a world-wide war.

We are fighting for Democracy, and the people of a nation who revere Democracy will demand that justice shall prevail, and that no man, either in private life or in the Congress of the United States shall be convicted as a traitor without having the right to face his accusers.

Wealth in this nation has become defiant, and some plutocrats feel, "like the kings of old, they can do no wrong." Let the people not forget that Democracy in this country must not be crushed, while the Stars and Stripes float above the trenches of the Old World to overthrow the despotism that has already wet the soil of Europe with the blood of millions of human beings.—*Detroit Labor News*.

How Organized Labor Prevents Sickness

The 30,000,000 wage earners of the United States lose every year in the form of wages on account of sickness \$500,000,000

Doctors' fees, medicines and other material required during illness cost them \$500,000,000 more, making a total of \$1,000,000,000 lost annually by wage earners on account of sickness. This is twice the amount given annually for philanthropic purposes in the United States.

Working men pay a terrible tribute toward our commercial and industrial prosperity. It is conservatively estimated that at least 30,000 working men are killed annually in industry, and 300,000 more are seriously injured, although there are said to be 2,000,000 industrial accidents of all kinds.

One of the finest things being done by organized labor is to wipe out the cause and conditions which lower vitality and shorten life.

It does this by securing the shorter

work day and in its fight for one day's rest in seven, because fatigue is one of the principal causes of disease. When a man is completely exhausted physically he invites disease germs which may finish him.

It does it through its fight for higher wages, because when a man is able to eat nourishing food he chases away the devils of disease.

It does it through keeping little children out of mills and factories, because the stunted bodies of child workers cannot successfully resist disease.

It does it by helping to keep women out of shops and in their homes, particularly those who are bearing the burdens of motherhood and home makers.

It does it by insisting upon clean work shops, because bad sanitary conditions in places where men are employed all day are sure to lower their power of resistance against disease.

These are just a few of the ways in which organized labor is helping to decrease sickness and death.

We have been told by scientists that human life may be extended fifteen years in a single generation. If through the efforts of organized labor human life in this country were extended only one year, it would result in saving the equivalent of over 2,000,000 lives of forty-five years' duration each in a single generation.

This means, in substance, that through the activities of organized labor enough lives would be saved during a single generation to produce the equivalent of the complete lives of the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor.

Isn't this a job worth while, and should it not receive the support of every right-thinking working man, every employer of labor and everybody else who is interested in the well-being of mankind?—*Tobacco Worker*.

The Test of Loyalty

To be a staunch supporter of the war policy of the American government does not necessarily mean that the rights to freedom of speech, press and assembly shall be confined only to those who are in absolute accord with the administration in power. To be a loyal American and a patriotic cit-

izen does not imply that all who honestly differ from us must be suppressed at all hazards, even at the cost of the constitutional guaranties of a free people.

The policies of our government which have been subject to the influence and control of public opinion during a time of peace should remain subject to this same influence and control during the period of war. Honest expressions of public opinion, intended to exercise a legitimate influence on the policies of our government, should not be interfered with. Free speech, free press and free assembly are the best and most effective preventives of a systematic misrepresentation spread by sinister bodies, which under pretense of championing free speech, are endeavoring to obstruct the nation's effort to wage an effective and successful war.

Labor stands for the rights of the people, rather than the rights of governments. This is a war of the people. No utterance ever made by any great statesman was ever as true and radical as was President Wilson's message to the Pope. Utterances of this kind will do more to solidify all our people into one solid phalanx in this mighty struggle to make the world safe for democracy than can be accomplished by the rule of the mailed fist and the iron heel. Let the loyalty and patriotism of all Americans assert themselves in a true American and democratic fashion and let us not permit the glory and splendor of a true Americanism to become beclouded to any degree by the presence and tolerance of a Prussianized system of autocratic oppression and suppression.—*The American Photo Engraver.*

Collective Bargaining

Whether the labor of a plant is organized or unorganized, the trend today is strongly toward collective bargaining and the making of trade agreements. Experience as a whole seems to indicate the wisdom of this method of working out the problem between labor and capital. As I said before, once in a while, agreements are broken just as other business contracts are broken, but on the other hand, working men as a whole are as honorable and square dealing as are other

people. The right of the men to demand collective bargaining, or the wisdom of employers granting it, is not only justified upon the basis of such experience as is available, but is based upon a very reasonable interpretation of the principles of justice. By law, we permit and encourage men to pool their capital into a single organization or corporation in order that it may have greater power of production. In like manner, the working man who must contend with the paid agents of such aggregations of capital naturally feels that justice demands that he shall be permitted to organize with his fellows into a powerful unit and employ agents for forwarding his interest.—*Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.*

The Scab—A Legal Definition

At a conspiracy trial, held in England, one of the counsel gave the following definition of a scab:

"A scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country; and though both may be useful in troublesome times they are detested by all when peace returns, so when help is needed the scab is the last to contribute assistance and the first to grasp the benefit he never labored to secure.

"He cares only for himself; he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for a monetary approbation he would betray his friends, family and country. In short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells the journeyman and is afterwards sold in turn by his employer, until at last he is despised by both and deserted by all.

"The modern strikebreaker sells his birthright, his country, his wife, his children and his fellow workmen for an unfilled promise from a trust or corporation.

"Esau was a traitor to himself. Judas Iscariot was a traitor to his God. Benedict Arnold was a traitor to his country. A strikebreaker is a traitor to his country, to his family and to his class. A real man is never a strikebreaker. Be a man!"—*Ex.*

The Sioux City, Ia., Sheet Metal Workers' Union has compromised its strike and secured substantial wage, increases and a two-year agreement.

Labor as I Saw it in Russia**By JAMES DUNCAN.**

Russian life and labor, as I saw it recently, impressed me as being distinctively in a formative stage.

Workmen's councils in the industrial centers of Russia, more so than in Siberia, had really been the militant power which brought about the greatest human revolution in history. The revolution, however, had taken place so suddenly, and without the essential executive preparation, that voluntary ascent to civil order and domestic decorum were more in evidence than compliance with any fixed system of government or new constitutional regulations.

The dark forces of the old regime had not permitted education even of a primary nature to the masses, nor opportunities for the common people to demonstrate capabilities for the administration of local or of representative government. Consequently, until they have a constitutional convention and an authorized election following it, they are doing the very best they can do, in a voluntary and formative way, to conduct local and national government.

The workmen's councils during the past twelve years, since abrogation of the 1905 дума, had disseminated literature and information wherever possible to the young peasants who shortly would be drafted into the army, showing that the army should be with the industrial workers in favor of democracy instead of supporting the czar or any form of autocracy. This was good constructive work, for the army was the deciding force. If it was with the czar, he won. If it went with the common people, they would win.

Many of those who wrote or who explained these glad tidings to the illiterate peasants paid for it by long terms in Siberian prisons, but as ten of these apostles of the good cause were thus put away, twelve others took their places and thereby kept up the vital and essentially revolutionary propaganda. Therefore, when the дума, at the idea of March, 1917, replied to the czar that notwithstanding his command abrogating the sittings, it would not dissolve, the workmen's councils having in these past twelve

years secured an understanding with the peasants, who in the meantime had constituted the army, the two influences combined and declared the revolution. This was done suddenly, so that the дума might not have the opportunity to change its position and to dissolve in accordance with the czar's instructions.

These activities of the workers in New Russia are, consequently, what brought about the great revolution, a revolution which will establish a powerful and permanent democracy.

The revolution was truly a tremendous event. Immediately it was successful, the revolutionists declared for woman suffrage co-equal with men; for an eight-hour workday; for better conditions of employment for men and women; for earlier closing of stores and liberation from employment on Sundays.

In addition to these advance steps it was my privilege to recommend to them the elimination of the employment of boys and girls in factories, mills, etc., and the introduction, as soon as their constitutional government should be elected and assembled, of compulsory free education laws and free text books. In short, I recommended all the advantageous legislation we have in this country, including protection to both men and women in their several employments, and recognition of workmen's compensation for all employment injuries.

The women of Russia are as militant for democracy as the men. When I was there they had even gone so far as to volunteer to go to the front in soldier uniforms to fight for their country and the new democracy against Prussian militarism, as they have since done. I had the honor of seeing a regiment of "Amazons" having their flag and accoutrements blessed by their bishop in front of St. Isaac's cathedral, Petrograd, the night before they left for the front. Their most ardent admirers were soldiers, crippled and maimed for life, grouped near them, who indicated by words and actions that, although crippled, they would have rejoiced to bear them company in their heroism.

Judging from the dark past of old Russia and the dawning light of new Russia, my message is that the prospects for the future are bright with promise.

John Morley on Liberty

"The first foundation-stone for the doctrine of liberty is to be sought in the conception of society as a growing and developing organism," writes John Morley. "This is its true base, apart from the numerous minor expediences which may be adduced to complete the structure of the argument. It is fundamentally advantageous that in societies which have reached our degree of complex and intricate organization, unfettered liberty should be conceded to ideas and, within the self-regarding sphere, to conduct also. The reasons for this are of some such kind as the following. New ideas and new 'experiments in living' would not arise, if there were not a certain inadequateness in existing ideas and ways of living. They may not point to the right mode of meeting inadequateness, but they do point to the existence and consciousness of it. They originate in the social capability of growth. Society can only develop itself on condition that all such novelties (within the limit laid down, for good and valid reasons, at self-regarding conduct) are allowed to present themselves. First, because neither the legislature nor any one else can ever know for certain what novelties will prove of enduring value. Second, because even if we did know for certain that given novelties were . . . not normal developments, and that they never would be of any value, still the repression necessary to extirpate them would involve too serious a risk both of keeping back social growth at some other point, and of giving the direction of that growth an irreparable warp. And let us repeat once more, in proportion as a community grows more complex in its classes, divisions, and subdivisions, more intricate in its productive, commercial, or material arrangements, so does this risk very obviously wax more grave.

"No doubt there must be a definite limit to this absence of external interference with conduct, and that limit will be fixed at various points by different thinkers. We are now only urging that it cannot be wisely fixed for the more complex societies by anyone who has not grasped this fundamental preconception, that liberty, or the absence of coercion, or the leaving peo-

ple to think, speak, and act as they please, is in itself a good thing. It is the object of a favorable presumption. The burden of proving it inexpedient always lies, and wholly lies, on those who wish to abridge it by coercion, whether direct or indirect.

"One reason why this is so reluctantly admitted is men's irrational want of faith in the self-protected quality of a highly developed and healthy community. The timid compromiser, on the one hand, and the advocate of coercive restrictions on the other, are equally the victims of a superfluous apprehension. The one fears to use his liberty for the same reason that makes the other fearful of permitting liberty. This common reason is the want of a sensible confidence that, in a free western community, which has reached our stage of development, religious, moral, and social novelties—provided they are tainted by no element of compulsion or interference with the just rights of others—may be trusted to find their own level."—*The Labor Clarion*.

Watchful Waking.

Patient—What would you recommend for somnambulism?

Doctor—Well, as a last resort, you might try insomnia. — *Indianapolis Star*.

The question should be of selecting from hour to hour the task which is most essential to be done, and then peacefully letting all the rest go.

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 988D Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

Remittance Roll of Honor for November 1917

The following is a list (by numbers) of the lodges whose remittances were received by the G. S. & T. during the month of November:

Nov. 1st: Lodges 15, 34, 102, 173, 210, 212.

Nov. 2d: Lodges 5, 27, 52, 141, 188, 228.

Nov. 3d: Lodges 40, 73, 87, 104, 136, 171, 191, 194.

Nov. 5th: Lodges 20, 22, 23, 46, 54, 55, 60, 61, 66, 72, 88, 89, 92, 96, 97, 98, 114, 115, 116, 117, 120, 144, 149, 154, 161, 174, 182, 187, 193, 220, 227.

Nov. 6th: Lodges 11, 14, 38, 41, 57, 78, 79, 91, 95, 105, 112, 113, 151, 152, 166, 179, 186, 197, 202, 215, 229.

Nov. 7th: Lodges 3, 7, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 36, 42, 43, 50, 51, 58, 59, 68, 71, 82, 83, 94, 100, 107, 108, 119, 123, 126, 128, 131, 133, 134, 142, 160, 169, 172, 180, 184, 199, 203, 205, 214, 219, 224, 230.

Nov. 8th: Lodges 1, 6, 8, 9, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 49, 53, 63, 65, 69, 77, 80, 85, 90, 101, 110, 124, 138, 147, 157, 181, 192, 198, 208, 216, 217, 218, 221, 225.

Nov. 9th: Lodges 2, 4, 24, 70, 75, 109, 129, 137, 145, 146, 206, 226.

Nov. 10th: Lodges 16, 44, 45, 62, 81, 106, 163, 170, 175, 189, 209.

Nov. 12th: Lodges 48, 56, 67, 93, 103, 135, 140, 195.

Nov. 13th: Lodge 47.

Nov. 14th: Lodge 130.

The reports of Lodges 74, 84, 125, 148, 155, 158, 168, 177 have not yet arrived.

According to Section 13d of the constitution, it is necessary that all treasurers make their monthly remittances on or before the fifth day of each month, and if they do not do so a fine of ten cents per capita shall be imposed upon all such delinquent lodges.

Members should interest themselves and render all assistance in their power by paying their dues and assessments on time so that treasurers may remit to the G. S. & T. by the fifth day of each month.

The trades union movement is one of the greatest institutions that the struggle for democracy has developed. It teaches the student how to accept defeat gracefully, to celebrate triumphs with moderation, and to maintain an optimistic and determined spirit. Its aims are praiseworthy, its achievements substantial and its hope unbounded. It corrects the errors of yesterday, remedies the difficulties of today and sets influences in motion to wipe out the injustices that are visible in tomorrow.—*The Labor Clarion*.

The surest way not to fail is to determine to succeed.—*Sheridan*.

NOTICE!

Members changing address are requested to fill out form below and send it to the Editor.

If received at Buffalo, N. Y., before the 15th of the month, the following month's issue will go to new address; otherwise to the old address.

To have a JOURNAL forwarded from former residence, two cents postage must be sent to postmaster. Uncalled for JOURNALS are destroyed by postmasters within a few days from time of receiving them, so it is important to attend to this matter promptly to avoid disappointment.

Name Lodge No.
 Street Town State
 Has moved to Street
 Town State

Statement of Claims Paid During the Month of November, 1917

| No. | NAME | Lodge | Disability or Death | Date of Disability or Death | Date Proof Papers Received | Date Paid | PAID TO | RESIDENCE | Amt. |
|------|---------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 2386 | W. H. King | 224 | Death | 8-9-'17 | 10-22-'17 | 11-15-'17 | Minnie, wife | Peoria, Ill. | \$1,500.00 |
| 2402 | T. F. Hughes | 6 | Death | 9-11-'17 | 11-3-'17 | 11-15-'17 | Mary, mother | Council Bluffs, Ia | 1,500.00 |
| 2408 | J. F. Lynn | 17 | Death | 10-5-'17 | 10-25-'17 | 11-15-'17 | Johanna, Mother | Chicago, Ills. | 1,500.00 |
| 2410 | T. F. Lenahan | 129 | Death | 10-8-'17 | 10-31-'17 | 11-15-'17 | Margaret, wife | Seranton, Pa. | 1,500.00 |
| 2412 | D. A. Smith | 147 | Death | 10-10-'17 | 10-25-'17 | 11-15-'17 | Mattie, wife | Texarkana, Texas | 750.00 |
| 2413 | F. Lundquist | 35 | Death | 10-11-'17 | 11-1-'17 | 11-15-'17 | Frank & Albert, Sons | Portland, Ore. | 1,500.00 |
| 2414 | C. T. Mann | 146 | Death | 10-15-'17 | 11-10-'17 | 11-15-'17 | Sophie, wife | Indianapolis, Ind | 750.00 |
| 2415 | F. Z. Wilson | 50 | Death | 10-16-'17 | 10-29-'17 | 11-15-'17 | Hazel, daughter | E. St Louis, Ills. | 375.00 |
| 2416 | C. D. Wilson | 10 | Death | 10-18-'17 | 11-9-'17 | 11-15-'17 | Local Lodge No. 10 | Milwaukee, Wis. | 1,500.00 |
| 2418 | G. G. Abbott | 116 | Death | 11-2-'17 | 11-10-'17 | 11-15-'17 | Lillian, wife | Conneaut, Ohio | 1,500.00 |

Claims Nos. 2386, 2403, 2405, 2406—proof papers not in.

\$12,375.00

Previously reported \$2,594,016.49
 Paid since last report 12,375.00
 Refunded insurance 2.50
 Total \$2,606,893.99

Acknowledgment of Claims Paid in October, 1917

Mrs. Alice Leahy, New York City, N. Y. \$1,500.00
 Miss Elsie Mursch, Kalamazoo, Mich. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Minnie Houck, Arkansas City, Kans. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Anna G. Daly, Cleveland, Ohio. 1,500.00
 Mrs. John T. McClanahan, Cleveland, Ohio. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Elizabeth Durrett, Little Rock, Ark. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Caroline Gravens, Cleveland, Ohio. 750.00
 Mrs. Tena Bachman, Blue Island, Ill. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Margaret Kelly, Denver, Col. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Marie Kenney, St. Louis, Missouri. 1,500.00
 Mrs. Julia Preising, Cleveland, Ohio. 1,500.00

M. R. Welch

Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

GRAND LODGE SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

BUFFALO, N. Y., December 1, 1917.

BROTHERS:

You are hereby notified that dues and assessments are due and payable to the Treasurer of your Lodge before the first day of every month (see Section 54d). Grand Dues are fifty cents (50) per month; members holding Class "B" certificate, assessment \$2.50; Class "A" certificate, assessment \$1.25; Class "C" certificate, assessment 65 cents (see Section 29f). A failure on your part to comply therewith is a forfeiture of membership in the Union without further notice (see Sections 64e and 71e Subordinate Lodge Constitution). This assessment is to pay beneficiary claims only.

The Treasurers of Local Lodges are required to remit to the Grand Lodge, Grand dues and assessments collected from members, as above provided, not later than the fifth day of the month (see Section 54e).

Yours in B. H. and P.

M. R. WELCH,
 Grand Secretary and Treasurer.



DIAMONDS WATCHES ON CREDIT for Christmas presents

LOFTIS BROS. & CO. *The House of Worth-While Gifts on Credit*

The Loftis Perfection Diamond Ring

leads all other gifts. It is the most popular ring ever designed. Each diamond is selected for the widespread effect and brilliancy which characterize all our Diamonds. The beautiful 6-prong 14 karat solid gold mounting is faultlessly symmetrical, embodying all the lines of delicacy and beauty with the necessary security and strength.

Wonderful Values

- \$5 Down, \$2.50 a Month buys a \$25 Ring.
- \$10 Down, \$5 a Month, buys a \$50 Ring.
- \$15 Down, \$7.50 Month buys a \$75 Ring.
- \$20 Down, \$10 a Month buys a \$100 Ring.
- \$25 Down, \$12.50 a Month buys a \$125 Ring.



**Handsomely
Cased in Ring
Box Ready for
Presentation.**

*Get in the Ring
Give Her a
LOFTIS "PERFECTION" DIAMOND RING
The Ideal
Christmas Gift*



*Diamonds
Win
Hearts*

Send for Your Copy of Our Handsome Diamond, Watch and Jewelry Catalog

There are over 2,000 photographic illustrations of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver ware, etc. Whatever you select will be sent, all shipping charges prepaid. You see and examine the article right in your own hands. If satisfied, pay one-fifth of purchase price and keep it; balance divided into eight equal amounts, payable monthly. Every article in our Catalog is specially selected and priced direct to you, with no middleman's profits to pay.

With stores in leading cities, and our extensive Mail Order House, our large purchasing power puts us in position to make prices which are impossible for small concerns to meet. Every article we sell is distinctive in richness and elegance, no matter what the price. Why not make gifts that are "worth-while," that last, and that give continued pleasure. By making your purchases from us, you can have everything charged

in one account, paying in small monthly amounts after the Holiday Season is over.

**MAKE A CHRISTMAS
PRESENT OF A**

Handsome Watch

21 Jewel Watches That Pass Railroad Inspection \$2.50 a Month

Our Catalog illustrates and describes all the new models—15, 17, 19, 21, 23 Jewels, adjusted. Our watches are guaranteed by the factory and further guaranteed by us.

Suggestions for Christmas Gifts

A few of the many desirable articles shown in our large handsome Catalog. Every article listed below can be furnished at prices given, and up to any price you wish to pay. All are popular selections, of exceptional value. We can fill any requirement.

Gifts for Women

- Diamond Rings, Solitaire . . . \$10.00 up
- Diamond Rings, Loftis Solitaire Diamond Cluster . . . 50.00 up
- Diamond La Vallieres . . . 10.00 up
- Diamond Ear Screws . . . 10.00 up
- Diamond Brooches . . . 7.00 up
- Diamond-set Cameo La Vallieres . . . 12.00 up
- Diamond Lockets . . . 10.00 up
- Watches, gold filled . . . 13.50 up
- Wrist Watches, solid gold . . . 26.50 up
- Wrist Watches, gold filled . . . 15.00 up
- Watches, solid gold . . . 26.00 up
- Bracelets, solid gold . . . 12.00 up

Gifts for Men

- Diamond Rings, Solitaire . . . \$20.00 up
- Diamond Rings, Round Belcher 7-Diamond Cluster . . . 55.00 up
- Diamond Scarf Pins . . . 8.00 up
- Diamond Studs . . . 10.00 up
- Diamond Cuff Links . . . 5.00 up
- Signet Rings, Diamond-set . . . 10.00 up
- Watches, solid gold . . . 22.50 up
- Watches, gold filled . . . 12.00 up
- Wrist Watches . . . 10.00 up
- Cameo Scarf Pins, Diamond set . . . 9.50 up
- Cuff Link and Scarf Pin sets . . . 5.00 up
- Vest Chains, solid gold . . . 12.00 up

Send for Catalog, make selections, and have as many articles as you wish charged in one account. Catalog is free. Send for it today.

Any diamond purchased from us for a present may be exchanged for other selection, at the full price paid, should the recipient desire to do so later on. With this privilege you need have no anxiety in choosing gifts. A handsome genuine Diamond is the best investment into which you can put your money. It constantly increases in value and lasts forever.

LOFTIS **The National Credit Jewelers**
Dept. G 78 108 N. State Street, Chicago, Ill.
BROS. & CO. EST'D 1858
STORES IN LEADING CITIES

Loftis Solitaire Diamond Cluster Rings

**14 Karat Solid Gold;
Diamonds set
in Platinum**



92-\$50
Looks like a \$150 single stone.
\$10 Down, \$5 a Month

94-\$75
Looks like a \$250 single stone.
\$15 Down, \$7.50 a Month

96-\$100
Looks like a \$300 single stone.
\$20 Down, \$10 a Month

98-\$125
Looks like a \$350 single stone.
\$25 Down, \$12.50 a Month

Look Like What They Are Intended For—A Large Single Diamond

The Loftis Seven-Diamond Cluster was designed especially for those who desire a large showy ring for the least money, as it has the exact appearance of a Solitaire that would cost three or four times as much. The secret of the rare beauty of this ring lies in the perfectly matched stones, all the Diamonds, set in platinum, being uniform in size, quality and brilliancy. A gift that is sure to please.

The Union Man and a Member of a Union

The member of a union is the man that pays his dues only when he is forced to. Usually comes to meetings only when he has an axe to be ground. He is the man that will always say that the union has never given him anything, as he would get good wages if there never was a union in existence. And he cannot see what the officers are doing with all the money.

The union man is a very different person. He attends his meetings regularly, takes part in the debate that is in the interest of the union, never permits himself to be suspended, always ready to extend a friendly hand or act to any brother that may be in distress. You can find him in a union shop because he is a union man at heart. And today the great labor movement is car-

ried on by the union men and not by the so-called members of a union.

The union man criticises when criticism is justified and fights for what he thinks is right. The so-called member of a union kicks at all things, but never fights for anything.—*Elevator Constructor.*

Sheet Metal Workers Gain

Organized sheet metal workers at Toledo, O., have established the 44-hour work week and a minimum rate of 50 cents an hour. It was necessary to suspend work, however, before employers accepted the new scale.

That man is great, and he alone,
Who serves a greatness not his own,
For neither praise nor pelf.

—Lord Lytton.

Iron Is Greatest of All Strength Builders, Says Doctor

A Secret of the Great Endurance and Power of Athletes

**Ordinary Nuxated Iron Will Make Delicate,
Nervous, Run-down People 100 Per Cent.
Stronger in Two Weeks' Time
in Many Cases.**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Most people foolishly seem to think they are going to get renewed health and strength from some stimulating medicine, secret nostrum or narcotic drug, said Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston Physician who had studied widely both in this country and in Great European Medical Institutions when, as a matter of fact, real and true strength can only come from the food you eat. But people often fail to get the strength out of their food because they haven't enough iron in their blood to enable it to change food into living matter. From their weakened, nervous condition they know something is wrong but they can't tell what, so they generally commence doctoring for stomach, liver or kidney trouble or symptoms of some other ailment caused by lack of iron in the blood. This thing may go on for years, while the patient suffers untold agony. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while, double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms

of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prize-fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray, while many another has gone down to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron recommended above by Dr. E. Sauer, is one of the newer organic iron compounds. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy, in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit \$100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 100 per cent. or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

Labor Should be Firm

I never become disheartened—I am not a pessimist—but I feel that the entire labor movement of this country must wake up. There is no group in society that is more loyal, that will perform better service, than the organized labor movement.

There is one fact in particular I want to point out, and that is that women are being placed in industries that are unsuited to them, and there is no necessity at the present time for placing them in those industries. There are thousands of men and women idle at the present moment who could perform service, and there should be no change in the attitude of organized labor from its former standards.

If I could speak and act for the entire labor movement I would say that the conditions which organized labor now enjoys should not be lowered under any circumstances whatever; that if we are fighting for liberty and democracy the liberty and democracy enjoyed today by the men and women in the labor movement must be retained by them.

There is no occasion in times of war for a reduction of wages. There are more reasons why they should be raised, and if I were a shoe worker I should stand like adamant against any reduction in my wages or the conditions which obtain in the industry now, and if a favorable opportunity presented itself I should attempt to better my condition, even though there be war in the land.—*Grant Hamilton.*

The more you speak of yourself, the more likely you are to speak rashly.—*Zimmerman.*

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This genuine one-carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded if you can duplicate it for less than \$125. Our \$95 price direct to you.

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|------------------|----------|
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| 1/2 carat | 32.00 |
| 3/4 carat | 43.00 |
| 1 carat | 65.00 |
| 1 1/2 carats ... | 139.00 |
| 2 carats | 189.00 |
| 3 carats | 512.00 |

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Are you one of those who used "606" or "614" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned uncured? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and are you still suffering? Have you suffered from Blood Poisons, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula without being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book, FREE, showing how to obtain the results you are looking for. All correspondence confidential.

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246 Summer Street, BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN F. TOBIN, President

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

BUY OF THE FIRMS WHO ADVERTISE IN THE JOURNAL.

Work for All But Father—What We May All Soon Be Saying in America

"Everybody works but father"—God, what a ghastly lay! "Everybody works but father"—and he wants too much pay! Mother and Ann and Maggie, tiny Tim and Bill, work like hell for a paltry wage in the sweatshops and the mill. "Everybody works but father"—he talks like a fool; he asks enough in wages to send his kids to school; he wants more for his daily toil than we pay the wife and brood; he says he ought to have enough to keep them all in food! "Everybody works but father"—for him we have no need. All we want of father is just to keep up the breed. The mother and the babies, that's all we require; the mother and the babies—those are the ones we hire. —*Henry M. Tichenor, in the Socialist, of Melbourne.*

Is This Sabotage?

Another illustration of scientific profiteering despite the nation-wide cry for food saving and the food conservation law: The United Fruit company, the trust that controls tropical fruits, applied to Boston officials for a permit to dump 30,000 bunches of bananas into the bay, alleging that the fruit was spoiled in transit. The health board investigated and found that the representatives were untrue and that at least 90 per cent of the cargo was in good condition. Thereupon part of the 3,780,000 bananas were sold at a low price and eight carloads were sent to the soldiers' encampment at Ayer, Mass. So the food

again became automatically fit for consumption by the act of local officials in refusing to permit it to be destroyed. Why was this attempt made to wantonly destroy these millions of bananas? The answer is to sustain a high market price. The trick was worked before with profit to the fruit trust plutes, who care nothing about the needs of the people. If an I. W. W. had tried some such sabotage scheme he would be in jail. But the rich anarchists are eminently respectable citizens in their communities. —*Cleveland Citizen.*

Tobacco Habit Easily Overcome

A New Yorker, of wide experience, has written a book telling how the tobacco or snuff habit may be easily and quickly banished with delightful benefit. The author, Edward J. Woods, 390 E. Station E, New York City, will mail his book free on request.

The health improves wonderfully after tobacco craving is conquered. Calmness, tranquil sleep, clear eyes, normal appetite, good digestion, mainly vigor, strong memory and a general gain in efficiency are among the many benefits reported. Get rid of that nervous, irritable feeling; no more need of pipe, cigar, cigarette, snuff or chewing tobacco to pacify morbid desire.

Free Book About Cancer

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.



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Standard for over 75 years
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Hamilton Watch

"The Watch of Railroad Accuracy"

Where Safety and Schedule Time Are Absolutely Demanded— You Will Find the Hamilton Watch

While the "Broadway Limited" is pounding along, eating up the miles between New York and Chicago, a Hamilton Watch does the timing. And in spite of the ceaseless jarring and jolting of the engine, that Hamilton runs accurately.

That's a characteristic habit of all Hamilton Watches—they keep accurate time under the strenuous conditions of railroading.

The Hamilton which your jeweler will be glad to show you is guaranteed to have exactly the same habit of accuracy, and when you buy a

Hamilton you will be buying a watch that will give you perfect satisfaction for a generation or longer.

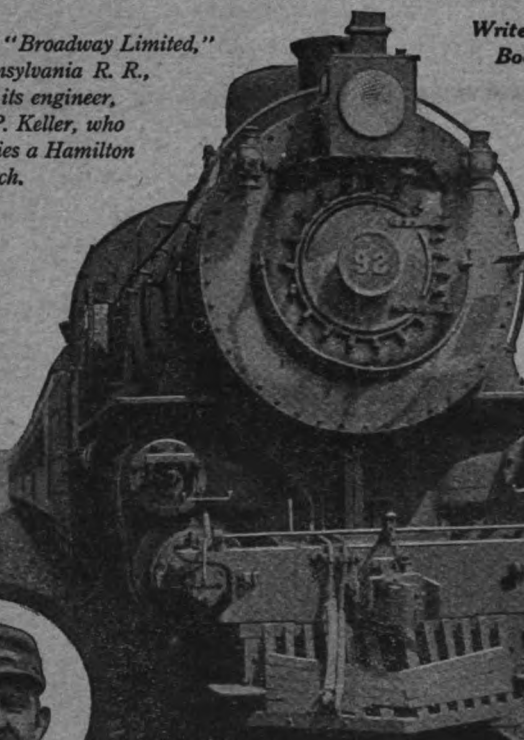
For Time Inspection Service, Hamilton No. 940 (18 size—21 jewels) and No. 992 (16 size—21 jewels) are the most popular on American railroads.

*The "Broadway Limited,"
Pennsylvania R. R.,
and its engineer,
O. P. Keller, who
carries a Hamilton
Watch.*

**Write for the Hamilton Watch
Book, "The Timekeeper"**

It pictures and describes all Hamilton Models, stating prices that run from \$14.00 (\$15.25 in Canada) for a movement alone, to \$150.00 for the superb Hamilton Masterpiece in an extra heavy 18k gold case. The book also contains much valuable and interesting watch information.

**Hamilton Watch Company
Dept. 44
Lancaster, Pennsylvania**



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You and your home jeweler

When Jim Fuller took to railroading he knew that he needed a reliable timepiece.

He decided to buy a Ball Watch because he had learned all about it from his best friend who fired Number 842 out of Pixley. He knew the hairline accuracy of the Ball Watch and that it is recognized as official standard by the Brotherhoods.

But Jim didn't have the cash. This bothered him a good deal, until one day he dropped in to look over Ball Watches carried by his home jeweler.

Here Jim found that a railroad man can, by special arrangement, purchase a Ball Watch on **easy time payments**.

The home jeweler was glad to help him out and now Jim is not only a good railroad man, but a proud possessor of his Ball Watch.

There are many men now in service who can take advantage of this easy plan to own a Ball Watch. Tear out this page as a reminder and drop in to see your home jeweler.

*A post card mailed today
will bring you further
information on these time
payments if you wish.*

**The Webb C. Ball
Watch Company**
Cleveland, Ohio

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